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THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PREPARED, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, BY

The late Lieut. Col. ROBERT N. SCOTT, Third U. S. Artillery,

PURSUANT TO ACTS OF CONGRESS.

SERIES I—VOLUME XXVII—IN THREE PARTS.

PART II—REPORTS.

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CHAPTER XXXIX.

OPERATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA VIRGINIA, WEST VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, PENNSYLVANIA, AND DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

June 3–August 3, 1863.

PART II.

The Gettysburg Campaign, etc.*

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* Part II embraces the reports from the Middle Department, the Departments of the Susquehanna and West Virginia, and the Army of Northern Virginia, relating to the Gettysburg Campaign, and all reports relating to the other operations covered by the Summary of Principal Events.

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*For orders, &c., in relation to, see Series I, Vol. XVIII, pp. 711, 712, 717, 718.

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JUNE 3–AUGUST 1, 1863.—The Gettysburg Campaign.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

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No. 553.—Brig. Gen. Joseph R. Davis, C. S. Army, commanding brigade and Heth's division.
No. 554.—Lieut. Col. John J. Garnett, C. S. Army, commanding Artillery Battalion.
No. 555.—Maj. Charles Richardson, C. S. Army, commanding Garnett's battalion.
No. 556.—Maj. Joseph A. Engelhard, Assistant Adjutant-General, C. S. Army, of operations of Pender's division.
No. 557.—Col. Abner Perrin, Fourteenth South Carolina Infantry, commanding McGowan's brigade.
No. 558.—Brig. Gen. James H. Lane, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
No. 559.—Brig. Gen. Edward L. Thomas, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
No. 560.—Brig. Gen. A. M. Scales, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
No. 561.—Col. William L. J. Lowrance, Thirty-fourth North Carolina Infantry, commanding Scales' brigade.
No. 562.—Maj. William T. Poague, C. S. Army, commanding Artillery Battalion.
No. 563.—Maj. D. G. McIntosh, C. S. Artillery, commanding Reserve Artillery Battalion.
No. 564.—Capt. E. B. Brunson, C. S. Artillery, commanding Reserve Artillery Battalion.
No. 565.—Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry, Army of Northern Virginia.
No. 566.—Capt. John E. Cooke, Chief Ordnance Officer, Cavalry Division, of arms, etc., captured in engagement at Brandy Station.
No. 567.—Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, with congratulatory orders.
No. 568.—Col. L. S. Baker, First North Carolina Cavalry, of engagement at Brandy Station.
No. 569.—Col. John L. Black, First South Carolina Cavalry, of engagement at Brandy Station.
No. 570.—Maj. T. J. Lipscomb, Second South Carolina Cavalry, of engagement at Brandy Station.
No. 571.—Col. P. M. B. Young, Cobb's Legion (cavalry), of engagement at Brandy Station.
No. 572.—Lieut. Col. J. F. Waring, Jeff. Davis Legion, of engagement at Brandy Station.
No. 573.—Brig. Gen. B. H. Robertson, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of engagement at Brandy Station.
No. 574.—Col. Thomas T. Munford, Second Virginia Cavalry, commanding Fitz. Lee's brigade, of engagement at Brandy Station and action at Aldie.
No. 575.—Maj. Cary Breckinridge, Second Virginia Cavalry, of action at Aldie.
No. 576.—Col. Thomas H. Owen, Third Virginia Cavalry, of action at Aldie.

No. 577.—Col. Williams C. Wickham, Fourth Virginia Cavalry, of engagement at Brandy Station and action at Aldie.
No. 578.—Capt. W. B. Newton, Fourth Virginia Cavalry, of action at Aldie.
No. 579.—Col. Thomas L. Rosser, Fifth Virginia Cavalry, of action at Aldie.
No. 580.—Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
No. 581.—Maj. C. E. Flournoy, Sixth Virginia Cavalry.
No. 582.—Lieut. Col. Thomas Marshall, Seventh Virginia Cavalry.
No. 583.—Col. L. L. Lomax, Eleventh Virginia Cavalry.
No. 584.—Col. A. W. Harman, Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, of engagement at Brandy Station.
No. 585.—Lieut. Col. T. B. Massie, Twelfth Virginia Cavalry.
No. 586.—Lieut. Col. E. V. White, Thirty-fifth Virginia Battalion, of engagement at Brandy Station (June 9) and expedition into Maryland (June 17).
No. 587.—Col. John R. Chambliss, jr., commanding brigade, of engagement at Brandy Station.
No. 588.—Maj. R. F. Beckham, C. S. Army, commanding Horse Artillery, of engagement at Brandy Station.
No. 589.—The Confederate Roll of Honor.

No. 379.

Report of Col. William F. Raynolds, Additional Aide-de-Camp, U. S. Army, Chief Engineer Eighth Army Corps, of operations June 15–27.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., August 11, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report:

On June 15, at 5 p. m., I received your verbal order, through Captain Thruston, aide-de-camp, to repair at once to Harper's Ferry, in compliance with a request of Brig. Gen. D. Tyler.

At 5.30 o'clock I was at the depot ready to start, and at 11 p. m. I arrived at Harper's Ferry. Finding that General Tyler had that evening moved his quarters to Maryland Heights, I at once reported my arrival by letter.

On the morning of the 16th, I reported to General Tyler in person, and received his verbal order to take charge of the defenses. I was not unprepared for the duty assigned to me, having previously in my capacity of chief engineer of the Eighth Army Corps accompanied General Barnard in a careful examination of the ground, and had received from General Barnard a memorandum of his opinions in regard to the defenses, and had also, in addition, repeatedly made further examinations of the ground during my inspection of the works that were in progress. I therefore at once set about carrying out previously well-digested plans for the defense of the point. In order the better to explain what was done, a short description of the locality, with an account of the defenses previously constructed, becomes necessary.

About 2 miles above the mouth of the Shenandoah, the Potomac suddenly changes its course from south to east. In the bend thus formed, stands a knoll, rising about 300 feet above the river. The summit of this knoll was occupied by a redoubt called Fort Duncan, and intended only for infantry. About 250 yards south of Fort Duncan was a battery of six 30-pounder Parrott guns, facing to the south and flanking perfectly the west face of Bolivar Heights. It was, however, of no use to oppose an attack from the north. Maryland

Heights proper is a mountain range, 1,100 feet high, running nearly north and south, and ending in an almost perpendicular cliff opposite the mouth of the Shenandoah. About 1 mile from the Potomac, and at the highest point of the mountain, a double line of rifle-pits had been thrown across the crest of the ridge, extending well down on the west slope, the eastern slope at this point being very steep for about 100 feet vertically. Between these rifle-pits and on the crest a structure of dry masonry known as the stone fort had been built, 100 by 40 feet, with two square bastions, the wall being from 4½ to 7 feet in thickness. Using the northern rifle-pit as a parapet, seven light guns, principally howitzers, had been placed in position, raking the crest of the mountain to the northward. This was the only preparation that had been made to resist an attack from that side. Near the southern end of Maryland Heights, and 300 feet below the highest point, was a well-constructed battery, mounting six 30-pounder Parrott guns and two 24-pounder guns. This battery, known as the 30-pounder battery, commanded perfectly the summit of Loudoun Heights opposite, as well as Bolivar Heights. On the western slope of Maryland Heights, about half way to the summit and near the river, was the naval battery, consisting of two 100-pounders and two 50-pounder Dahlgren guns and two 24-pounder guns. This battery also commanded Bolivar Heights and imperfectly the railroad bridge and the river front of Harper's Ferry. The timber on the crest of Maryland Heights had been cut from a point about 800 yards north of the stone fort to the 30-pounder battery, and on the west slope of the mountain from the stone fort south nearly to the Potomac.

It will be observed that all the defenses, with the exception of the battery on the crest of Maryland Heights, had been made with a view of an attack from the south or across the Potomac, while the river itself at most seasons of the year afforded an almost impassable barrier, thus making it evident that the most feasible point of attack was from the north. The problem, therefore, to be solved was to change the defenses so as to make them effective against an attack from that direction and at the same time not to weaken the defense from the south.

The work of strengthening Fort Duncan and removing the guns from the battery south of it and mounting them in the fort, so as to be used either to the north or south, was in a good state of progress June 16. This was the only change that had been made in the defense up to that time. From the stone fort to Fort Duncan there is a well-defined crest, separating the water flowing into the Potomac above the bend at Fort Duncan from that flowing into it below. This crest it was determined to make the line of defense. It offers the advantage of affording no shelter for an enemy to enable him to turn the line, and compels a direct attack in front. As soon as the men could be gotten to work after my arrival, I commenced throwing up a field-work for six guns about the middle of this line of defense. Two other works were also commenced, one on the left near Fort Duncan, and the second on the right at the foot of Maryland Heights. These works were so located as perfectly to command the gullies leading up from the river and to give a cross-fire over the whole line. About half way up Maryland Heights and above the right field-work is a plateau which affords a good position for flanking the west slope of the Heights, and also for enfilading a ravine that extends in front of the line of defense. A 50-pounder Dahlgren gun was taken from the naval battery and put in position to effect both these objects. It can

also be turned and used against Bolivar Heights, if required. A line of stone breastworks or rifle-pits (made by filling a crib-work of logs with stone) has been built along the northern edge of this plateau, which, in connection with the rifle-pits extending down from the summit, renders the west slope of the mountain safe against almost every attack. That portion of the north rifle-pits near the stone fort, which is on the summit of the mountain (a distance of about 100 yards), is being raised and strengthened, so as to form a strong parapet 9 or 10 feet in height, and the guns mounted in embrasure instead of barbette. One of the 30-pounder Parrott guns from the 30-pounder battery has been mounted here. Temporary banquettes have been placed in the stone fort, so as to use it as a citadel, from which to drive out the enemy even should he get possession of the battery.

The eastern face of Maryland Heights is very steep and difficult of ascent at every point of the crest from the stone fort to the 30-pounder battery that affords the least facility for the approach of an enemy. Stone breastworks or rifle-pits have been constructed, and seven light field guns have been distributed along the crest, at points from which they have a raking fire on the mountain side. About 600 yards to the south of the stone fort, on a narrow point in the crest, a platform has been erected, and a 100-pounder Dahlgren gun from the naval battery mounted. This gun has a field of fire of 360 degrees. It can be used with effect against an enemy ascending either slope of the mountain in Pleasant Valley, on Loudoun or Bolivar Heights, or in Fort Duncan, and a single shot from it would render the stone fort untenable. It is the key to the position, and is rendered safe by the support it receives from the battery at the stone fort, the almost inaccessible slopes of Maryland Heights on the east and the guns distributed along the crest, and the rifle-pits which have been built to prevent an enemy ascending them.

Fort Duncan is on the left of our line of defense. This work has been strengthened and the guns from the battery south of it placed in it. There should be nine additional guns in this work to give it a full armament to resist an attack from all sides. The embrasures and the platforms have been erected, so that the guns now in the work can be used as occasion may require. The guns from Fort Duncan, in connection with the 50-pounder on the spur and the batteries already mentioned, give a double cross-fire in front of our line of defense. On a spur to the north of Fort Duncan a light work has been thrown up for two guns to enfilade the canal and tow-path to the north, and to prevent an enemy turning the left flank of our line. The whole of the line of defense from the work at the foot of Maryland Heights to Fort Duncan has been occupied with a line of rifle-pits, and it is believed that if the works are completed, fully armed and manned, and the men do their duty, they will be able to resist almost any assault that may be made against them.

Although a great deal of timber had been cut down on Maryland Heights, yet a much larger amount remained that gave cover for an enemy. All the axes that could be procured, some 600, were set to work cutting down all timber within 1,500 yards of our line of defense, or on the eastern slope of Maryland Heights.

In order to supply the place of the guns taken from the naval battery, I proposed to throw up a battery on the river bluff just west of the Sharpsburg road. This work was being laid out on June 27. If completed and armed, it will perfectly command the railroad bridge across the Potomac, the pontoon bridge above the dam, the whole

plain on which the village of Bolivar stands, and the right bank of the Potomac from the mouth of the Shenandoah to where the Baltimore-and Ohio Railroad leaves the river.

General Tyler was relieved by General French June 27.

On the 28th, General French ordered the work on the defenses to be suspended for the day. With his consent, I took advantage of this delay to visit Baltimore, expecting to return in the next train. On my arrival in Baltimore, I was ordered by you to remain and take charge of the defenses of this city; consequently I have no official knowledge of anything that has been done at Harper's Ferry since that date.

The amount of labor performed from June 16 to 27, inclusive, while General Tyler was in command, was immense, considering the difficulties under which we labored. The supply of intrenching implements was wholly inadequate to the emergency. They could only be procured from Baltimore, and railroad communication was irregular and for a time interrupted. The greater part of the command had just made forced marches from Winchester and Martinsburg, and they were worn out and unfit for work. The post was in a constant state of alarm, and daily under arms in line of battle, expecting an attack. Notwithstanding these hinderances, the works were sufficiently advanced to have made a good defense. As they progressed the spirits of the men revived, and, instead of gloom and despondency, hope and confidence prevailed, and I believe I am within the truth when I say that on June 27 the post would have resisted the attack of an army five times stronger than would have captured it on the 16th. All that could be done by the general commanding, as well as all the other officers, was done to hasten the completion of the works. But I feel that it would be unjust for me to close this report without expressing my obligation to Major Rolfe, Fourteenth [First] Massachusetts Artillery, who superintended the removal of the heavy guns to the points named, and to Capt. William Penn Gaskill, volunteer engineers, and the officers of his company, for their able and efficient efforts to second me in my arduous labors.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. RAYNOLDS,
Colonel, and Chief Engineer.

General R. C. SCHENCK, *Commanding Eighth Army Corps.*

No. 380.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Daniel Tyler, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, Eighth Army Corps, &c., of operations June 15–26.

HEADQUARTERS, *Maryland Heights, June 25, 1863.*

SIR: Constant occupation since my arrival here on the morning of the 15th instant has heretofore prevented my reporting officially on the affair at Martinsburg, which took place on the 14th instant.

I left Baltimore by special train at 12 o'clock on the night of June 13, to relieve Colonel [B. F.] Smith in the command of the Third Brigade, whose headquarters were at Martinsburg, W. Va.; and, stopping a short time to confer with Brigadier-General Kelley, in command at Harper's Ferry, I reached Martinsburg about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, and found that Colonel Smith had just

received notice of the approach of the enemy, and was on the point of going out with parts of two regiments of infantry, a battery of artillery, and one company of cavalry, in all about 1,200 men, to meet him, and notifying Colonel Smith of my order, informed him that under the circumstances I would not assume command, but would be on the field for advice, if necessary.

Colonel Smith formed his line of battle between 9 and 10 o'clock at about 1 mile from Martinsburg, across the Winchester pike. At this time his pickets were engaged about half a mile to the front, and, as soon as his line was formed, he sent forward some skirmishers to support his pickets, and a desultory firing continued for one hour or more, when the enemy showed an increased force within artillery range, and a few shells sufficed to drive him back over the ridge and out of sight. About this time (11 o'clock), information was received that the enemy had captured a portion of General Milroy's forces at Bunker Hill, 6 to 8 miles on the Winchester pike, and having been at Winchester only two days before, and knowing General Milroy's position, the information induced the belief that Milroy had been attacked by a strong force at Winchester, and that the attack on Bunker Hill was intended to, and in fact did, cut off his retreat on Martinsburg; and, acting on this opinion, I at once ordered the baggage train belonging to Smith's brigade (ascertaining that all the stores had been previously sent off by railroad) to move at once toward Williamsport, and make its way into Pennsylvania, which was accomplished, and the train saved.

About 12 o'clock I notified Colonel Smith that we should have to retreat, but to hold on until the safety of the baggage was secured, and we would then move to Williamsport, and thence to Harper's Ferry. Between 11 and 12 o'clock, Colonel Smith, with my approbation, withdrew the command from the Winchester pike to the heights near Martinsburg on which the cemetery is located, covering a connection with the Williamsport and Shepherdstown roads, both of which branch off in the rear of the cemetery. Here Colonel Smith held his command in hand, his skirmishers—both cavalry and infantry—being from time to time in contact with the enemy, until about 1 o'clock, when the following communication was received:

HEADQUARTERS, *Camp near Martinsburg, June* 14, 1863.

The Commanding Officer U. S. Forces near Martinsburg:

SIR: I herewith demand the surrender of Martinsburg. Should you refuse, you are respectfully requested to notify the inhabitants of the place to remove forthwith to a place of safety. Small-arms only will be used for one hour upon the town after your reception of this note. After that, I shall feel at liberty to shell the town, if I see proper. Should you refuse to give the necessary notification to the inhabitants, I shall be compelled to hold your command responsible.

Very truly, yours,

A. G. JENKINS,
Brigadier-General, &c.

P. S.—An immediate reply is necessary.

To the communication, Colonel Smith replied as follows:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, *Martinsburg, W. Va., June* 14, 1863.

A. G. JENKINS, *Brigadier-General, &c.:*

GENERAL: Martinsburg will not be surrendered. You may commence shelling as soon as you choose. I will, however, inform the inhabitants of your threats.

Very respectfully, yours,

B. F. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding U. S. Forces.

About this time a messenger arrived from Milroy, notifying me that he had been attacked by Ewell, Imboden, and Jackson's corps on the 13th, and had been able to hold his position up to 11 o'clock on the night of the 13th. This information, coupled with the fact of the capture of Bunker Hill, satisfied me that General Milroy had been defeated, and his retreat by way of Martinsburg cut off, and that the only object in holding on was to cover the wagon train, which had moved toward Williamsport.

Up to this time I had been counting on assistance from the railroad, if deemed necessary to move the troops to Harper's Ferry, but, on applying to the agent at the station, was surprised to find that every car and engine had been sent away from the depot, and that there were neither cars nor engines in either direction that could be made available in the exigency. They had all been removed out of reach.

From 3.30 o'clock until sunset the skirmishing in front had continued at intervals, the enemy gradually massing his increasing forces in our front and on our right flank, showing a disposition about 5 o'clock to turn our right and occupy Martinsburg. These different movements were kept in check by our artillery, in the absence of any artillery on the part of the enemy, until just at sunset, when a severe fire from a couple of batteries was opened on us at convenient range, which was most gallantly replied to by Maulsby's battery, and at one time so effectually as almost to silence the rebel guns. At the opening of the enemy's battery, a battalion of the One hundred and sixth New York, Colonel James, which was supporting Maulsby's battery, was thrown into momentary confusion, and fell back, but was immediately rallied by its officers, and resumed its position in support of the battery.

It had now become apparent that the enemy was in force on our front with at least a brigade of infantry and a superior force of artillery and cavalry, and were threatening our right, and that the moment for retreat had come; and, in fact, that while I was engaged in stimulating Maulsby's battery and giving some assistance to Colonel James in rallying his regiment, Colonel Smith, with the One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio, had already, without any notice to me, left the field, and I discovered the One hundred and sixth New York were purposing to follow, but apparently in doubt which way to move. On leaving Maulsby's battery, I ordered him to throw in a few shots as rapidly as possible, then limber up, and follow the movements of the infantry; and seeing the One hundred and sixth New York halting, I ordered it forward, intending to move out on the Williamsport road, supposing the One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio had taken that direction. Moving forward a couple of hundred yards, and before reaching the crossing of the Shepherdstown road, I saw that the enemy's cavalry had occupied Martinsburg, and cut us off from our retreat on Williamsport; and seeing nothing of Colonel Smith's regiment, I concluded to take the Shepherdstown road, and directed Colonel James to move his regiment in that direction.

At the time the rebel artillery opened fire, one section of Maulsby's battery was posted some 300 paces to the rear of the other two sections, and its fire directed against some rebel cavalry and infantry marching against our right. One gun of this section had been dismounted, and the other, with the two caissons, had been limbered up and fell in in rear of the One hundred and sixth New York, and moved off in that regiment. The other two sections, by some mistake not yet explained, moved off in a gallop up the road toward

Williamsport, and when I came to the rear in search of them they had passed so far forward as to render it impossible to regain the column on the Shepherdstown road. Captain Maulsby, whose gallantry on the field could hardly have been exceeded, will be able to explain his movements and the reasons for them and the manner in which he retreated into Pennsylvania with a part of his battery.

The movement of the One hundred and sixth New York on the Shepherdstown road was followed by the cavalry, and the column, after moving a couple of miles, closed up on the One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio, with Colonel Smith in command, and continued to march steadily until it reached the ford, 1½ miles below Shepherdstown, about 1 a. m. the 15th instant, where it crossed the river without molestation from the enemy, and arrived at Harper's Ferry about 7 a. m. of the same day.

As the enemy was in force in our front at the time the retreat commenced, and was continually moving his troops forward from Winchester, it is probable the night march contributed mainly to the saving of the command; and it is but due to the troops to say that this march, without rest or water, was conducted with perfect order, without straggling and without complaint.

The brigadier-general commanding cannot close this report without special notice of First Lieutenant Wyckoff, First New York Cavalry, who conducted the head of the column, and by his knowledge of the country and his coolness did more than any other man in the column to assure the safety of the command.

I herewith submit, and without comment, copies of the reports made by Colonels Smith and James as to their participation in the affair of the 14th at Martinsburg.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General, &c.

Lieut. Col. DONN PIATT,
Chief of Staff, Eighth Army Corps.

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HEADQUARTERS,
Baltimore, Md., July 1, 1863.

SIR: The operations of the forces under my command from June 15 until I was relieved from the command at Maryland Heights by Major-General French, on June 26, seem to require at my hands an official report, and I avail myself of the earliest possible opportunity to make it.

I arrived at Harper's Ferry about 6 o'clock on the morning of June 15, with the troops which retreated from Martinsburg (having been in the saddle from 10 a. m. of the day before), and about 10 a. m. was notified by telegraphic orders from Major-General Schenck, commanding Eighth Army Corps, to relieve Brigadier-General Kelley in the command of the troops in and around Harper's Ferry, and before 12 o'clock Brigadier-General Kelley (who had been for some time in command) left with his entire staff for Baltimore, taking all the papers, not leaving even a report of the forces belonging to the command.

About noon, fugitives from Milroy's command began to arrive, with information that Ewell was in pursuit, and that there was a fair pros-

pect that Harper's Ferry would be attacked. As a personal inspection would best post me up as to the condition of things, I began on the Harper's Ferry side, and found Kenly's brigade—consisting of two regiments of infantry and one light battery; in all, 900 men—posted on Bolivar Heights. I also found that all the military subsistence, ammunition, &c., were exposed on the Virginia side, in Harper's Ferry. I found, on the Maryland side, Brigadier-General Morris' brigade, consisting of parts of two artillery and one infantry regiment, one light battery, and Cole's cavalry, in all 2,200 men, thus making the entire force in and around Harper's Ferry 3,100 men, irrespective of the disorganized forces which came in from Martinsburg and Winchester on June 15 and 16, amounting to 3,300 men.

On June 17, I was re-enforced by two regiments of infantry (1,700 men) from the Relay House, and on the 25th by Jewett's brigade, consisting of three small regiments and one light battery, in all 1,700 men, from Hooker's army. My inspection satisfied me that the entire force should, as soon as possible, be removed to the Maryland side, and not a moment was to be lost in removing all the military supplies, hospitals, &c., from the Virginia side, placing them under the protection of Maryland Heights; and to effect this object every team was put into requisition and used exclusively for this purpose until the morning of the 17th, when the quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance officers reported all the stores safe on the Maryland side. So long as stragglers were coming in from Milroy's defeat, and the stores and supplies were on the Virginia side, it appeared to me injudicious to remove Kenly's brigade, although it was exposed to be cut off by the enemy; but the moment these two objects were measurably attained (on the evening of the 16th), I ordered General Kenly, with his two regiments and light battery, and the two regiments which arrived from the Relay House, to take post on Maryland Heights, and at the same time gave orders that the pontoon bridge across the Potomac near Bolivar Heights should be so disposed of as to render it practicable at any moment to swing it in on the Maryland side, and at the same time to render the railroad bridge at the Ferry impassable. These dispositions effectually relieved me from any care on the Virginia side, and left the entire force applicable to the Maryland shore, which presented the only points from which the ford and crossing of the Potomac at Harper's Ferry could be protected and maintained.

My personal examination on the 15th had satisfied me that the defenses on the Maryland side had been sadly neglected, and were not in a condition to respond to the expectations of the Government, and that a couple of good regiments approaching the heights by way of Pleasant Valley and striking the ridge 2½ miles from the howitzer battery, so called, near the stone fort (the main defense of Maryland Heights), could, by a sudden and determined attack, carry the battery, and consequently control the entire position. At this time the entire force on Maryland Heights was composed of six companies Fourteenth [First] Massachusetts Artillery, 486 men, aggregate, manning the guns, and two companies of the Sixth New York Artillery, 130 men, acting as infantry. These forces were divided between the howitzer battery, looking down the ridge toward Pleasant Valley, and the naval battery, so called, which looked toward Loudoun Heights, and with its guns covered Harper's Ferry and partially Bolivar Heights.

At this time. June 15, the timber in front of the stone fort and the

howitzer battery had been only partially felled, and an enemy would in almost any direction have been covered to within 300 or 400 yards of the guns, and no rifle-pits or breastworks for infantry supports had been constructed. On the plateau under Maryland Heights, and situated immediately on the river bank, Fort Duncan, although not completed, had some eight guns mounted, and manned by the Sixth New York Artillery, and was intended to cover Bolivar Heights, on the Virginia shore, and also the approach to Maryland Heights from an enemy descending by the river bank of the Potomac on the Maryland side. The distance from Fort Duncan across the plateau to the base of Maryland Heights is about three-quarters of a mile, over a nearly level plain, and this interval was covered by Morris' brigade, without intrenchments or rifle-pits.

The foregoing is a somewhat imperfect description of the defenses of Harper's Ferry on June 15 and the troops appurtenant to them. The position of the defenses satisfied me that more engineering skill was required, and that there was much work to be done, and I immediately telegraphed for Colonel Raynolds, U. S. Engineers, who arrived on the 16th instant, and immediately commenced reorganizing and completing the defenses connected with the Maryland side of the Potomac, and his report is herewith submitted, with correct statements of work done, &c.

It was evident, from the large body of the enemy's force in the vicinity (Lee's entire army having passed the Potomac at the Shepherdstown Ford, within 10 miles of Maryland Heights, between June 17 and 25), that the attack would, if possible, be in force and a surprise, and, to prevent the latter, a picket, consisting of 200 infantry, a dozen cavalry, with a signal officer in attendance, was sent some 3 miles in advance of the fortifications, and to a point where the Pleasant Valley road leads on to the ridge, to give notice by night or day of any advance by that most exposed route, and a similar picket was sent to the John Brown school-house, about 3 miles from Fort Duncan, to give notice of any advance by way of the Antietam, the officers of the signal station at Maryland Heights keeping a close watch of the enemy's movements by day in the Loudoun Valley and toward Martinsburg, Shepherdstown, and Williamsport. At the time these precautions were taken, all the spare cavalry was used in scouting from Harper's Ferry to Point of Rocks and toward Shepherdstown, Sharpsburg, and Boonsborough, and by all these means accurate information was from day to day obtained as to the enemy's movements, and this information, as will subsequently appear, was promptly communicated to the proper military authorities.

I add hereunto a journal of the command, kept from June 15 to 26, inclusive, as the most convenient and succinct mode of presenting to view the military operations between these dates.

June 15.—Arrived at Harper's Ferry at 7 a. m. At 10 o'clock received telegraphic orders from Major-General Schenck to relieve Brigadier-General Kelley from command.

General Kelley left at 12 o'clock, with his entire staff, without leaving behind a single record of the command.

On inspecting the Harper's Ferry side, found General Kenly's brigade, of two small Maryland regiments and one light battery, in camp on Bolivar Heights; found, also, all the subsistence, hospital stores, ammunition, &c., on the Harper's Ferry side, and gave immediate orders to the quartermaster to collect every team, and keep his entire force employed night and day until the entire supplies should

be transported across the Potomac and placed under command of the guns on Maryland Heights.

About 12 o'clock, Generals Milroy and Elliott, and Colonel McReynolds, with a number of officers and men, arrived from the Winchester battle-field, and parties continued to come in during the day. All the forces from Martinsburg and Winchester were ordered to cross to the Maryland side and bivouac under the guns of Fort Duncan.

June 16.—Milroy's forces having all probably arrived, and the transportation of supplies across the Potomac having been mainly accomplished, Kenly's brigade was ordered to cross the river, and take post on Maryland Heights. Orders issued brigading the entire command into three brigades of infantry and one of cavalry; the last was done in consequence of the cavalry being made up of detachments from five regiments, although the entire force will be less than 1,000. The infantry brigades were assigned to Brigadier-Generals Kenly, Elliott, and Morris, and the cavalry to Colonel McReynolds, First New York Cavalry. Made an inspection of Fort Duncan; found the work incomplete; embrasures and magazines unfinished and comparatively useless. Inspected the works on Maryland Heights, and was much disappointed in them. They are imperfectly constructed, and, to my mind, in part injudiciously located, and will require entire remodeling, which I fear there is no time to make. Telegraphed to department headquarters, asking that Col. W. F. Raynolds, U. S. Engineers, be ordered to report to me at once, and received answer that he would be up in next train. General Milroy's command, about 1,500 men, turned over to me by Brigadier-General Elliott, in obedience to orders from department headquarters. The entire force to-day in and around Harper's Ferry, including 1,500 of Milroy's men, amounted to 4,680 men, and I have so reported to General Schenck and to Washington. General Kenly's pickets about 1 o'clock reported the enemy in force at Halltown, 2½ miles to the front. Captain Vernon, with his company of Maryland cavalry at Charlestown, at 10 a. m. was summoned to surrender by Major-General Rodes, rebel army, and Captain Vernon reports Rodes in force within 8 miles of Bolivar Heights. Ordered troops under arms at 2.30 o'clock to-morrow morning, to be prepared for an attack. General officers were notified what each would be expected to do in case of an attack.

June 17.—Officers with instruments from signal corps reported, and were ordered to prepare a station on Maryland Heights, and to report all changes and movements of rebel troops discovered in the Valley. Ordered a picket guard of 200 men, with a signal officer, to take post 3 miles to the front, on the Maryland Heights ridge, at a point where the Pleasant Valley road leads on to the ridge, to prevent a surprise from that direction. Ordered a picket of 100 infantry and 20 cavalry in advance of the John Brown School-House, half way between Antietam and Fort Duncan. Detail for engineer duty, improving fortifications, throwing up earthworks, constructing rifle-pits, &c., 1,500 men. These men report to Col. W. F. Raynolds, U. S. Engineers, who has charge of the entire works. Two regiments arrived from the Relay House, and were assigned to Kenly's brigade. Rumors during the day of an advance on Harper's Ferry by way of Halltown, but without foundation. Rodes' scouts came into Halltown, but no force appeared in that direction. Captain Means had a skirmish with Mosby's or White's cavalry near Point of Rocks.

HEADQUARTERS,
Maryland Heights, June 17, 1863—9.45 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel PIATT,
Chief of Staff:

My force at night are all on Maryland Heights. During the day I hold Harper's Ferry with my forces. I don't believe there are 250 rebels in any place short of Williamsport; there, I am satisfied, they have 7,000 or 8,000 infantry and artillery, while the cavalry is running into Pennsylvania. We use Sandy Hook only because the operator thinks it more safe than Harper's Ferry.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

Troops ordered under arms at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning.

June 18.—Received telegrams from Major-General Hooker, which were answered by the following:

HEADQUARTERS, *Maryland Heights, June* 17, 1863.
(Received War Department, June 17—5 p. m.).

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

The only rebel force of any amount that I am satisfied of was at Williamsport at 6 o'clock last evening. I think, allowing for exaggerations, there might be 7,000 or 8,000 men of all arms at Williamsport. The impression made on my mind is that their infantry and artillery are holding on in Maryland, while the cavalry and light batteries are pushed into Pennsylvania. This is merely my opinion. I wish I could back it up by facts, but I can't. Audacity is the capital on which the rebels win, and I hope by and by to see this game lose. This heading off is a losing game, in my opinion. The only way is to follow, and take the consequences.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Maryland Heights, June 18, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

The names of Ewell's division commanders, as given by General Elliott, are as follows: E. Johnson, Rodes, Early, Walker, and A. P. Hill. One of the prisoners told General Elliott that Longstreet was going into West Virginia. This is the only information we have of Longstreet. Generals Jones, Imboden, and Jenkins, as I telegraphed you, had joined Ewell. Jenkins signed the summons to surrender at Martinsburg. At Charlestown, Rodes signed a paper demanding the surrender of a company of cavalry, and sent it by a flag. The company got off. At Martinsburg, the attack was made by one six-gun battery and by infantry and cavalry. The attack on the train at Point of Rocks was made by White's cavalry, say 150 men. White crossed over near the Catoctin, and recrossed after a skirmish with Means' company of our cavalry. White is now somewhere in Loudoun. I am trying to get at him. My cavalry has gone to Point of Rocks to-day in all the force I could send forward. I have no reports of it as yet. If there is an object, I might venture to send a brigade of infantry to guard Noland's Ford, but I cannot afford to risk it. There is at this moment, as far as I can ascertain, no considerable rebel force threatening this position.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

Engineer detail to-day 1,500 men, and all the troops were engaged in throwing up breastworks, constructing rifle-pits, and in the immediate forts. Found great deficiency in intrenching tools, axes, &c.; telegraphed to the quartermaster at Baltimore for them; borrowed all I could from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; ordered more provisions on to the Maryland Heights, and directed the means to obtain water there to be attended to and increased. Not satisfied with the outer infantry pickets, and ordered a dozen cavalry to each picket. Troops were ordered under arms at 3 a. m. to-morrow.

June 19.—Deserters brought in from Sharpsburg, and from their examination telegraphed as follows, viz:

HEADQUARTERS, *Maryland Heights, June* 19, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER, *Commanding Army of the Potomac:*

Three intelligent men deserted the Eleventh Tennessee Regiment* last night at Sharpsburg. They report the force there about 8,000 of Ewell's corps, which crossed the Rappahannock about 25,000 strong. The men last night were ordered to prepare three days' rations, to move this morning, as they were told, on Washington, by Harper's Ferry or Frederick. One of the men is very intelligent, tired of the war, and wants to get home.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

The entire force engaged in strengthening the defenses, which have assumed an improved form. Colonel Raynolds is industrious as well as skillful, and if we are let alone for a few days, we can hold the position against Lee's army. Weather bad for any benefit from the signal corps, but when it clears off we can from the station cover the country from Martinsburg to Williamsport pretty well, and all the country about Shepherdstown Ford perfectly. From information gleaned from the country people and our scouts, no force exceeding 8,000 to 10,000 men had crossed the Potomac. Maryland Heights is now good against this force. Lieut. Col. W. T. Lusk, formerly aide-de-camp to Major-General Stevens, having heard that I was at Maryland Heights and without any staff, left New York on the 14th instant, and arrived at Maryland Heights at 6 p. m. on the 19th instant, having walked from Point of Rocks, and offered his services as a volunteer aide-de-camp, or for any other post where he could render any service. The arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Lusk was very opportune, as he had experience as a staff officer, having been at Port Royal and in Virginia on the staff of Major-General Stevens up to that officer's death, and will enable me to relieve Captain Woodhull, whom I borrowed from Major-General Schenck's staff, and whom the general has telegraphed to return to him as soon as possible. I shall recommend Lieutenant-Colonel Lusk for the appointment of assistant adjutant-general, which, in the expectation of active service, he is willing to accept until the campaign is finished, and from necessity shall put him on duty accordingly.

June 20.—In answer to Major-General Hooker's telegram, inquiring as to the strength, &c., of the position, I telegraphed as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, *Maryland Heights, June* 20, 1863—7 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER, *Commanding Army of the Potomac:*

We have our defenses improved and still at work on them. A careful examination of our position to-day leads me to expect to hold out until I can be relieved. We can inflict heavy losses on any force which may attack us, and we can hold the place against a very much larger force than we suppose to be in our vicinity. At all events, I shall hold it to the last extremity. The rains which are falling must raise the river, and may make the occupation of the place of more importance to the rebels than it would be under other circumstances. The rains interfere more with his movements than they do with our work.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

At 10 a. m. I telegraphed Major-General Hooker as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, *Maryland Heights, June* 20, 1863—10 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER, *Commanding Army of the Potomac:*

I have information from a reliable scout, whom I sent to examine the enemy between this place and Hagerstown, that Ewell is at or near Williamsport, with his

* This regiment was in Tennessee at this time.

main force; that Rodes, with Johnson and Jones, is about Sharpsburg, with not exceeding 8,000 men; that Imboden has been out into Pennsylvania, stealing horses and plundering. My opinion is that Ewell's whole force, which has passed beyond Winchester, does not exceed 30,000 men, and I think that of this force but, say, 12,000 men are about and beyond Williamsport.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

The entire command engaged, under direction of Colonel Raynolds, in improving the defenses, and making satisfactory progress. Are greatly in want of cavalry, to obtain information from Loudoun Valley and the Shepherdstown region.

June 21.—Up to this date there has been no evidence obtained here from scouts, prisoners, or deserters that any heavy body of rebels has passed the Potomac, and, from the best sources of information, I doubt if over 8,000 or 10,000 men have passed beyond Sharpsburg, and these are foraging in Pennsylvania.

In answer to a telegram from Major-General Hooker, as to the time I could hold Maryland Heights, I telegraphed as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, *Maryland Heights, June* 20, 1863.
(Received War Department June 20—8.30 a. m.)

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

If attacked by 30,000 men, I can possibly hold out for, say, three days. I shall hold out as long as I can. I am satisfied that Rodes and Johnson, of Ewell's corps, with, say, 8,000 men, are on this side of the Potomac. I was expecting an attack last night, and have been under arms since 3 o'clock, but none has been made. I begin to think we are not to be attacked.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

About sunset, one of our scouting parties returned from the neighborhood of Sharpsburg, and gave the first positive information that a large rebel force was moving on Hagerstown and in the direction of Pennsylvania.

At 10 p. m. telegraphed General Hooker as follows:

HEADQUARTERS,
Maryland Heights, June 21, 1863—10 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

Lieut. F. G. Martindale, of the First New York Cavalry, left the mountain between Sharpsburg and Shepherdstown Ford, at the burned mill, at 5 p. m., where he said he could see into the camps clear and sure. He says troops were passing the ford toward Sharpsburg, and he estimates the entire force at and about Sharpsburg at 20,000. He says he saw regiments lying in the open field, without any attempt at concealment. He saw only one battery sure, but he thinks he saw between three hundred and four hundred wagons, and also saw wagons coming into Sharpsburg at a slow gait, as if heavily loaded, from the direction of Boonsborough and Hagerstown. Saw one regiment of infantry go out on the Boonsborough road, and it did not return during the six or seven hours he was examining the troops, &c. Lieutenant Martindale saw little cavalry in proportion to the infantry.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

The entire command to-day occupied in throwing up intrenchments and sinking rifle-pits.

June 22.—Telegraphed Major-General Hooker at 2 o'clock as follows:

HEADQUARTERS,
Maryland Heights, June 22, 1863—2 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

The rebel forces in and around Sharpsburg are exclusively employed collecting plunder in Pennsylvania and Maryland. A large train has just passed the Shepherds

town Ford into Virginia, and also a large drove of beeves. This plunder is guarded from Shepherdstown by infantry, which, after a short absence, returns. A thousand good cavalry would destroy this plundering, and deprive the rebels of any advantage in that respect. Captain [George D.] Summers went into Frederick about 5 p. m. yesterday, and drove out about 30 rebels, who returned in less than thirty minutes with from 200 to 300 cavalry, and drove Summers out. I am inclined to think Lieutenant Martindale underestimated the enemy by from 7,000 to 10,000 men. I hope to have reliable information this afternoon.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

Occupied the entire day in inspecting the troops and fortifications; and, having become satisfied I could hold the place, telegraphed Major-General Hooker as follows:

HEADQUARTERS,
Maryland Heights, June 22, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

I have just made an inspection of the troops and fortifications. I expect to hold Maryland Heights against any force that will be brought against it. If I had from 500 to 750 good cavalry in addition to my present force, I could greatly annoy the enemy, who is now collecting supplies in the region about Sharpsburg, but my cavalry is insufficient to interfere with his plundering.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 22, 1863.

General TYLER:

I believe all your telegrams have been received. I am rejoiced to hear of your ability to hold your position. Communicate first evidence of the enemy to march infantry north of the Potomac. I will take his guerrilla cavalry in hand shortly. Forward all news of position, movements, &c., fully, as convenient.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

At 5 o'clock, having received important information from Captain Daniels, signal officer, whom I had sent on the old Antietam battle-ground with an escort and with his best instruments, I telegraphed as follows:

HEADQUARTERS,
Maryland Heights, June 22, 1863—5 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

The signal officer, Captain Daniels, took one of his large glasses, and approached within 4 miles of Sharpsburg, and reports as follows:

"The enemy has been crossing to the Maryland side all day, and are yet bringing over artillery and baggage wagons. Lieutenant Martindale says that many of the camps are gone that were here yesterday. We counted two hundred wagons on the road moving toward Boonsborough. We are going out toward Rohrersville east across the mountain to make observations there. I think there are now 30,000 or 40,000 troops in and around Sharpsburg."

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

The above being corroborated by Lieutenant New, First New York Cavalry, I telegraphed as follows about 6 p. m.:

HEADQUARTERS,
Maryland Heights, June 22, 1863—6 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

Lieutenant New, of the First New York Cavalry, has just returned from the look-out. Says he could see the ford at Shepherdstown and all the troops about Sharpsburg. He reports a cavalry and artillery column as passing the ford from 7.30 a. m. to 12 noon. The artillery consisted of two batteries. A portion of them passed through Sharpsburg, in the direction of Boonsborough. I have two officers out now

and near Sharpsburg, and with better means of observation, and the moment they return I will communicate. The company of engineers is at Monocacy still. Is this as you wish? Lieutenant New did not see any infantry moving north

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

Having experienced great difficulty in obtaining any assistance from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, I telegraphed the following:

HEADQUARTERS,
Maryland Heights, June 22, 1863—10 p. m.

Lieut. Col. DONN PIATT,
Chief of Staff, Baltimore, Md.:

Will you see Superintendent Smith, and ascertain whether we are to have any use of his railroad? I gave such orders this morning as I thought necessary to secure us the howitzers and axes, and Mr. Smith countermands them, and telegraphs for more orders. If the Government will take possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, it may derive some advantage from it. As matters now stand, we take all the care that is taken of this road, and they attend mainly to the local business. Mr. Smith seems determined to take no risk for the road, and that if any engines or cars are captured the Government is to be responsible. Is that so? This morning I directed the howitzers and axes to be sent forward by an old engine which they had at Harper's Ferry, not worth $1,000. We want the howitzers, &c., fresh beef, and medical stores. Other subsistence we don't want in any large quantities, as we have fifteen days' rations now on the Heights, and a greater amount is not required.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

In view of the increased rebel force in the vicinity, I called a meeting of the commanders of brigades at 8 p. m., and gave definite orders to each in case of an attack, and ordered the troops under arms at 3 a. m. to-morrow morning.

June 23.—It is apparent that the enemy is moving in force into Pennsylvania, and at 10 a. m. telegraphed Major-General Hooker the following:

HEADQUARTERS,
Maryland Heights, June 23, 1863—10 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

The troops that were at Sharpsburg yesterday have all left—the infantry and artillery for Hagerstown and the cavalry for Frederick. General Early's division, thirty-four pieces of artillery and about 15,000 infantry, passed on yesterday to reenforce Rodes at Hagerstown. The signal officer just reports that the atmosphere is clear, and that he can see a line of troops 10 or 12 miles long moving from the direction of Berryville toward Shepherdstown Ford. It looks as if Lee's movement is toward Hagerstown and in Pennsylvania. General Ewell, I am sure, passed through Sharpsburg yesterday in an ambulance.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

Having some doubt as to the condition of the telegraph line between Washington and Baltimore, I telegraphed Major-General Halleck as follows:

HEADQUARTERS,
Maryland Heights, June 23, 1863—5 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:
Commander-in-Chief:

I telegraphed Major-General Hooker this morning that all the forces about Sharpsburg had moved toward Hagerstown, excepting some cavalry, which were moving toward Frederick. I have no telegrams this morning, and I fear the line is tampered with. Let me know if my telegrams have been received.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

At midnight, having obtained, as I conceived, important information, I telegraphed Major-General Halleck as follows:

HEADQUARTERS,
Maryland Heights, June 24, 1863—2 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
Commander-in-Chief:

Have just captured some cavalry near Centreville, or Keedysville, as it is called here, and one of General Lee's couriers, who left him at Berryville last evening at 6 o'clock, with orders for General Ewell, who is at Hagerstown. He says he delivered the orders to another courier, who took them to Ewell. He says Longstreet's corps is with Lee, at Berryville, this side of Winchester.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

June 24.—Ordered a cavalry scout to be sent at 3 a. m. toward Sharpsburg, to observe the rebel movements toward Hagerstown and Boonsborough. The weather to-day is clear, and at 9.30 o'clock received the following from the signal station:

HEADQUARTERS,
Maryland Heights, June 24, 1863—9.30 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
Commander-in-Chief:

The following is just received from the signal station:

"The wagon train that was near Shepherdstown last night is now crossing the river near Sharpsburg. A large train, extending as far as I can see on the Berryville road, is passing through Charlestown toward Shepherdstown. I see artillery with it."

I am satisfied that this is Longstreet's corps, and that it is following Ewell. I am also satisfied that General Lee was at Berryville yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

At 2 o'clock, I telegraphed Major-General Halleck as follows:

HEADQUARTERS,
Maryland Heights, June 24, 1863—2 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
Commander-in-Chief:

A careful examination of 7 men, 1 of them a courier from General Lee to General Ewell, captured last night, seems to establish clearly as follows:

1. That Ewell's entire corps had passed forward toward Hagerstown.
2. That Lee was at Berryville on Monday at noon, with Longstreet's corps, following the march of Ewell's corps.
3. That Hill's corps is at Fredericksburg.

Lee left Fredericksburg June 6, and reached Longstreet's corps, at Berryville, the 18th, and was there when the courier left on Monday, 22d. Longstreet's corps is represented to have 30,000 men and thirty guns, two or three drawn by 10 horses. Lee passed from Fredericksburg by Culpeper (where he remained five days), by Aldie through Ashby's Gap, and thence to Berryville, 8 miles.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

At 8 p. m. telegraphed Major-General Schenck as follows:

HEADQUARTERS,
Maryland Heights, June 24, 1863—8 p. m.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Commanding Eighth Army Corps:

We have captured some officers and men to-day. The rebels are moving on Hagerstown in large force. Ewell's and Longstreet's corps have passed the ford at Shepherdstown, and taken the route by Boonsborough to Hagerstown. Ewell has passed beyond Hagerstown, toward Chambersburg.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

Mr. Benjamin Brown, an influential man from Hagerstown, whom I know, came in this p. m., and reports as follows:

HEADQUARTERS,
Maryland Heights, June 24, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK,
Commander-in-Chief:

Mr. Benjamin Brown tells me he left Hagerstown at 8 o'clock this a. m. He says: "Jenkins came into Hagerstown on the 15th, at 4 p. m., with about 2,000 mounted men, and on the same day Ewell's men, about 12,000 and sixteen pieces of artillery, arrived in Williamsport. Jenkins went down the Valley, and returned on Saturday evening to Hagerstown with about 1,000 head of cattle and as many horses. On Monday, the 22d, Jenkins and Ewell both started down the Valley toward Chambersburg. On Tuesday (yesterday), Johnson's division, about 22,000 men, arrived at Hagerstown, and passed on to join Ewell. On Sunday, I saw General Ewell go into the Catholic church. He is a one-legged man. Johnson has forty-three pieces of artillery. I passed six regiments at Sharpsburg as I came down. They marched toward Boonsborough. The men told me they were a part of Longstreet's corps, which was coming on."

I consider the reports reliable. I telegraph Mr. Brown's words.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

Not having received any answer to the flag I sent yesterday, and knowing that General Lee was at Berryville, I dispatched the following:

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., June 24, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Confederate Forces near Berryville, Va.:

SIR: In accordance with the rights and usages of war, two flags of truce have been sent into your lines, requesting information as to the killed and wounded at Winchester, and in both cases answers were promised, but have not been received. Ascertaining from what I consider reliable authority that you are at Berryville or vicinity, I address you, and request the names of such killed and wounded officers as can be ascertained, and to know whether we can be permitted in any way to contribute to the necessities of our officers and men prisoners in your hands.

Your obedient servant,

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

The officer returned with the information that the answer might be expected at 10 a. m. to-morrow at Bolivar Heights, which, for reasons, I declined.

Telegraphed Major-General Halleck as follows:

HEADQUARTERS,
Maryland Heights, June 24, 1863—10 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
Commander-in-Chief:

Longstreet's corps, which camped last night between Berryville and Charlestown, is to-day in motion, and before 6 o'clock this morning commenced crossing by the ford 1 mile below Shepherdstown to Sharpsburg. I have reports from two reliable parties that at least 15,000 men have crossed the ford this morning, mainly artillery and infantry. The troops all halted at Sharpsburg, and the wagons at 10 a. m. are crossing.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

The defenses which for the last three days have been vigorously pushed are now in a condition to hold the place against any force that will be brought against it; but it is now almost sure that General Lee is not inclined to attack Maryland Heights, and this opinion

is somewhat strengthened by the information drawn from the prisoners taken yesterday that Maryland Heights will be taken by General Lee on his return without any fighting. This plan may succeed, if the rebels can capture Washington and Baltimore and hold Pennsylvania; not otherwise.

June 25.—As it was apparent from signal stations and also from prisoners captured that the enemy was moving toward Pennsylvania, a sharp lookout was kept, and during the day the following telegrams were sent:

HEADQUARTERS,
Maryland Heights, June 25, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
Commander-in-Chief:

Two intelligent sergeants from the Ninth Alabama Regiment have just come in. They say they belong to A. P. Hill's corps, and that it is all on the Maryland side of the Potomac. They say Longstreet's corps is between Berryville and Charlestown, coming on. The officers and men captured yesterday and these deserters will be sent to Baltimore to-day.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Maryland Heights, June 25, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

A citizen reports that the rebel troops at Boonsborough are moving from there toward Emmitsburg.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Maryland Heights, June 25, 1863—2 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

I am satisfied Ewell is at or beyond Hagerstown. A. P. Hill's corps is between Sharpsburg and Boonsborough, and Longstreet's corps is between Berryville and Shepherdstown. Three or four regiments have crossed at Shepherdstown Ford to-day. Two sergeants, deserters from A. P. Hill, report him last night at Sharpsburg.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Maryland Heights, June 25, 1863—2 p. m.

Lieut. Col. DONN PIATT,
Chief of Staff:

Our 24-pounder howitzers all in position, but we require eight more to perfect our defenses. If possible, induce General Ripley to order them at once, with 160 rounds of assorted ammunition per gun. If we are taken, it will be for want of these howitzers; mark that. Will you send me map of Harper's Ferry, which Colonel Raynolds says you have in the adjutant-general's office?

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Maryland Heights, June 25 1863—4 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

That portion of the rebels passing by Boonsborough are evidently taking the route by Emmitsburg into Pennsylvania. A. P. Hill's corps passed Sharpsburg this a. m., direct for Hagerstown.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Maryland Heights, June 25, 1863—5 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR:

Have made three attempts to communicate with the enemy as to the wounded, &c., at Winchester. They received the flags and letters, and fixed times for replying, but they failed to reply. The last time fixed was 5 p. m. yesterday, and they met us with the information that no reply had been received, and proposed when received to send it in to Bolivar Heights. This I declined. My letter was addressed to General Lee, at Berryville, where I knew he was on the 23d instant. I can hold Harper's Ferry.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

To-day the howitzers received from the Washington Arsenal were placed in position, and I consider the defenses so far completed that, with the force now here, Maryland Heights should be held against Lee's army. A few more 24-pounder howitzers would add to the defenses, and should be furnished at an early day.

Jewett's brigade, from Heintzelman's corps, arrived to-day, 1,700 strong, with one light battery, two or three squadrons of cavalry, making the effective force for duty at 6 p. m. about 10,500 men. The arrival of Jewett's brigade increased the garrison to the maximum required for a good defense of the Maryland Heights and the protection of the ford and bridge over the Potomac at Harper's Ferry. Ten thousand effective men will thoroughly cover the bank of the Potomac, the ground between Fort Duncan and Maryland Heights, and thoroughly and effectively garrison the Heights, so as to put it beyond the power of 20,000 men to carry the Heights by assault. In the defense of the Maryland side, three light batteries are at this time appropriated, and will always be indispensable in case of an investment or attack.

June 26.—With a clear atmosphere, we have this morning a capital view from the signal station of the whole country from Charlestown to Sharpsburg, and it is clear to my mind that the entire force of Lee's army has passed on toward Pennsylvania, and that the force discernible in the Valley is merely enough to guard the Shepherdstown Ford and the line of communication from Winchester to Sharpsburg; and, under this impression, I telegraphed Major-General Hooker as follows:

HEADQUARTERS,
Maryland Heights, June 26, 1863—3 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

The signal officer reports, with the best possible view, two small camps only on Virginia side, near Shepherdstown, with heavy cavalry pickets extending to Halltown; a large camp to the right of Sharpsburg (guard to the ford), with sixty wall-tents pitched.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

I add to this Col. W. F. Raynolds' (U. S. Engineers) report of the engineering operations on the Maryland side of the Potomac from June 16 to 26, and will only say that, within the short period that Col. W. F. Raynolds was employed, the modifications and changes on the work were carried on with great skill and energy, and were so far completed on June 26 that I telegraphed to the Secretary, "I can hold Maryland Heights."

The following letter was forwarded to Colonel Piatt, chief of staff:

HEADQUARTERS,
Maryland Heights, June 26, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel DONN PIATT,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: With all our telegraphing you cannot be fully posted up as to our doings here, and, as the mails I think are safe, I shall write you fully up to this time. I will not attempt a description of the state in which I found matters here on assuming command. I am thankful I was not attacked then, and am fully indifferent as to whether I am attacked now. Colonel Raynolds has been very busily engaged, and has, by various constructions, added very considerably to the defenses of the place. He is still at work, and in a few days the outline and essential parts of the fortifications will be so far finished as to be defensible, and they will be improved and completed by constant application of all the labor that can be employed on them. Since Colonel Raynolds arrived, the position of many of the guns has been shifted, and at this moment I believe all the artillery is posted in the best possible manner. As to the condition of the troops, it has considerably improved during the week and is fast improving. The men enter with spirit into the labor of throwing up the fortifications, and I see a growing confidence among officers and men that the works can be held against any force that will be probably brought against us.

The men from Milroy's command are brigaded with Smith's men from Martinsburg, and are under the command of Brigadier-General Elliott, a competent officer, who is getting the brigade into good fighting trim.

In quartermaster's supplies we are short, the quartermaster having sent everything to Baltimore. We want tents, camp equipage, clothing, &c., which are furnished by that department, and must have them. As to commissary stores, we are, as I think, well enough off, having fifteen days' rations, and I deem this amount enough to keep here, for the reason that we have no store-house to receive them, and if we can hold out fifteen days I know we can and shall be relieved, and I do not suppose the road between here and Baltimore can be so held that we cannot use it if absolutely necessary.

I note what you say as to the want of troops in Pennsylvania; still, my impression is that the best place to reorganize Milroy's command is here, even if you transfer to Pennsylvania a certain part of our garrison to replace them. I would willingly give one for two as fast as they came here. I do not think at this moment I would be gainer by the exchange, but I think the service would be greatly benefited by the more speedy reorganization of Milroy's men, bringing the men of the different regiments of that command at once together. My telegrams have kept you posted as to the movements in my front. I am satisfied by this time that the Government is convinced that this is a movement of the bulk of Lee's army, with Lee in command, into Maryland and Pennsylvania. I am satisfied Ewell, Longstreet, and A. P. Hill, all Lee's corps commanders, are now between Charlestown, Va., and Harrisburg, Pa., and I think all those on this side of the Potomac.

Colonel Jewett's brigade, 1,700 strong, reported this morning. He belongs to Heintzelman's corps, and is ordered here by Hooker. With it, I have force enough, and will hold myself responsible for this position. Colonel Jewett had orders to report to me. I do not understand General Hooker's object, but probably shall through Major-General French.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General French arrived, and issued the following orders:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14. HEADQUARTERS TROOPS,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., June 26, 1863.

By virtue of Special Orders, No. 171, headquarters Army of Potomac, June 24, 1863, the undersigned assumes command of the troops at Harper's Ferry.

WM. H. FRENCH,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 12. HEADQUARTERS TROOPS,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., June 26, 1863.

Brigadier-General Tyler is relieved from duty with this command, and will report to Major-General Schenck for duty.

By command of Major-General French:

H. Y. RUSSELL,
Lieutenant, and Aide-de-Camp.

The foregoing contains a full report of the operations at Harper's Ferry to the time I was relieved of the command by Major-General French.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Lieut. Col. DONN PIATT,
Chief of Staff, Eighth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS DELAWARE DEPARTMENT,
Wilmington, Del., August 18, 1863.

SIR: On the 9th instant I addressed you, through my assistant adjutant-general, in answer to your telegram of the same date, suggesting that information as to the evacuation of Martinsburg could be obtained from the headquarters of the Middle Department, Baltimore. There are certain omissions connected with the affair at Martinsburg in my official report which I wish to place before you, to be communicated, with the papers referred to in the letter of the 9th instant, to the court of inquiry of which you are the judge-advocate.

Special Orders, No. 159, June 13, was put in my hands at 10 p. m. on the day it was issued, and at 12 o'clock, by a special train, I left for Harper's Ferry. Arrived at Harper's Ferry at 5 o'clock, and, after consulting Brigadier-General Kelley, as directed by the order, who assured me that he knew from his scouts that not a man excepting Imboden's, Jones', and Jackson's corps were in the Valley (Ewell's entire corps were then at Winchester), I proceeded to Martinsburg, arriving there at 8 a. m., and found Colonel Smith's pickets already engaged with the enemy. Immediately on arriving, I telegraphed Colonel Piatt, chief of staff, as follows:

MARTINSBURG,
June 14, 1863—8 a. m.

Col. DONN PIATT,
Chief of Staff, Baltimore:

If there is not a great scare here, the enemy is advancing on Martinsburg in considerable force, and is not over 3 miles distant. Parts of two regiments and one battery are our whole force, and as soon as we know the truth I shall decide what we shall do, and in the meantime we are preparing for alternatives, and hope to choose the best.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

At 10 o'clock, the following telegram was sent to Colonel Piatt:

MARTINSBURG, W. VA.,
June 14, 1863—10 a. m.

Colonel PIATT,
Chief of Staff:

A scout has just arrived with a dispatch from Milroy, whose headquarters he left at 11 o'clock last night. Milroy reports Ewell's entire corps in and around Winchester, June 13, 15,000 to 18,000 strong, with Jones' and Imboden's forces; that they fought yesterday with success; quite a loss on both sides. Milroy advises Smith, at Martinsburg, to be on his guard, as he apprehends a raid on Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

About this time, Colonel Smith's quartermaster, in charge at Martinsburg, came on to the field, and inquired of me where Colonel Smith could be found, as he wished to know what disposition should be made of the wagon train, stating that all the Government property, excepting a small quantity of forage, had been sent by cars to Harper's Ferry, and that the teams were harnessed and ready to move. As Colonel Smith was not at hand, and conceiving that no time should be lost, I ordered the quartermaster to take charge of the teams, and to move as rapidly as possible toward Williamsport, and, unless he had orders to the contrary, to move from Williamsport to Pennsylvania.

It will be seen by my report of June 25 that, from the time of my arrival at Martinsburg, I had looked upon a retreat as inevitable, and that the only question was when and where to make it.

Before 12 o'clock I notified Colonel Smith that a retreat was inevitable, and early in the afternoon it was agreed between Colonel Smith and myself that at all events the troops would retreat on Williamsport at sundown, if not forced to do so before.

The attack in the morning demonstrated that the rebel forces had passed Winchester, and the information received that they had captured Bunker Hill made it probable that they were in force sufficient to whip the force at Martinsburg, and that they were only awaiting artillery, as it was evident from 10 a. m. until near sunset that it was our artillery, in the absence of any guns on the part of the rebels, which kept them in check.

Milroy's dispatch, stating that he had been attacked on the 13th by Ewell's force, of from 15,000 to 18,000 men, and Imboden's and Jones' forces, always estimated at from 6,000 to 8,000, making a total of over 20,000 men, convinced me, having only left Winchester on the evening of June 11, that General Milroy would be defeated on Sunday, the 14th instant, as it was apparent from Milroy's dispatch that the attack was made by one of the most efficient army corps of Lee's army, and the inference was fair that this corps was not alone in the Valley.

The following copy of a telegram to Major-General Schenck will show the opinion I entertained of General Milroy's position:

MARTINSBURG, W. VA.,
June 11, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Commanding Middle Department:

Left Winchester at 2 o'clock this p. m. Milroy deserves credit for his fortifications, &c. It will take all Lee's cavalry and light artillery to whip him out. If threatened with nothing more, I think he can keep his position.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

From 12 o'clock until sunset the question was the proper time to commence the retreat. If the retreat had commenced immediately after the departure of the baggage train toward Williamsport, the train might have confused the retreating column, and it was clear, if it could be done, that the best plan was to arrest the rebel cavalry at Martinsburg, and give the train time to secure its passage into Pennsylvania. This was done, and the train escaped.

The next thing (as it was impossible with the small force at Martinsburg to move forward to Bunker Hill, as suggested in Orders, No. 159), was to hold on at Martinsburg until the last moment, in order

to cover any men who might escape in that direction from Winchester, and for that object, and for the security of the Martinsburg baggage train, I proposed, if possible, to hold Martinsburg until sundown, by which time I supposed the baggage train would be safe, and the troops escaping in the way of Martinsburg would have arrived. The result was, the baggage train did escape, and not a man of Milroy's defeated army attempted to escape by way of Martinsburg, the rebels having completely cut off his retreat in that direction. To cover the chance of an opportunity to assist Milroy, the holding on to Martinsburg until near sunset was manifestly important, and at the same time offered a chance for the Martinsburg force to escape. To have held on later (say until next morning), would have done no good, and would have insured the capture of the entire Martinsburg command. Is was evident the enemy was in force, and had commenced a serious attack, and there was nothing in the character or condition of Colonel Smith's command to authorize the least hope that the attack could be repulsed, and there was every reason to believe that under the circumstances the good of the service required these troops, if possible, for the garrison at Harper's Ferry. The loss of four pieces of Maulsby's battery requires more explanation than I am able to give, as I have as yet no report from Captain Maulsby. Captain Maulsby, by his conduct at Martinsburg, showed that he was a gallant soldier, and there can be no doubt but that he can satisfactorily explain his conduct in connection with the loss of his guns.

Maulsby's battery, after 6 p. m. of the 14th instant, was divided, one section, under the command of a lieutenant, facing to the west, covering some rebel infantry and cavalry that were moving in that direction on Martinsburg. The other two sections, commanded by Captain Maulsby, were facing south, covering the rebel forces that were passing either to amuse or attack the forces posted on the hill near the cemetery. The detached section was 150 yards to the rear of the section under the immediate command of Captain Maulsby, and the lieutenant in command was alone responsible for the section.

Just before sunset the rebels for the first time showed that they had artillery in position, as they opened fire from six or eight guns with good range. The first shot passed over Captain Maulsby's four guns, and plunged into the detached section, killing and wounding some horses, and producing a bad effect in the infantry supports, a battalion of the One hundred and sixth New York Volunteers, which fell back in disorder. For the next twenty minutes I exerted myself personally in rallying the infantry and in stimulating Maulsby's two sections to serve the guns as steadily and rapidly as possible, to cover the retreat, for which it was evident the time had come. Not finding Colonel Smith on the field, I then ordered Captain Maulsby to throw a half dozen shots from each of his guns as rapidly as possible, and then to limber up and follow the infantry. On riding to the rear, I found one piece of the detached section limbered up and the other rolled down the hill, upset, and the limber missing, and that Colonel Smith, with his regiment, had left the field, while the One hundred and sixth New York Volunteers were standing in line, apparently awaiting orders. It was evident that something should be done at once, and, being unable to find Colonel Smith, I ordered the One hundred and sixth New York to move to the rear, and rode forward myself to ascertain what had become of Colonel Smith and the One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio, and, finding neither, I sent a

staff officer, Captain Woodhull, to the Williamsport road, who returned without any information as to Colonel Smith or his regiment, but with the information that the rebels had entered Martinsburg, and were already on or near the Williamsport road.

During the absence of Captain Woodhull, I had been looking unsuccessfully for Colonel Smith and his regiment on the Shepherdstown road, and, riding back, met the One hundred and sixth New York near the point where that road turns off from the Williamsport road, and seeing that the Williamsport road was already in possession of the rebels, and nothing heard from Colonel Smith, the only course left was to take the Shepherdstown road, and risk the direct march to Harper's Ferry. After marching nearly a mile, Colonel Smith with his regiment was found on the same road. Being a stranger and entirely unacquainted with the roads, and the guides, whom Colonel Smith had notified me were on the field, having disappeared, I had to assure myself by personal inquiry as to the different roads, and it was not until the column was halted and reformed after overtaking Colonel Smith's regiment that I ascertained that Maulsby's battery was not in the column. Seeing artillery moving with the rear of the column, I had supposed the entire battery was present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. R. N. SCOTT,
Judge-Advocate.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS DELAWARE DEPARTMENT,
Wilmington, Del., September 10, 1863.

Lieut. Col. DONN PIATT,
Chief of Staff, Eighth Army Corps, Baltimore, Md.:

COLONEL: Some time since I forwarded to the headquarters Middle Department my report of the operations in and around Harper's Ferry, from the 15th to the 26th day of June, 1863, and, in justice to myself, in reference to a certain investigation recently made by the War Department, I ask that the report may be sent to the headquarters of the army or to the Secretary of War, with such remarks as the major-general commanding may think proper.*

I feel it due the service to set forth in this report the facts connected with the administration of affairs previous to my arrival there, and to state that the condition of things on the Maryland shore and on Maryland Heights was such that a sudden attack with a small force on the 14th June would have successfully carried the works.

So far as I could learn, the troops were doing nothing to strengthen the defenses, and although Brigadier-General Keiley received notice on the 14th of June that he might be attacked, and that Ewell had already attacked Milroy, and that McReynolds had evacuated Berryville, and that Martinsburg was attacked, still, not a move was made at Harper's Ferry; all the subsistence, forage, ammunition, hospitals and hospital stores, and other similar supplies were left or exposed on the Virginia side, and, had the enemy advanced in any force, their capture was inevitable.

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*Reference is to original of report of July 1, a copy of which (printed on pp. 19–33) was submitted to the court of inquiry.

I feel obliged, in justice, to report that when Brigadier-General Kelley received orders to turn over the command to me, he merely reported the order to me, and left immediately with his whole staff by the first train of cars, and that I could not find a single record or report of the command, and the only means I had of ascertaining subsistence, ammunition, supplies, forage, &c., was by taking inventories of the same. I deem it my duty to report these matters to department headquarters, as I feel that Brigadier-General Kelley's neglect during a somewhat long command at Harper's Ferry to put the place in a condition for defense, and to have availed himself of the means in his hands for that purpose, was inexcusable, and might have brought disgrace on the service and inflicted a great injury on the campaign of 1863; and I am compelled to this course from the fact that for more than a week after I relieved Brigadier-General Kelley I felt that this disgrace and injury would be put to my charge, owing mainly to General Kelley's neglect of duty.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

No. 381.

Report of Col. Benjamin F. Smith, One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of attack upon Martinsburg.

MARYLAND HEIGHTS, *June* 27, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of the attack on Martinsburg, W. Va., on the 14th instant:

The United States troops at Martinsburg consisted of eight companies of the One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, Lieut. Col. William H. Harlan commanding; eight companies of the One hundred and sixth New York Volunteers, Col. E. C. James commanding; Maulsby's Independent West Virginia Battery; one company of cavalry, of the First Battalion Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteers, Captain Firey commanding; a small detachment from the First New York Cavalry, and a few of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

It was expected some days before that an attack would be made on the place, and I had received orders to make preparations accordingly. All the stores at the depot were loaded on the cars, and sent to Baltimore and Harper's Ferry, in anticipation of an attack by an overwhelming force. Brigadier-General Tyler, with his staff, consisting of Capt. Max Woodhull and Lieut. E. L. Tyler, had been directed by Major-General Schenck, commanding Eighth Army Corps, to proceed to Martinsburg, and make sure that proper dispositions would be made according to circumstances.

About 8 a. m. Sunday, June 14, my vedettes were driven in, and reported the enemy advancing by the Winchester turnpike in force. I immediately ordered the whole of my command to move in that direction, and take a position behind the stone fences between the Winchester and Charlestown roads, throwing out skirmishers and scouts in all directions, endeavoring to find out the strength and position of the enemy. My orders were to fall back on Harper's Ferry, if attacked by a superior force, either by the Williamsport or by the

direct road. Finding that my position was one that could be easily cut off from these roads, with the approbation of General Tyler, I changed my position to the high ground near the cemetery and nearer the roads. My object was to gain time, so that I could get my brigade train well on the road to Williamsport. This I succeeded in doing by throwing an occasional shell and keeping my skirmishers well out to engage the enemy.

About noon, I received the following communication from General A. G. Jenkins, commanding rebel troops, viz:

HEADQUARTERS, &C.,
Camp near Martinsburg, June 14, 1863.

The Commanding Officer U. S. Forces near Martinsburg:

SIR: I herewith demand the surrender of Martinsburg. Should you refuse, you are respectfully requested to notify the inhabitants of the place to remove forthwith to a place of safety. Small-arms only will be used for one hour upon the town after your reception of this note. After that, I shall feel at liberty to shell the town, if I see proper. Should you refuse to give the necessary notification to the inhabitants, I shall be compelled to hold your command responsible.

Very respectfully, yours,

A. G. JENKINS.
Brigadier-General, &c.

P. S.—An immediate reply is necessary.

To this communication I replied as follows, having first submitted it for the approval of General Tyler:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Martinsburg, Va., June 14, 1863.

A. G. JENKINS,
Brigadier-General, &c.:

GENERAL: Martinsburg will not be surrendered. You may commence shelling as soon as you choose. I will, however, inform the women and children of your threat.

Very respectfully, yours,

B. F. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding U. S. Forces.

Immediately after their demand, I notified the inhabitants, and they left the town in large numbers. Jenkins did not open his musketry and artillery, as he threatened, but was held in check until near sunset, when I had received notification that all my wagons had crossed the ferry at Williamsport, and I was prepared to fall back. Just as I had given orders to the pickets and skirmishers to fall back slowly and cautiously, the enemy opened upon me from three different points, their batteries having during the day obtained my range. I had ten minutes before given the order to limber up and get under arms, preparatory to falling back to the ferry, when the enemy opened with such a concentrated fire it cannot be wondered at that the men were thrown into temporary confusion. However, I brought the men off in good order, and was not followed by the enemy on the Shepherdstown road, which I took with the main portion of the command, crossing the Potomac at Shepherdstown Ford, and following the towpath of the canal to Maryland Heights, where I arrived safely, and reported to General B. F. Kelley, commanding.

One section of Maulsby's battery, commanded by Lieut. John S. S. Herr, went with the main body of the command on the Shepherdstown road, but one of his pieces overturning in a gully was lost, the wheel being broken. The limber was brought away. The other two sections of the battery, under Capt. Thomas A. Maulsby, with Lieutenants Graham and Means, took the Williamsport road, and, after

some resistance, the guns were captured by the enemy, and Captain Maulsby wounded in the leg, but escaped with his officers and most of his men and horses.

The detachment of the First New York Cavalry, Lieutenants Martindale and Jesse F. Wyckoff, and Captain Firey's company (B), First Battalion Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteer Cavalry, and a small number of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, rendered valuable and important service, especially when the rebel cavalry charged through the town in large numbers, our small force of cavalry contending for every inch of ground.

Company I, One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, Capt. Henry C. Yontz, stationed at the block-house at Opequon Creek, was captured by the enemy, with the exception of 2 officers and 13 men. Captain Yontz, having endeavored to escape with his company by the Williamsport road, was surrounded by the enemy. The 3 medical officers of the One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteers fell into the hands of the enemy, with a few medical stores, a small quantity of ammunition, and a few arms. No quartermaster's or commissary stores were lost. A small pile of forage was burned as we were leaving.

About 200 men of the whole command are missing, but are supposed mostly to be stragglers, as they are constantly coming in.

The number of killed and wounded is not known, but is very small. The rebels suffered more than ourselves; 7 killed, I have heard of, and quite a number wounded.

On my arrival at the Shepherdstown Ford (I had gone ahead with a small escort to examine the ford), a volley was fired upon us from the opposite bank. This turned out to be from our own pickets, who had mistaken us for the enemy, the night being very dark. No one hurt, fortunately.

The forced march to Maryland Heights from Martinsburg was long and fatiguing, but we congratulate ourselves that we held in check a whole day a vastly superior force of the enemy, leaving him an empty town, as far as supplies were concerned, when he expected to find a depot stored with everything he desired.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. SMITH,

Col. 126th Ohio Vol. Inf., Comdg 3d Brig., 1st Div., 8th Corps.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL TYLER,

Baltimore, Md

No. 382.

Report of Col. Edward C. James, One hundred and sixth New York Infantry, of operations June 13–15.

MARYLAND HEIGHTS, MD., *June 26, 1863.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of the One hundred and sixth New York Volunteers, from the time of their leaving North Mountain, Va., on the 13th instant, until their arrival at Maryland Heights, June 15:

At noon on Saturday, June 13, I received orders by telegraph from Col. B. F. Smith, One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, commanding Third Brigade, First Division, Eighth Army Corps, to

which my regiment was attached, to fall back with my command from North Mountain, Va., where I was then stationed, to Martinsburg, Va. I immediately complied with this order, breaking up my camp, and shipping by cars to Harper's Ferry what property I was unable to place upon my train of ten wagons.

At 4 p. m. I left North Mountain, leaving behind a hospital, with some 11 sick men, who could not be moved, in charge of First Asst. Surg. F. H. Pettit. We reached Martinsburg about 7.30 p. m., having marched 9 miles, and reported to Colonel Smith. My command bivouacked Saturday night on the Stewart farm, north of the village and a few rods from the railroad.

About 10 a. m. Sunday, I received orders to move out on the Winchester road, where our pickets were already engaged with the enemy's advance. Upon arriving there, I took up a position on the right of the road, throwing forward two companies as skirmishers, who soon became engaged, but without loss. I remained with my command in this position without material change until nearly 2 p. m., when I was ordered to recall my skirmishers and move to Union Hill, on the east side of the town. This change of position was accomplished by the entire command without difficulty. Soon after taking my position, I was informed by Colonel Smith that we would retreat to Harper's Ferry at nightfall, via Williamsport, and ordered to follow the One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteers in the column of retreat.

Meanwhile the left wing of my regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Embick, was detached and placed in position behind four guns of Maulsby's battery, a short distance in advance of the main force. We remained in this position until sunset, occasionally shelling the enemy when they appeared within range, and our skirmishers keeping up a desultory fire.

As the sun went down, I received orders to prepare to retreat, and to recall the left wing of my regiment. While they were moving to rejoin us, and the One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio was leaving the field, the enemy opened upon us a terrific fire of shot, shell, and grape. The Ohio regiment immediately left the field. I dispatched my adjutant to Colonel Smith, to know if we should follow. He returned with the reply, "Yes," when I immediately moved down the hill by a flank march. My regiment staggered for a moment under the storm of missiles, rallied again in an instant, and marched steadily from the field, fortunately without the loss of a man. We drew up in line of battle as soon as we were out of range, when Brigadier-General Tyler, who at this moment assumed command, ordered us to move rapidly out upon the Shepherdstown road toward Harper's Ferry. When 2 miles out, we overtook the One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Regiment. By rapid marching we reached Shepherdstown at midnight, forded the river, and on the 15th instant arrived at Harper's Ferry.

My loss at Martinsburg in prisoners is 1 officer (Second Lieut. W. A. Merry, Company A, who was calling in the outposts at the time of retreat) and about 20 men, most of whom were sick or crippled and unable to keep up. Two ambulances were abandoned by their drivers, who took off the horses, and one wagon, overloaded with ammunition, was [upset] in fording Tuscarora Creek, and left behind.

The regimental wagon train sent early in the day toward Williamsport, Md., arrived safely in Harrisburg, Pa.

In this movement but eight companies of my regiment were engaged, the remainder being paroled prisoners at Annapolis, Md., since April last.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD C. JAMES,
Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel LUSK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 383.

Report of Maj. Gen. Robert H. Milroy, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations June 1–15.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
June 30, 1863.

COLONEL: I have been compelled by the exigencies of public duties connected with my late command to defer until the present time a report of the recent operations about Winchester. Having no reports from brigade commanders, and not even an opportunity of conferring with them, I am still unable to give a detailed report. A sense of duty to myself and to the officers and soldiers whom I had the honor to command requires that I should submit some general statements.

I occupied Winchester with my command on December 25 last, and continued in the occupancy up to Monday morning, the 15th instant, when, for reasons which will appear in the sequel of this report, I was compelled to evacuate it.

When I first occupied Winchester, the Valley of the Shenandoah from Staunton to Strasburg was occupied by the rebel General Jones, with a force variously estimated at from 5,000 to 6,000 men, and constituted principally of cavalry. Imboden at the same time occupied the Cacapon Valley with a force composed of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, estimated at 1,500 men. These were the only forces by which I was in danger of being assailed, unless by a force from Lee's army, which, it was supposed, would be prevented from hostile demonstrations in my direction by the Army of the Potomac.

The object of holding Winchester was to observe and hold in check the rebel forces in the Valley, and to secure the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad against depredations.

Late in March, in pursuance of an order issued upon my own suggestion, I stationed the Third Brigade of my division, consisting of the Sixth Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, Sixty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, First Regiment New York Cavalry, and the Baltimore Battery, at Berryville, Colonel McReynolds, of the First New York Cavalry, commanding. My instructions to Colonel McReynolds were to keep open our communication with Harper's Ferry and to watch the passes of the Blue Ridge (Snicker's and Ashby's Gaps) and the fords of the Shenandoah River known as Snicker's and Berry's. To this end he was to cause to be diligently scouted the country between him and those localities and as far south as Millwood. I was expressly instructed to undertake no offensive operations in force. Acting in accordance with these instructions, I kept my forces well in hand in the vicinities of Berryville and Winchester, excepting that during the expedition of

General Jones into West Virginia, by order from your headquarters, I sent portions of them into that State. During my occupancy of Winchester, I almost continually kept out heavy cavalry scouts on the Front Royal road as far as Front Royal, and on the Strasburg road as far as Strasburg. My cavalry frequently drove the enemy's pickets as far up the Valley as Woodstock, and I held almost undisputed possession of the Valley as far as Strasburg until about June 1. By means of these cavalry expeditions, and information furnished me by Union citizens, I kept myself continually posted as to the rebel forces in the Valley under Jones and Imboden, and was at no time deceived as to their numbers or movements.

About June 1 the enemy became bolder, and small detachments of his cavalry were met as far down the Valley as Middletown.

On Friday, June 12, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there had been any accumulation of rebel forces in my front, I sent out two strong reconnoitering parties, one on the Strasburg and the other on the Front Royal road. The one on the Strasburg road consisted of the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and one section of Battery L, Fifth U. S. Artillery, under command of Colonel Schall, of the Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. This reconnaissance was conducted with energy, in pursuance of instructions, and its results were in every way satisfactory. The expedition proceeded up the Valley, the cavalry in advance, but within supporting distance of the infantry and artillery, until it had arrived within 2 miles of Middletown, at which place a messenger from Major Kerwin, who was in command of the cavalry, announced to Colonel Schall that a superior force of cavalry of the enemy had been discovered in line of battle immediately north of Middletown. The infantry and artillery were immediately concealed, the former in a dense grove to the right of the road and within 100 yards of the same, and the latter behind a ridge. Our cavalry retired, skirmishing with that of the enemy until he was drawn within reach of the fire of the infantry. Upon the first fire of our infantry the enemy retreated precipitately, followed by our cavalry, which pursued beyond Middletown.

In this affair the enemy lost 50 (as has since been ascertained) in killed and wounded, and we took 37 prisoners.

Colonel Schall remained on the ground for an hour, during which time his cavalry scoured the country in every direction, but could detect no traces of an accumulation of rebel forces.

The prisoners taken all belonged to the Maryland Battalion and Fourteenth Virginia Cavalry, troops which had been in the Valley and on picket duty during the whole period of my occupancy of Winchester. Besides, separate examinations of the prisoners disclosed that there was no accumulation of forces there. Colonel Schall made his report to me about 7 o'clock in the evening, and it relieved me from all apprehensions of an attack from the Strasburg road. It is now known that no portion of Lee's army approached Winchester from that direction.

The reconnaissance on the Front Royal road was abortive. The expedition consisted of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, about 400 strong, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Moss. It returned to Winchester about 3 o'clock in the afternoon on Friday. Its commanding officer reported that at Cedarville, a place about 12 miles from Winchester, he had encountered a large force of the enemy,

composed of cavalry, infantry, and artillery. It did not appear, however, that he had placed himself in a position to ascertain the number or character of the force which he had encountered, or exercised the usual and necessary efforts to obtain that essential information. Officers of his command and reliable scouts who were present gave contradictory reports.

This report was discredited by myself and by General Elliott, my second in command. There was nothing in the report which indicated the presence of General Lee's army. It was supposed that the force on the Front Royal road could not be other than the enemy which we had faced during the occupancy of Winchester, or that the anticipated cavalry raid of General Stuart was in progress, against either or both of which combined I could have held my position. I deemed it impossible that Lee's army, with its immense artillery and baggage trains, could have escaped from the Army of the Potomac, and crossed the Blue Ridge through Ashby's, Chester, and Thornton Gaps in concentric columns. The movement must have occupied five or six days, and notice of its being in progress could have been conveyed to me from General Hooker's headquarters in five minutes, for telegraphic communication still existed between Baltimore and Winchester.

On Friday night I doubled my pickets and kept out strong patrols of cavalry on the leading roads, and I also sent a messenger to Colonel McReynolds, at Berryville, notifying him that the enemy was reported to be in considerable force on the Front Royal road. I instructed him to keep a strong party of observation in the direction of Millwood; to place his command in readiness to move at a moment's warning; if attacked by a superior force, to fall back upon Winchester by the route which he might deem most practicable, and that if his command should be needed at Winchester, he would be notified by four discharges from the large guns at the main fort at Winchester.

The whole forces under my command at this time were:

First Brigade, Brig. Gen. W. L. Elliott commanding—One hundred and tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Keifer; One hundred and sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Washburn; One hundred and twenty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Ball; One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Wilson; Thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, Colonel Galligher; Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Moss, and Battery L, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Lieutenant Randolph.

The Second Brigade, Colonel Ely, Eighteenth Connecticut, commanding—The Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Schall; Twelfth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Klunk; Eighteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Nichols; Fifth Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, Captain Holton; Battery D, First West Virginia Artillery, Captain Carlin; Company K, First West Virginia Cavalry, Lieutenant Dawson, and Companies D and E, Third West Virginia Cavalry, Captain White.

The heavy guns of the main fortifications—consisting of four 20-pounder Parrotts and two 24-pounder howitzers—were served by a company of the Fourteenth [First] Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, commanded by Captain Martins. The command numbered, according to Friday morning's return, 6,900 effective men.

On Saturday morning, at a few minutes before 8 o'clock, my cavalry patrols on the Front Royal road reported that the enemy was approaching in force. Deeming it advisable that under the circumstances the whole command should be united at Winchester, I gave Colonel McReynolds the concerted signal above stated. I immediately sent forward on the Front Royal and Strasburg roads forces to observe and report the forces and movements of the enemy. That on the Front Royal road consisted of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Eighteenth Connecticut Infantry, Fifth Maryland Infantry, and one section of Battery L, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Colonel Ely commanding. A little over a mile from Winchester this force encountered a battery of the enemy's artillery, located in a wood at the right of the Front Royal road. After a short artillery skirmish, Colonel Ely retired his command to near the junction of the Front Royal and Strasburg roads, immediately south of and adjoining Winchester. The enemy did not pursue in force. Occasionally during the day small detachments of rebel cavalry approached from that direction, but were driven off by our infantry pickets, which were well protected, and directed to remain at their posts and act as skirmishers. The force on the Strasburg road consisted of the One hundred and tenth and One hundred and twenty-third Ohio, the Twelfth West Virginia Infantry, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and Carlin's battery, Brigadier-General Elliott commanding.

A little to the west and adjoining Winchester is a high ridge, which extends from the town south for over a mile to Mill Creek, which is known as Apple-Pie Ridge. Around the southern terminus of this ridge the creek and a mill-race wind across the Strasburg road, and from thence in a northerly direction across the Front Royal road, and north of that road to Hollingsworth Mills, where the race terminates and the creek takes an abrupt easterly course. The whole length of the race is about 2 miles. The creek and race combined afford a strong protection against cavalry, and for that reason and the additional one that stone fences and other covers abound in its vicinity, they had been adopted as a portion of my infantry picket line.

The force above designated, excepting two sections of Carlin's battery, stationed on the southern extremity of the ridge above described, proceeded up the Strasburg road to within a short distance of Kernstown, where it remained, encountering no enemy, excepting occasional parties of skirmishers, until about 2 p. m., when Brigadier-General Elliott, through Lieutenant [William] Alexander, of his staff, reported to me at the place where the two sections of Carlin's battery were stationed that he could find no enemy in his front, but that there were indications that he was massing his forces on our left, in the vicinity of the Front Royal road. I then directed General Elliott to retire his force on the Strasburg road back to the creek and race above described, so as to put it in a position to support Colonel Ely on the Front Royal road or the forces in the forts, as the exigency might require. While this order was being executed, and when General Elliott's command had arrived within 600 yards of the creek and race, a considerable force of the enemy's infantry in two lines of battle displayed itself to our right, with the apparent intention to flank and cut off our retiring troops. I estimated the force of the enemy then in sight at 2,000.

The two sections of Carlin's battery on the ridge as above stated

commanded the position of the enemy, and immediately opened on him with sufficient effect to throw him into confusion, when the One hundred and tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Keifer, and One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Wilson, charged upon him and drove him back in disorder with considerable loss. Simultaneously the Twelfth West Virginia Infantry, Colonel Klunk, engaged a large body of the enemy's skirmishers in a woods south of the ridge and on the opposite side of the creek and race, and, after holding them in check some two hours, being outflanked and greatly outnumbered, retired. Our whole force, which had been advanced on the Strasburg road, retired behind the creek and race above described. That creek and race then constituted the line of our forces in front of the town, and was held by Colonel Ely, with a portion of his brigade, on the Front Royal road, and by General Elliott, with a portion of his brigade, on the Strasburg road. The remainder of my forces were in the forts immediately north of the town.

Immediately after our forces had retired from the Strasburg road to the Winchester side of the creek and race, the enemy advanced his skirmishers, and brisk skirmishing ensued until dark.

About 5 o'clock the enemy advanced and took possession of a picket post, surrounded by a stone wall on the south, east, and west, and which commanded the Strasburg road, from which they were dislodged by two companies of the Twelfth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

In this affair, which occurred about 6 o'clock in the evening, we captured a prisoner, from whom I learned that he belonged to Hays' Louisiana brigade, which was a part of Ewell's corps, the whole of which, and part of Longstreet's, was in our immediate vicinity. A deserter who came in shortly afterward confirmed his statement. This was the first intimation that I received that Lee's army had quietly retired before the lines of the Army of the Potomac, and performed a five or six days' march.

Telegraphic communication with my headquarters continued until 12 m. on Saturday. The Blue Ridge screened the operations of Lee's army from me. I had always relied with implicit confidence upon receiving timely notice by telegraph of its advance in my direction.

On Saturday, under cover of the night, I withdrew my forces on the Strasburg and Front Royal roads in front of Winchester to the southern suburbs of the town, under orders to retire to the forts north of the town at 2 o'clock in the morning.

Colonel McReynolds arrived with his command between 9 and 10 p. m., and was assigned to the star fort, immediately north of the main fortification. At this time it was evident that at least two corps of Lee's army, numbering not less than 50,000 men, and abundantly supplied with artillery, were in my immediate vicinity, and that my retreat by the Martinsburg and Berryville roads was cut off. I still hoped that there had been some corresponding action of the Army of the Potomac, and that if I could sustain myself for twenty-four hours I would be relieved.

Early on Sunday morning detachments of cavalry were sent out on the Berryville and Martinsburg roads, but were driven back by the enemy's skirmishers and sharpshooters.

From 7 o'clock on Sunday morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, detachments of the Eighteenth Connecticut, Fifth Maryland, and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under the direc-

tion of Colonel Ely, continually skirmished with the enemy in front of the forts and east of the town, between the Front Royal and Martinsburg roads. During this skirmishing the rebels took possession of a large brick dwelling, surrounded by dense shrubbery, on the Berryville road, about half a mile from Winchester. Our skirmishers attacked and carried the house, killing 1 officer and 5 men and capturing 11 prisoners.

At one time during the day the rebels in considerable numbers appeared in the town, but were driven out by the Eighteenth Connecticut and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry.

On Sunday morning General Elliott, with a portion of his brigade, Carlin's battery, and the Twelfth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, took position on the ridge above described, about a quarter of a mile south of the Romney road. He had frequent and sometimes severe skirmishing. The enemy did not, however, at any time appear before him in force.

In consequence of the overwhelming masses of the enemy about me, I kept my forces during the day well in hand and in immediate connection with the forts.

As early as Saturday evening, after I learned of the presence of Lee's army in force, I made up my mind to act on the defensive, economize my forces, wait until the enemy had massed himself for the final attack, and then, unless relieved, force my way through what might appear to be the weakest portion of his lines. My belief was superinduced by the maneuvers of the enemy on Saturday and by the ground that the real attack would come from the Romney road.

Early on Sunday morning, I ordered Captain Morgan, of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, with a detachment of two companies of that regiment, to proceed out the Pughtown road as far as Pughtown, if practicable; thence across to the Romney road, and by that road back to the forts. I instructed him to carefully observe the disposition and forces of the enemy, if any, in that direction. That officer returned with his command to the forts about 2 p. m., and reported that he had made the round indicated without meeting or detecting any traces of an enemy in that direction. Immediately west of and parallel with the ridge on which the main fortification is constructed, and about 2,000 yards distant therefrom, is another range, known as Flint Ridge, on which there was in process of construction a line of earthworks, which commanded the Pughtown and Romney roads and all the approaches from the west. These works were occupied on Sunday by the One hundred and tenth and part of the One hundred and sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Battery L, Fifth U. S. Artillery, under Colonel Keifer.

The report of Captain Morgan relieved me from all apprehension of an immediate attack in that direction, and induced me to turn my attention to the approaches in other directions. I am still at a loss to know how Captain Morgan could have made the tour which he reported without seeing or encountering the enemy, for within two hours after he made his report the enemy opened upon me from the west with at least four full batteries, some of his guns of the longest range, under cover of which fire he precipitated a column of infantry, at least 10,000 strong, upon the outwork held by Colonel Keifer, which, after a stubborn resistance, he carried. This outwork was commanded by the guns of the main and star forts, which were immediately brought to bear upon the enemy, driving him from the position, and affording a protection to Colonel Keifer's command,

under which it retreated, with small loss, to the main fort. The guns at the fort, and the Baltimore battery, Captain Alexander, at the star fort, and Carlin's battery, immediately south of the main fort, engaged the guns of the enemy, and an artillery contest ensued, which was maintained with energy on both sides until 8 o'clock in the evening. During its progress, I massed my troops in the main and star forts and in the rifle-pits in front of them. To my regret, the enemy made no effort to take my position by assault.

About 9 o'clock in the evening, I convened a council of war, consisting of Brigadier-General Elliott, commanding First Brigade, Colonel Ely, commanding Second Brigade, and Colonel McReynolds, commanding Third Brigade. Before stating the result of this council, it is proper that I should state the circumstances by which we were surrounded. It was certain that Lee had eluded the Army of the Potomac, and was at liberty to use his whole force against us without hinderance from any source. Our position at Winchester, although affording facilities for defense which would enable an inferior to maintain itself against a superior number for a limited time, could not be successfully defended by the limited means at my command against such an army as surrounded me. Six principal roads, known in the army as the Romney, Pughtown, Martinsburg, Berryville, Front Royal, and Strasburg roads, lead into the town. The names of these roads indicate their course. They are all intersected and connected by cross-roads in close proximity to the town. Cavalry and artillery can approach the town and the forts from every direction. We had but one day's rations left, and our artillery ammunition was almost entirely exhausted. On Monday morning the enemy could have brought one hundred guns to bear on us, to which we could have made no reply. Precedents which have occurred during this rebellion and in other countries would have justified a capitulation; but I thought, and my comrades in council thought, that we owed our lives to the Government rather than make such a degrading concession to rebels in arms against its authority. The propositions concluded upon in that council were, that in consequence of the entire exhaustion of our artillery ammunition, it was impossible to hold the post against the overwhelming forces of the enemy, and that a further prolongation of the defense could only result in sacrificing the lives of our soldiers without any practical benefit to the country; that we owed it to the honor of the Federal arms to make an effort to force our way through the lines of the beleaguering foe; that the artillery and wagons should be abandoned, and the division, brigade, and regimental quartermasters instructed to bring away all public horses, and that the brigades, in the order of their numbers, should march from the forts at 1 o'clock in the morning, carrying with them their arms and the usual supply of ammunition.

The Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry was attached to the Third Brigade. The forts were evacuated at the time designated, and immediately thereafter the cannon spiked and the ammunition which could not be carried by the soldiers thrown into the cisterns of the forts. The column proceeded through a ravine, avoiding the town of Winchester, about 1 mile, until it struck the Martinsburg road. It then proceeded up the Martinsburg road to where a road leads from it to Summit Station, about 4½ miles from Winchester, when I received a message from General Elliott that he was attacked by the enemy's skirmishers. I had heard the firing, and was riding forward. The enemy was on elevated ground in a woods east of the road and

a field east of and adjoining the woods. This occurred between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning. General Elliott immediately filed the One hundred and twenty-third, One hundred and tenth, and One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Regiments to the left, and formed them in line of battle west of and in front of the woods in which the enemy was posted. He then advanced the One hundred and tenth Ohio, Colonel Keifer, into the woods, to feel the enemy. This regiment soon became actively engaged, and was immediately supported by the One hundred and twenty-second Ohio, which promptly took its position on the right of the One hundred and tenth.

It soon became evident that the enemy was present in considerable force, with at least two batteries of artillery. It was evident, however, that a retreat could not be effected excepting under cover of a heavy contest with him. The One hundred and tenth and One hundred and twenty-second Ohio maintained the contest for over an hour, occasionally falling back, but in the main driving the enemy. They captured one of the enemy's caissons, and silenced two of his guns by killing his gunners and his artillery horses. Although immediately under the guns of the enemy, they preserved their lines, and kept up an incessant, heavy, and murderous fire of musketry, under the effect of which the enemy's right flank fell into disorder and recoiled.

During this contest, Colonel Keifer especially distinguished himself by the display of the qualities of a brave soldier and a judicious and skillful officer.

About the time the contest commenced on my left, by my orders the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, Colonel Schall, advanced against the enemy's left, but was soon driven back. I then supported the Eighty-seventh by the Eighteenth Connecticut, and the two regiments, under Colonel Ely, again advanced into the woods, but were again driven back. I then supported Colonel Ely with the One hundred and twenty-third Ohio, and again advanced the line, but it was repulsed with inconsiderable loss, the range of the enemy's guns being so elevated as to render his artillery inefficient.

At this time a signal gun fired at Winchester announced the approach of the enemy in my rear. Colonel Ely's command was again rallied, and formed in line of battle west of the Martinsburg road, and that officer again directed to engage the enemy.

At this time the One hundred and tenth and One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiments were still maintaining their fire on the left with unabating energy. I then gave instructions that my forces unengaged and trains should retreat under cover of the contest, taking the Martinsburg road for a short distance, and then turning to the right. I instructed my staff officers, excepting Captain Baird, who was engaged with the One hundred and tenth and One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on my left, to diligently convey these instructions. They were conveyed to Colonel Washburn, commanding the One hundred and sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Colonel Klunk, commanding the Twelfth West Virginia Infantry; Major Adams, commanding First New York Cavalry, and Major Titus, commanding Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry. These forces immediately marched, but, instead of taking the route indicated, took a road which leads to the left, through Bath, in Morgan County. They were followed by considerable bodies of the Eighteenth Connecticut and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania, and some stragglers from the One hundred and twenty-

third, One hundred and tenth, and One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Colonel Ely was instructed to fall back and retreat as soon as the troops had passed his rear. Major [John L.] McGee and Captain Palmer, of my staff, who were at different times dispatched to Colonel McReynolds with his instructions, each separately reported that they could not find that officer or any portion of his command, excepting Major Adams, with the First New York Cavalry. It was supposed that during the battle he had retreated to the right of the Martinsburg road.

About the time that I had given the directions above indicated, my horse was shot under me. Some time intervened before I could be remounted. When remounted, I went in the direction of the One hundred and tenth and the One hundred and twenty-second Ohio, and met them falling back by the Martinsburg road.

The retreat was now in full progress—the two columns by different routes—and it was impossible to unite them. I proceeded with the One hundred and tenth and One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Regiments, and fragments of other regiments which followed after them. This portion of the command, by way of Smithfield, arrived at Harper's Ferry late in the afternoon of Monday. I was not pursued. The column that proceeded in the direction of Bath crossed the Potomac at Hancock, and subsequently massed at Bloody Run, 2,700 strong.

Having no report from Colonel McReynolds, I am unable to state the operations of his brigade on Monday morning. That officer arrived at Harper's Ferry about 12 m. on Monday, unaccompanied by any considerable portion of his command. The Sixth Maryland Infantry, attached to his brigade, arrived at that place Monday evening, almost intact. His other infantry regiment, the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania, was principally captured.

I have learned that while Colonel Ely was endeavoring to retreat, in pursuance to directions, he was surrounded, and compelled to surrender, with the greater portion of the command which he led in the last charge.

The force which we encountered on Monday morning in our front was Johnson's division, of Ewell's corps, from 8,000 to 10,000 strong. The whole number of my division which have reported at Harper's Ferry and Bloody Run and other places exceeds 5,000. The stragglers scattered through the country are perhaps 1,000. My loss in killed and wounded cannot be large.

It is not my object at this time to bestow praise or cast censure, but I feel it to be my duty to say that during the late operations near Winchester generally the officers and men under my command conducted themselves with distinguished gallantry and deserve well of their country. If they could be again united (as they should be) under their appropriate brigade and regimental organizations, they would be formidable on any field.

It is proper that I should here refer again to the instructions under which I occupied Winchester. They were not materially changed from those above given until Thursday, June 11, 12 o'clock at night, when I received from Colonel Piatt, at Harper's Ferry, the following telegram:

In accordance with orders from Halleck, received from headquarters at Baltimore to day, you will immediately take steps to remove your command from Winchester to Harper's Ferry. You will, without delay, call in Colonel McReynolds and such other outposts not necessary for observation at the front. Send back your heavy

guns, surplus ammunition, and subsistence, retaining only such force and arms as will constitute what General Halleck designates as a lookout, which can readily and without inconvenience fall back to Harper's Ferry.

DONN PIATT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief of Staff.

I immediately telegraphed to Major-General Schenck as follows:

I have the place well protected, and am well prepared to hold it, as General Tyler and Colonel Piatt will inform you, and I can and would hold it, if permitted to do so, against any force the rebels can afford to bring against me, and I exceedingly regret the prospect of having to give it up. It will be cruel to abandon the loyal people in this country to the rebel fiends again.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

Early on Friday morning, June 12, I received this telegram:

BALTIMORE, MD., *June* 12, 1863—1 a. m.

Maj. Gen. R. H. MILROY:

Lieutenant-Colonel Piatt, as I learn by copy of dispatch sent me, which he forwarded to you from Harper's Ferry, misunderstood me, and somewhat exceeded his instructions. You will make all the required preparations for withdrawing, but hold your position in the meantime. Be ready for movement, but await further orders. I doubt the propriety of calling in McReynolds' brigade at once. If you should fall back to Harper's Ferry, he will be in part on the way and covering your flank; but use your discretion as to any order to him.

Below I give you a copy of the telegram of the General-in-Chief. Nothing heard since. Give me constant information.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Copy of General Halleck's telegram.]

[WASHINGTON, *June* 11, 1863—12 p. m.]

Harper's Ferry is the important place. Winchester is of no importance other than as a lookout. The Winchester troops, excepting enough to serve as an outpost, should be withdrawn to Harper's Ferry. [The troops at Martinsburg should also be ready to fall back on Harper's Ferry.] No large amount of supplies should be left in any exposed position.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

Late on Friday evening I received a dispatch from General Schenck, which is lost, but which was in substance as follows:

A dispatch just received from Colonel Donn Piatt says: "I read Halleck's last dispatch by the light of his of April 30, and considered it a positive order to fall back to Harper's Ferry, and I so ordered Milroy. I have been on the ground, and gave it advisedly. Milroy cannot move from his present position in presence of the enemy. He has not transportation enough to move in face of the enemy, and has not cavalry he can rely upon to scout beyond Strasburg." What are your facilities for transportation?

This telegram I immediately answered as follows:

I can at any time, if not cut off from Martinsburg, have sufficient transportation to take all public stores from here in six hours.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

Late on Friday night, June 12, perhaps about 10 o'clock, I sent Major-General Schenck this dispatch, to wit:

The Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry had a slight skirmish with a rebel cavalry force of about 500, 12 miles from here, on the Front Royal road, this afternoon. The Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, with one section of artillery, had a splendid little skirmish with some 400 rebel cavalry

this side of Middletown at the same time. The Thirteenth skirmished with the rebels a short time, and drew them into an ambuscade of the Eighty-seventh and artillery. Eight of the rebels were killed and a number wounded, and 37, including a captain and 2 lieutenants, were taken prisoners. No casualties on our side.

The enemy is probably approaching in some force. Please state specifically whether I am to abandon this place or not.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

To this communication no reply was received. [See note attached.]

It is clear that I received no order to evacuate Winchester, excepting that of Colonel Piatt, which was annulled by the telegram of Major-General Schenck on Friday, the 12th. The telegram above copied of the General-in-Chief was before me, but that is advisory in its tone, and I in common with General Schenck did not construe it as amounting to an order, or as indicating that immediate compliance was intended. I rather construed it as indicating the course which should be pursued upon an emergency yet to happen. This telegram, although sent as late as Thursday, the 11th, must have been written in the absence of all knowledge of the impending emergency; otherwise language calculated to hasten my action would have been used. The language contained in my telegram expressive of my confidence in my ability to hold Winchester was used with reference to any contingency which would probably happen. I did not mean that I could hold it against such an army as that which I knew to be at the disposal of General Lee, and it was no part of my duty to watch the movements of that army, My limited cavalry force did not enable me to scout beyond the Blue Ridge.

That army was faced, however, by the Army of the Potomac, between the headquarters of which and my own, by way of Washington, a continuous line of telegraphic communication existed. I believed that Lee could not move his large army, with its immense artillery and baggage trains, and perform a six days' march in my direction, unless I received timely notice of the important fact. The immense cavalry force at the disposal of General Hooker strengthened this confidence. Therefore, on Friday, when I perceived indications of the approach of the enemy in some force on the Front Royal road, I felt confident that it was composed of the forces which I had faced, or that the expected cavalry expedition of General Stuart was in progress.

Acting upon this belief, I regarded it as my duty to remain at my post at Winchester.

Lee's army, in parallel columns, once across the passes of the Blue Ridge, from the direction of Front Royal, it was impossible for me to retreat upon either Martinsburg or Harper's Ferry without encountering it. I could not at any time after Friday have retreated without encountering it, and I had no knowledge of its presence, as above stated, until late Saturday, when I learned it from prisoners.

After all, it may well be doubted whether the three days' delay, and the loss which my presence at Winchester occasioned the rebel army, were not worth to the country the sacrifice which they cost it.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. DONN PIATT,
Chief of Staff, Eighth Army Corps.

[NOTE.—My telegraph operator at Winchester had just commenced receiving a cipher dispatch on Saturday, the 13th, when the wire was cut between that and Martinsburg by the rebels, and nothing could be made of what was received. I have since learned from General Schenck that that dispatch was an order to me to fall back immediately to Harper's Ferry.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.]

[Telegram referred to in General Milroy's report.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 30, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore, Md.:

If you want more troops in the west and at Harper's Ferry, why do you leave so large a force at Winchester? As I have often repeated to you verbally and in writing, that is no place to fight a battle. It is merely an outpost, which should not be exposed to an attack in force.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, July 8, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded to the General-in-Chief, in obedience to instructions from the War Department.

When Major-General Milroy was relieved at Bloody Run, and sent by Major-General Couch to report here on the 27th June ultimo, I placed him in arrest.

Eight days having elapsed without charges being sent to be served on him, his arrest expired by limitation of law on the 5th instant, since which he has made his report.

He was deprived of all command at Harper's Ferry immediately, in pursuance of the order of the General-in-Chief on the 15th of June ultimo.

If it be not the purpose of the Secretary of War or the General-in-Chief to take further measures in General Milroy's case, I respectfully request that he be ordered back to the command of those of his troops which were assembled at Bloody Run, and which are now operating, I believe, somewhere in the rear of the rebel army.

I really do not think that anybody else can so efficiently bring together and manage those fragments of his division, and have them ready for reuniting with the other scattered parts of brigades, regiments, and companies when the present immediate movements against the enemy are over.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

No. 384.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces at Winchester, Va., June 13–15, 1863.

[Compiled from nominal list of casualties, returns, &c.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
EIGHTH ARMY CORPS.							
SECOND DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. ROBERT H. MILROY.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. WASHINGTON L. ELLIOTT.							
1st Massachusetts Artillery, Company I	.....	.....	.....	3	1	39	43
110th Ohio	.....	4	1	50	5	205	265
116th Ohio	1	7	1	28	8	133	178
122d Ohio	1	7	1	24	14	366	413
123d Ohio	.....	21	4	58	21	445	549
12th Pennsylvania Cavalry	.....	4	.....	12	4	152	172
13th Pennsylvania Cavalry	.....	.....	.....	1	3	244	248
5th U. S. Artillery, Battery L	.....	3	.....	1	1	76	81
Total First Brigade	2	46	7	177	57	1,660	1,949
Second Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM G. ELY.							
18th Connecticut	1	17	4	42	21	513	598
5th Maryland	.....	.....	.....	5	27	288	320
87th Pennsylvania	1	3	.....	21	9	78	112
1st West Virginia Cavalry, Company K	.....	.....	.....	1	1	10	12
3d West Virginia Cavalry, Companies D and E	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	71	72
1st West Virginia Light Artillery, Battery D	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	80	83
12th West Virginia	2	4	1	35	3	188	233
Total Second Brigade	4	24	5	107	62	1,228	1,430
Third Brigade.							
Col. ANDREW T. MCREYNOLDS.							
Alexander's (Maryland) battery	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	34	39
6th Maryland	.....	1	.....	6	3	164	174
1st New York Cavalry	.....	1	.....	3	.....	56	60
67th Pennsylvania	1	16	.....	38	22	714	791
Total Third Brigade	1	18	.....	52	25	968	1,064
Total Second Division	7	88	12	336	144	3,856	4,443

OFFICERS KILLED.—Capts. Edward L. Porter, Eighteenth Connecticut; Frederick H. Arckenoe, One hundred and sixteenth Ohio; Charles J. Gibeaut, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio; Lynford Troch, Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania; Wells S. Farrah, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania; Lieuts. Thomas W. Bradley and John T. Ben Gough, Twelfth West Virginia.

No. 385.

Report of Capt. Frederick A. Palmer, Eighteenth Connecticut Infantry, Aide-de-Camp, of operations June 12–15.

———, —— —, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, on June 12, scouting parties reported at headquarters Second Division, Eighth Army

Corps, the advance of a considerable force of rebel cavalry on the Strasburg road. A force consisting of the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania and the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry was dispatched to discover their whereabouts and numbers. Our force advanced down the Strasburg road until they came upon the rebel advance. The infantry formed an ambuscade; the cavalry charged on the enemy and then retreated, attempting to entice them into the ambush, but did not succeed until the third attempt, when the ruse was successful, and 35 prisoners were taken, 10 killed and wounded, and 15 horses captured. Our force then returned to Winchester, reporting that there was no rebel force nearer than Strasburg, and that not large.

The next morning information was received at headquarters that the rebels were advancing on the Front Royal and Strasburg roads, but that their force was insufficient to cause us to evacuate or occasion any alarm. Brigadier-General Elliott, commanding First Brigade, was ordered with his command to the Strasburg road. Col. William G. Ely, Eighteenth Connecticut Volunteers, commanding Second Brigade, was sent to the Front Royal road, and both were instructed to dispose their forces so as to command both roads. Almost immediately upon our forces getting position, severe skirmishing ensued upon both roads. On the Front Royal road they opened on us from a battery concealed in the woods. Colonel Ely ordered the section of artillery under his command to engage the rebel battery, which it did, until a shell exploded in one of his caissons, disabling the piece and 3 men. He then withdrew without further loss to the road intersecting at right angles both the Front Royal and Strasburg roads, where he took position, and fired with such precision and rapidity that he completely silenced the enemy's guns. No infantry force was visible on the Front Royal road.

General Elliott was attacked at the same time with nearly the same force, and maintained his ground until it was deemed expedient to withdraw and plant his batteries on Milltown Heights, a position that fully commanded both roads. Our infantry forces, under Colonel Keifer, were all this time engaging the enemy on the Strasburg road, and succeeded in driving them back nearly to Kernstown (4 miles), but they proved too strong, and compelled him to fall back, flanking him three times, but his men fought the ground so obstinately, and his two pieces of artillery were so well handled, that their attempt to surround and take him proved abortive. They continued advancing, however, and when within reach of our guns on Milltown Heights, showed two long lines of battle, composed of a force of not less than 5,000 men, which all supposed comprised their entire force. Our batteries opened on them, the infantry forces at the same time charging, and in less than fifteen minutes their entire lines were broken and their whole body retiring in the direst confusion.

General Milroy superintended the placing and firing of the guns, and personally directed all the details of the fight. The rebels retired into the woods; our forces had successfully engaged them at all points; they everywhere had been repulsed, and we were fully convinced that the worst was over, and that their attack upon Winchester had proved a disastrous failure.

That night, to guard against surprise, it was deemed best to withdraw the battery from Milltown Heights, as we did not have a sufficient force of infantry to support it in case of a general attack during the night. Our lines were all drawn inward close to the outskirts of the town; strong outposts were established, and the utmost vigilance

and watchfulness enjoined upon us. Colonel Ely, with two regiments and one section of artillery, was ordered to move out on the Berryville road, to co-operate with and support Colonel McReynolds, who had sent word that he was attacked and falling back on us. It rained very heavily during the night, and no engagement ensued.

About one or two hours after midnight, Sunday morning, General Milroy ordered the removal of headquarters from the city to the main fortification.

As soon as it was light, the most vigorous preparations, both offensive and defensive, were made, and forces placed in the most advantageous positions, and from daylight throughout the entire day we looked for the approach of the enemy in force; but, save skirmishing in and about the town, and the occasional appearance of small squads of cavalry on the Front Royal road, no enemy was visible.

All day, under a burning sun, did General Milroy keep his position in the lookout, and with a glass anxiously scan the surrounding country for signs of the enemy, but none were manifested, and it became generally the settled belief that they had passed on up the Valley to Harper's Ferry, leaving us to be attended to upon their return, which idea was confirmed by the heavy firing heard in that direction. Wherever a body of the enemy did appear our guns were instantly turned on them, but not a single artillery response could be obtained, and we could not account for their mysterious silence, save by the theory that they had taken their guns with them and had only left sufficient force to engage us at skirmishing and long range. But about 4 p. m. they suddenly commenced an attack; without a moment's warning opened on us and the outer works, in which were placed a light battery and one regiment, with sixteen pieces of artillery, which the dense woods and undergrowth on the surrounding hills enabled them to bring forward into position without being discovered, and at the same time rapidly pushing up an infantry force of not less than 8,000 or 10,000 men. The guns in the fort were instantly turned on them. The battery in the outer works commenced a brisk firing. Two regiments were ordered rapidly up to support them, but all of no avail; they charged in overwhelming numbers, and took the battery and work, driving our forces at the point of the bayonet down the hill toward the fort.

Our infantry forces were at once stationed in the rifle-pits that surrounded the fort, and every precaution that prudence and human ingenuity could invent used to add to the strength and safety of the position.

The artillery continued to exchange shots until it was too dark to distinguish the enemy, excepting by the flash of his guns.

Soon after dusk, reliable information was brought in that the rebels were advancing between the Romney and Pughtown roads with a force equally as large as the one we had first engaged, and supported by three full batteries, which would make their entire force not less than 20,000 or 30,000 men, and the aggregate of their artillery 30 pieces and upward.

With this unexpected information so suddenly obtained, and the certainty that this vastly superior force would in the morning attack us, together with the fact that the firing had nearly exhausted our ammunition, and that the supply would not be sufficient for a prolonged defense, General Milroy called a council of war, in which it was unanimously decided to evacuate, and, if possible, cut our way through and reach Harper's Ferry with the main body.

Accordingly, the order was given to have everything in readiness to move at 1 a. m., but not until after 2 o'clock did the advance, commanded by General Elliott, file out of the works. The guns were effectually spiked, as many of the wagons disabled as the time would allow, and in a little more than an hour the rear, commanded by Colonel McReynolds, who had joined with his force, was off the heights and in the plain below. The column moved out through a ravine on to the Martinsburg road in perfect order, although all were fully conscious that, if the enemy received intimation of our evacuation, they would shell us, which, in the darkness, would render our retreat disastrous in the extreme; but as we moved no wagons, not even an ambulance, the noise did not attract their attention.

The whole body moved on as rapidly and noiselessly as possible without interruption until about 4 miles out of Winchester, when General Elliot reported an attack upon his advance by rebel outposts, who retired upon his approach. General Milroy immediately galloped to the right, and found the rebels strongly posted in the woods on the brow of an eminence that commanded the road, and supported by a battery. The regiments on the right were ordered into line and to charge on the enemy, which they did, so that the left and center might file past in the rear. General Milroy fearlessly exposed himself and led the attack in person. When near enough to render it effective, they opened on us with the most destructive fire, both from their infantry and artillery. Our lines were unable to stand the galling discharge, but broke and fell back in confusion, when they were again formed, called upon to rally and follow their general, and led to the charge the second time. At the same moment an aide was dispatched to the left, to bring up the command of Colonel McReynolds, and hurl it on their flank simultaneously with the advance of our columns on their center, but his force was not in sight, having moved round our rear through the woods and passed on.

Our men succeeded in driving the rebels back from their pieces, and just as the caissons were in our possession an entire division rose up suddenly in front of us, and advanced, delivering their fire, and at the same time another battery was seen rapidly approaching down the hill, which induced the general to give the order to fall back, which we did, and formed in the road as well as the shattered condition of our forces would allow, advancing up the road toward Martinsburg, halting occasionally for stragglers to come up. The rebels did not pursue us at all, and we proceeded up the road nearly a mile, when, turning to the right, we struck for the Charlestown pike.

We passed through Smithfield, and there learned that the rebels were in force at Bunker Hill, some 15,000 strong. We passed rapidly on without halting, passing around Charlestown, leaving it to our right.

We moved on, making no stops, and reached Harper's Ferry about 2 p. m. June 15, having fought two battles and marched nearly 40 miles inside of twenty-four hours.

Very respectfully,

FRED. A. PALMER,
Captain, and Aide-de-Camp.

Lieut. Col. DONN PIATT,
Chief of Staff.

No. 386.

Report of Brig. Gen. Washington L. Elliott, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, Eighth Army Corps, of operations June 13–15.

MARYLAND HEIGHTS, *June* 16, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the operations of my command during the 13th and 14th instant, and on the 15th, in the retreat from Winchester, Va.

On the 13th, my brigade was constituted as follows: One hundred and tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. J. W. Keifer; One hundred and sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. James Washburn; One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. William H. Ball; One hundred and twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. William T. Wilson; Battery D, First West Virginia Volunteer Artillery, Capt. John Carlin; Battery L, Fifth U. S. Artillery, First Lieut. W. F. Randolph. Temporarily attached: Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, Lieut. Col. J. L. Moss commanding; Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, Major Kerwin commanding; Battery I, Fourteenth [First] Massachusetts Artillery, Captain Martins, and pioneer corps of the division.

A reconnaissance was ordered on the morning of the 13th, section of Battery L, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Lieutenant Spooner commanding, to report to Colonel Ely, Eighteenth Connecticut Volunteers, on Front Royal road; Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, One hundred and twenty-third Ohio, and section of Carlin's battery on the Strasburg road; Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry and One hundred and tenth Ohio on the Cedar Creek road.

On the 13th, Battery D, First West Virginia Volunteer Artillery, was assigned temporarily, by Field Orders, No. 1, headquarters Second Division, Eighth Army Corps, to the Second Brigade.

The enemy was soon discovered approaching by the Front Royal and Strasburg roads. I received orders from the general commanding to go out on the latter road, take command of all the troops, and "feel the enemy." Formed line of battle, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry on my left flank, with vedettes to the front; One hundred and twenty-third Ohio on the left and One hundred and tenth Ohio on the right of the Strasburg road, with section of Carlin's battery in the rear of the One hundred and tenth. The Twelfth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Klunk, of the Second Brigade, reported to me, and was assigned a position on the right of the One hundred and tenth Ohio. The enemy moving from the Front Royal road on my left, the general commanding ordered the withdrawal of my force to creek at Union Mills, and afterward ordered the One hundred and tenth Ohio, with section of Carlin's battery, to advance on the Strasburg road, supported by the One hundred and twenty-third Ohio and Twelfth West Virginia, the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry on the Cedar Creek road.

The enemy was met at Kernstown by the One hundred and tenth Ohio and section of Carlin's battery. After a spirited attack of a few minutes, fell back in good order, contesting the ground with the enemy. The enemy, continuing to advance in double line of battle, received a very destructive fire from two sections of Carlin's battery posted on the heights between Union Mills and Winchester. His line was broken, when he attempted by the left flank to get position under shelter of woods, when the One hundred and twenty-third

Ohio made a charge on his broken column, not surpassed by veterans, Carlin's battery continuing its destructive fire upon him. The line of the creek was held until dark, then withdrawn nearer to the town, by the order of the general commanding, with subsequent orders to withdraw to the fortifications at 2 a. m. on the 14th.

On the morning of the 14th, the One hundred and tenth Ohio was ordered to support Battery L, Fifth U. S. Artillery, posted with a company of the One hundred and sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Captain Arckenoe, in an outwork near Pughtown road, and about 1,500 yards distant from the main fortifications. Upon receipt of orders, I proceeded with the One hundred and twenty-second Ohio to south of the Romney road, and, with the Twelfth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, from Second Brigade, remained during the day, Carlin's battery and Alexander's Baltimore battery occupying positions by battery or section on the hills in rear of the infantry. Repeated efforts were made to dislodge sharpshooters thrown in advance of a large infantry force occupying the position held by Carlin's battery the afternoon of the 13th. The One hundred and twenty-third Ohio was ordered to relieve the One hundred and twenty-second Ohio about 5 p. m. This had been done but a few minutes when the batteries of the enemy opened upon Battery L. I was soon after ordered to withdraw to the fortifications. The Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry was ordered to scout between the Pughtown and Martinsburg roads.

Soon after reaching the fortifications, Battery L was captured by the enemy; its support fell back to the fortifications. This battery was well served, and handsomely supported by a single regiment against five or seven regiments (the latter number of stand of colors being carried by the enemy) and two batteries of much heavier caliber.

About 1 a. m. on the 15th, it was ordered that the fortifications should be evacuated, artillery spiked, wagons and baggage abandoned, and that the troops with arms and team horses should march to Harper's Ferry. My brigade was ordered in advance, excepting that the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry should join the Third Brigade, Colonel McReynolds commanding, and that the artillery should not be spiked until the troops had marched out.

About 2 a. m. on the 15th, my brigade marched in the following order: Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, One hundred and twenty-third Ohio, One hundred and tenth Ohio, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio. The One hundred and sixteenth Ohio did not take the position assigned it in the column, losing the road in the dark, and falling in the rear with the Second Brigade. Proceeding about 4 miles, and at the junction of the Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry road, I found the enemy, General Rodes' division, as I learned from a prisoner taken, ready to dispute my advance. I at once formed line of battle in the following order: One hundred and tenth Ohio, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio, One hundred and twenty-third Ohio, sending my assistant adjutant-general, Captain [J. Elliott] Jacobs, to report the facts to the general commanding. I ordered an attack, hoping that I might drive the enemy back and continue my march by the left flank until the troops in rear could be brought up to support my line. This was partially successful. The One hundred and tenth Ohio drove the enemy from the caissons of a battery, but had not sufficient support to hold them against his overpowering numbers. The One hundred and twenty-third Ohio was detached from my line by the orders of

the general commanding, an aide-de-camp, Captain [Zebulon] Baird, giving the order to the regiment direct. Since then I have seen nothing of the regiment. The Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, as soon as fired upon, left my column without orders. I have heard that the One hundred and sixteenth Ohio and detachments from other regiments marched into Pennsylvania. The records of the command having been abandoned, and the One hundred and sixteenth Ohio, excepting 1 commissioned officer and 29 enlisted men; the One hundred and twenty-third Ohio; the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry; Carlin's battery, excepting 1 lieutenant and 5 enlisted men; Battery L, Fifth U. S. Artillery, excepting 1 lieutenant and 2 men, not having joined, a complete list of killed, wounded, and missing cannot be furnished.

The conduct of the troops was as good as could be expected against the overwhelming numbers of the enemy. When Battery L was captured, nearly every horse was killed or wounded. Prisoners were taken from several divisions of Ewell's corps of veteran troops.

The officers of my staff rendered me every assistance. First Lieutenant Shaw, One hundred and tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, aide-de-camp, had his horse shot under him. First Lieut. F. A. Nims, First New York Cavalry, was probably captured.

Annexed is the strength of my brigade present, and herewith I inclose reports of regimental commanders and Lieutenant Spooner, of Battery L, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Maj. JOHN O. CRAVENS, *A. A. G., 2d Div., 8th Army Corps.*

[Inclosure.]

Strength present of First Brigade, Second Division, Eighth Army Corps.

Command.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
General staff	3	.....
110th Ohio	19	304
116th Ohio	1	29
122d Ohio	15	365
123d Ohio	.....	.....
Total	38	698
Battery D, First West Virginia Artillery	1	5
12th Pennsylvania Cavalry	.....	.....
13th Pennsylvania Cavalry	20	301
Brigade total	59	1,004
Aggregate	.....	1,063

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

BALTIMORE, MD., *June* 16, 1863.

Respectfully submitted with the following remarks:

I did not give the order for the One hundred and twenty-third Ohio to be detached from General Elliott on the battle-field Monday, June 15, and Captain Baird informs me that he received no such order from me; that he gave no such order to Colonel Wilson or any other officer of that regiment.

R. H. MILROY.

No. 387.

Reports of Col. J. Warren Keifer, One hundred and tenth Ohio Infantry, of operations June 13–15.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *June* 16, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with an order from Brig. Gen. W. L. Elliott, I have to report the following operations of my command on June 13, 14, and 15:

On the morning of the 13th instant, I was ordered with my regiment to march upon the Cedar Creek road. Arriving at Union Mills, on the Strasburg road, it was ascertained that the enemy was in force upon the Strasburg road, at or near Kernstown.

About 10 a. m., under the direction of General Elliott, I marched my regiment to the right of the Strasburg road, accompanied by one section of Carlin's battery, commanded by Lieutenant Theaker. The infantry did not become engaged, and were withdrawn to the mouth of Cedar Creek road about 1 p. m.

At 2 p. m. I received an order to take my regiment, the Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Moss, and a section of Carlin's battery, commanded by Lieutenant Theaker, and make a reconnaissance. I moved at once up the Strasburg road, forming my infantry upon the right and center, artillery in the center, and cavalry upon the left. The infantry upon the right was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Foster, and in the center by Major Binkley. After proceeding about 1 mile, the infantry and cavalry skirmishers became closely engaged with the enemy's advance. The enemy were driven back to a woods upon the left. I immediately withdrew the cavalry skirmishers, who were beginning to suffer severely from the enemy's sharpshooters, and placed my artillery in position, and shelled the woods, where the enemy were concealed in large force. After a few moments' brisk firing, the enemy fell back to the woods on the left of Kernstown. I advanced with my entire force under a heavy infantry fire to within a quarter of a mile of the town, and opened upon the enemy with canister, producing a telling effect. At the same time the infantry upon my right became closely engaged. In ten minutes the enemy retreated beyond the town, having suffered severely. My flankers from the right reported the enemy were turning my right flank with at least one brigade of infantry. I withdrew the command in perfect order, keeping my skirmishers well to the front, embracing every opportunity the ground offered to halt, and, with artillery, pour a heavy fire into the enemy's ranks. At Union Mills, after a spirited engagement, the enemy were repulsed with heavy loss.

General Elliott having come up with re-enforcements, I brought off all my killed and wounded.

Lieutenant Theaker deserves great credit for the skill exhibited in handling his guns while under my command.

Excepting some skirmishing with the enemy's sharpshooters, this ended the operations of my command on the 13th.

Being relieved by the One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, I withdrew my regiment to its camp on the heights of Winchester about 10 p. m.

On the 14th instant, I was ordered by General Elliott to occupy the earthworks between the Pughtown and the Romney roads, which was an isolated earthwork of slight strength about three-fourths of a mile from the main fort, and fully commanded by Round Mountain

to the west. The works were also occupied by one company of the One hundred and sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Captain Arckenoe; also Company L, Fifth Regular Battery, commanded by Lieutenant Randolph.

We were unmolested until about 5 p. m., when the enemy got at least sixteen pieces of heavy artillery into position on Round Mountain to the west, and opened a heavy cannonading upon us. Battery L replied until about 50 artillery horses were killed and the caissons and limber carriages were blown up or knocked to pieces. Two guns only could be kept in position to await the approach of the assaulting party of the enemy.

About 6 p. m. the enemy came up behind a ridge with at least five regiments of infantry [see indorsement], in deep columns of attack. The advance regiment carried the United States colors. The enemy were able to come up to within 100 yards of the works. The infantry and artillery opened fire upon him with fearful effect, mowing down his advance regiment almost to a man. My sharpshooters shot down the officers on horseback. We checked the enemy's column for a few moments only, and with terrible loss he effected an entrance into the works near the center of my regiment, my men fighting him until he outnumbered us inside the works. The trenches and breastworks were of such a character as to afford no obstruction to the entrance of the enemy. I withdrew my command, under cover of the guns at the main works, with the loss of 40 killed, wounded, and captured of my own regiment; the number of killed and wounded was very small. The guns of the battery were lost.

I would do injustice to Lieutenant Randolph and his officers if I did not make favorable mention of their conduct. Lieutenant Randolph had three horses shot under him while in the works.

From the commanding position and the superiority of the enemy's guns in number and weight, it was impossible to effectually reply to them.

The enemy's loss in these attacks did not fall short of 400 men killed and wounded, and may exceed that largely.

Lieutenant Paris Horney, of the One hundred and tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was captured or killed while fighting the enemy at the works. Captain Arckenoe, One hundred and sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was killed while nobly urging on his men, his face to the foe.

My regiment was under a heavy artillery fire in the outworks to the main fort until after dark, with little or no loss.

At 2 a. m. on the 15th instant, after abandoning all the sick and wounded and all the baggage, under orders from the commanding general, was marched out from the main works, numbering 19 officers and less than 400 men, with the understanding that the entire command was to cut through the enemy's lines to Harper's Ferry.

Company D, of my regiment, commanded by Captain McElwain, was detached from the regiment on Saturday night; also Lieutenants Weakley and Gross, with 60 men of my regiment, were sent on picket duty on the morning of the 13th. I have learned nothing definite of their fate since, but have strong hopes that most, if not all, escaped on the 15th instant.

Lieutenants Cron and Miller were left, sick. Lieutenant Cron fought bravely with his men on the 13th and 14th.

Asst. Surg. R. R. McCandliss and Chaplain James Harvey, of my regiment, were ordered to remain behind with the sick and wounded.

After marching about 4 miles from Winchester, on the Martinsburg road, firing commenced on our front and right. My regiment was formed in line of battle by General Elliott, skirmishers were thrown forward, and the line advanced a short distance to the northward. My regiment was on the left of the One hundred and twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and on the extreme right. By direction of General Elliott, I moved my command by the left flank to the northward, on a line parallel to the Martinsburg road, until my left was 5 miles from Winchester. The enemy opened fire upon the One hundred and twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry with artillery and infantry from a woods immediately on the east side of the Martinsburg road. I formed my line facing the east, where the enemy was discovered in my front in the woods and behind stone walls. Prisoners afterward captured claimed to belong to the notorious Stonewall Brigade, now commanded by General [James A.] Walker. With the consent of General Elliott, I charged with my regiment upon the enemy, outflanked him on his right, and driving him through the woods upon his artillery, occupying the woods upon the east of the road, opening a destructive fire into the enemy's ranks, throwing him into confusion, and killing large numbers. We also silenced two of the enemy's guns (12-pounders) immediately in our front, capturing one of his caissons. In a few minutes the roads were cleared in our front. Not being supported on my right, the enemy soon appeared in large numbers in that direction, with two pieces of heavy artillery. I withdrew my regiment a short distance, changed direction to the right, and again advanced on the enemy. The One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry came up to my support on my right, and in twenty minutes we once more cleared the woods in our front, shooting down the gunners and horses of the enemy's artillery, and bringing off some of the enemy's horses. We were only deterred from taking possession of the enemy's guns by a large body of the enemy again appearing on our right. Without waiting the fire of the enemy, I ordered both regiments withdrawn, which was done in good order, to the west of the Martinsburg road. The enemy soon occupied the woods in superior force. Again I ordered a charge, which was nobly responded to by both officers and men. After a severe conflict, in which the two lines were engaged in places as near as 20 feet, pouring a murderous fire into each other's breasts, the enemy gave way. Our line then advanced to the enemy's artillery, shooting and driving his gunners from their pieces, and completely silencing them. My whole line was then withdrawn by my order from the woods, and, under the direction of the general commanding, marched to Harper's Ferry, arriving at that place at 2 p. m., marching a distance of over 35 miles, and fighting nearly two hours on the way. I brought with me 18 officers and 305 men.

Capt. E. A. Shepherd fell from weakness and exhaustion; possibly wounded while cheering on his men; was carried from the field, but was afterward captured.

Judging from the dead and wounded of the enemy I saw upon the field, from the relative positions occupied, and the steady, close fire of my men, I estimate the enemy's loss at 300 men immediately in my front on the morning of the 15th instant. My own loss on the 15th in killed and wounded was about 70; few of the number were killed, and many slightly wounded.

During the series of engagements of the three days, my officers and men performed valiant service. It is no less a pleasure than a duty

to commend them all for skill, coolness, and bravery. I think proper to make special mention of the fact that each officer remained with his own command, doing his duty, and urging on his men by his example. To this fact I attribute my success in keeping my men together.

I cannot close this report without making special mention of Lieut. Col. W. N. Foster and Maj. O. H. Binkley. They were not only fearless of danger, but showed superior skill in each separate engagement. They were always where danger was greatest and their duty called them.

Adjt. J. B. Van Eaton was present always in the thickest of the fight, gallantly discharging his duty. It would be but simple justice to say the same of Captains Smith, Moore, Spangler, Ullery, Snodgrass, and Brown, and Lieutenants Hathaway, Rush, Cannon, Shellenberger, McKnight, Moon, and Boyer; also, Orderly Sergeant [George W.] Fraub. The latter commanded a detachment of Company K through each engagement. Captain Snodgrass received two wounds, but did not leave the field.

Knowing the risk of being censured for making special mention of officers and men where all behaved so nobly, I cannot refrain from calling attention to my sharpshooters. Armed with the Henry rifle, in each engagement they fired almost continuous streams into the enemy's ranks, creating great loss of life. They also, under my own eyes, shot down a number of the enemy's officers.

My total number of killed, wounded, and missing in action and left behind in camp and hospital is 315, including 2 commissioned staff officers and 4 line officers. This estimate does not include Company D or its officers. Lieutenants Weakley and Gross, Assistant Surgeon Owen and Quartermaster Stark are supposed to have been captured on the 15th instant.

Captain McElwain and his company distinguished themselves by the splendid manner in which they engaged the enemy's sharpshooters and drove them from the woods on the eve of the 13th.

Lieutenants Weakley, Gross, and Trimble fought bravely with their men on the 13th and 14th.

The vastly superior force of the enemy, and the many other discouraging circumstances under which the enemy were engaged; the splendid manner in which my command confronted the enemy, and the energy and skill which were exhibited in getting the greater portion of the effective strength of the regiment through the strong lines of the enemy, furnish high proofs of the soldierly character and efficiency of the troops.

Hoping you will pardon the length of this necessarily unsatisfactory and incomplete report, I remain, very truly, captain, your most obedient and humble servant,

J. WARREN KEIFER,
Col., Comdg. One hundred and tenth Ohio Vol. Infantry.

Capt. J. E. JACOBS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Indorsement.]

BALTIMORE, MD., *July* 6, 1863.

Respectfully submitted with the following remarks: Other officers told me that they counted 17 stand of rebel colors in the rebel column that stormed the outworks.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

CAMP AT BRANDY STATION, *December* 22, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following supplemental report of the operations of the One hundred and tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry on June 13, 14, and 15:

The official report to which this is a supplement, dated June 16, 1863, was written from the best data that could then be procured. The movements of the regiment are accurately stated in the original report.

The losses in killed and wounded have since been ascertained to be light in a remarkable degree compared with the losses of the enemy. Information of a reliable character received from citizens of Winchester, Va.; also from published accounts of the enemy, and from admissions made by officers and soldiers captured from him who were engaged in the contest of the three days at and near Winchester, make it safe to estimate his loss in the assault upon our works on the evening of June 14 at 100 killed and 400 wounded. Some reports fix the loss at over 200 killed, besides a large number wounded. The loss of the enemy in the attack made by the regiment on the morning of June 15, exceeded 200 killed and a proportionate number wounded. The total loss of the One hundred and tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the operations of the three days, not including the captured, was 4 enlisted men killed and 1 officer and 50 enlisted men wounded. The great disparity in losses is owing to the fact that on the 14th the regiment was protected by earthworks, while the enemy exposed himself to a heavy fire of infantry and artillery while charging in column; also on the morning of the 15th, the enemy was attacked, surprised, and, for a considerable time, by the rapid firing of the men, kept in disorder. It is also partly attributable to the further fact that when the enemy succeeded in forming to repel the attack, my troops were each time withdrawn before receiving his fire, and a new direction taken, which enabled me to attack the enemy upon his flank and rear, thereby compelling him to fall back, suffering each time heavy loss.

The artillery attempted to be used by the enemy on the 15th was not effective, and was soon silenced by the well-directed infantry fire poured upon it. It is worthy of note that the proportion of killed to the wounded in the regiment was little more than 7 per cent.

Lieutenant Cron, reported captured, escaped with Captain McElwain's company into Pennsylvania.

Lieutenant Weakley with 60 men was left upon picket, in consequence of his whereabouts not being known to me, and a false report that he was with the wagon train. The lieutenant, with most of his men, were left at their post on picket, and alone engaged the enemy at Winchester on the morning of the 15th. After a most gallant resistance, they surrendered.

The total number captured was 5 officers and 243 enlisted men, including the sick and 38 of the wounded. A part of the sick and wounded were recaptured in July following. One officer and 12 enlisted men, slightly wounded, escaped with the regiment.

Asst. Surg. Thomas C. Owen was captured on the field June 15, but escaped from the enemy at Martinsburg in July following.

A list of the captured officers, and killed and wounded officers and enlisted men, is hereto appended.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient and humble servant,

J. WARREN KEIFER,
Colonel, Commanding.

*Embodied in revised statement, p. 53.

No. 388.

Report of Col. James Washburn, One hundred and sixteenth Ohio Infantry, of operations June 13–15.

BLOODY RUN, PA.,
June 28, 1863.

MAJOR: In compliance with your order, requiring a report of the part taken by my command in the late battle at, and retreat from, Winchester, I have to say that on Saturday, the 13th instant, three companies of my command having been previously detached—two at Bunker Hill, under command of Maj. W. T. Morris, one (Company C) in the outer works west of the main fort, and one company on picket in the star fort and on the Pughtown road—the balance of my command was detailed to work on the fortifications, which duty they performed until noon, when they returned to camp. Immediately upon arriving at camp, three companies were ordered to re-enforce Company C, of my command, then stationed in the outer works west of the main fort. The three companies were sent as ordered, under command of Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Wildes. The three remaining companies were left in camp until 11 p. m., when I was ordered to proceed with my command to relieve the One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, then holding the Strasburg road. My command having been so reduced by detachments and details, I applied to the general commanding our brigade to ascertain whether I should take my three companies (all I had that were not on duty) to relieve an entire regiment, when I was ordered to relieve the three companies in the outer works, and then proceed forthwith to relieve the One hundred and twenty-third, as before ordered. After the necessary delay in relieving the three companies, and getting rations, I moved my command on the Pughtown road, in the direction of town. When arriving in front of the building occupied as headquarters First Brigade, I was ordered by a staff officer of the general commanding division to return with my command to camp, and from there to station it in the works west of the star fort, where I remained until the attack on the outer works.

During the forenoon, I was re-enforced by the fragments of the two companies (A and I) that returned from Bunker Hill, under command of Major Morris, nearly one-half of each company having been either killed, wounded, or captured in the fight the evening previous. Shortly after the attack on the outer works, where Company C, of my command, was still stationed, I received an order to go to the support of the battery that was stationed in the aforesaid works. I accordingly moved my command, preceded by the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania, toward the works, but previous to this time the enemy had carried the works and captured the battery. I still moved on with my command, and at the same time directed my adjutant to go as speedily as possible to the main fort, and ascertain from the general whether it was the order to attempt to retake the works and battery, or to fall back. My adjutant soon returned with the order to fall back. This order came just before I had got in range of the enemy's guns. My command retreated in good order, under a terrible fire of shot and shell, into the main fort, without the loss of a man. Company C, which was stationed in the outer works at the time they were carried by the enemy, suffered severely, losing its captain and several men killed, besides wounded or taken prisoners.

The remnant of the company left fell back into the star fort, and at the time of the evacuation and retreat was with the Fifth Maryland Regiment. I have since learned unofficially that the first lieutenant and 25 men were at Harper's Ferry. The balance of the company that is left (some 20 men) are with the regiment. My command remained in the main fort until the evacuation was ordered, when I took position in the column, the third regiment from the rear.

At the time of the attack on Monday morning, my command, together with the Twelfth West Virginia Infantry, formed a line of battle on the left of the pike, nearly opposite to the woods where the engagement commenced. Here we remained under fire for some minutes, when I was ordered to file left, and form a line of battle, and attack the enemy in the rear of the woods on the left of the pike, which I did by marching up the lane that lies to the left of the pike and runs at right angles with it. Having proceeded up this lane some distance, I filed to the right, and marched in toward the rear of the woods, as ordered. When nearing the woods, I received an order from a staff officer to fall back to the lane and make my retreat the best way possible, as the firing had nearly ceased, and to attack the enemy at that time and place would effect no good. After returning to the lane, I met a scout of the general's, who said he was acquainted with the country, and would pilot me through the mountains to the river.

After a long and fatiguing march of nearly 40 miles, at dark we bivouacked at a point about 4 miles east of Bath.

The First New York and a part of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry were with us until afternoon, when they left us, and went directly through to Hancock the same night.

At an early hour on Tuesday morning, I took up the line of march for the river (Potomac), which we crossed at Sir John's Run at 10 a. m., and arrived at Hancock at 2 p. m. same day.

Here (at Hancock) I found the Twelfth West Virginia, part of the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania, and detached companies, stragglers from every infantry regiment in the division, together with the First New York, Twelfth Pennsylvania, and Colonel Galligher, of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, who assumed command of all the forces then at Hancock.

Here I remained until 10 o'clock same night, and it being rumored that the enemy was advancing upon Hancock, and also receiving intelligence that a train would be in readiness on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Little Orleans Station, to transport the infantry to Cumberland, the whole command, by order of Colonel Galligher, moved up the pike toward Cumberland.

We moved during the night some 18 or 20 miles up the pike, and in the morning left the pike to the right, and took a cross-road for the Little Orleans Station. This point we reached about noon, but, greatly to the disappointment of the men, who were nearly worn out, we found no train in waiting for us.

During the afternoon, while waiting for a train, I received a dispatch from Colonel Galligher—the cavalry having kept the pike toward Cumberland instead of following us to the station—that the enemy occupied Cumberland, and were coming down the canal and railroad in the direction of the station. I accordingly retraced my steps toward the pike, and bivouacked for the night about 1½ miles from the station.

At 3 o'clock the next morning, we started again toward the pike, and reached it soon after sunrise. After reaching the pike, we marched

up the pike about 4 miles, and then took a road over the mountains, leaving the pike to the left, and moved toward Chaneyville, which point we reached the same evening.

Here we bivouacked for the night, and the next day (Friday, 19th instant) we reached this place (Bloody Run), and reported to General Milroy in person, who arrived here from Hopewell about the same time.

I cannot speak too highly of the good order and discipline displayed by both officers and men during the whole affair. Especially would I commend the cheerfulness and patience with which the men endured the march of five days, averaging nearly 30 miles per day, and with scarcely one ration of food during the whole march. Neither can I forbear speaking of the brave defense of Bunker Hill by the force under Major Morris, whereby the train of the Third Brigade was saved. The forces under command of the major at Bunker Hill were one company of the First New York Cavalry, two companies of the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania, and two companies (A and I) of my command. They met an overwhelming force of the enemy in open field. They were driven back, losing nearly one-half their men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. It was here that Captain Cochran, of Company I, received a severe wound in the right arm and was taken prisoner. After being repulsed in the open field, they fell back to the churches, which they were occupying for quarters. These, being pierced with port-holes by knocking out now and then a brick, served as a defense from the fire of the enemy, while the port-holes could be used with telling effect upon the enemy.

Here they fought from 5 p. m. of Saturday until dark, when the rebels sent in a flag of truce demanding the surrender of the command, to which the major replied, "We are not doing that kind of business."

Here they staid until 2 o'clock the next morning, when they evacuated their position, and fell back upon the forces at Winchester, making good their retreat.

This report, somewhat lengthy and perhaps too much in detail, is respectfully submitted.

JAMES WASHBURN,
Col., Comdg. One hundred and sixteenth Regt. Ohio Vol. Inf.

Maj. JOHN O. CRAVENS,
A. A. G. Second Division, Eighth Army Corps.

No. 389.

Report of Col. William H. Ball, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Infantry, of operations June 13–15.

HDQRS. 122D OHIO VOL. INFANTRY, *June* 18, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to orders received yesterday evening, I beg leave most respectfully to report that my regiment was held in reserve on Saturday, the 13th instant, at camp near Winchester, Va.

On Sunday morning, the 14th, the regiment occupied a position south of Romney road and near the camp of the One hundred and twenty-third Ohio, with Companies A, D, and E thrown forward as skirmishers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Granger. The skirmishers occupied the crest of the hill till noon, with frequent firing between them and the skirmishers of the enemy. At noon, Companies I and

K and a portion of B relieved A and D, and occupied the same position.

About 1 p. m. Companies F and H (see Note 1), under order of General Milroy, moved to the south part of the town of Winchester, to prevent the occupation of that part of the town by the skirmishers of the enemy. These companies were sharply engaged with the enemy's skirmishers, and were occasionally fired on from private houses.

About 5 p. m., by order of General Milroy (see Note 2), the regiment and the skirmishers (I, K, and a part of B) advanced. Lieutenant-Colonel Granger, with his skirmishers, advanced rapidly upon a rifle-pit and stone wall occupied by the enemy, and, when within 20 paces of it, engaged what appeared to be a battalion, fired three rounds, and retired in good order to the crest of the hill, and held that position until relieved by the One hundred and twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, when the entire regiment returned to the fortifications.

In this affair, Lieutenant Scott, of Company B, received a flesh wound in the right thigh; 1 man was killed, 8 wounded, 12 missing.

Lieutenant-Colonel Granger, Captains Gary and Ross, Lieutenants Black, Scott, and Armstrong, and the men, displayed a high degree of courage and coolness.

The regiment was then posted in the principal fortification, to defend it against an assault, and remained there until the retreat to Harper's Ferry was commenced, Monday morning, the 15th. When 4 miles out on the Martinsburg road, the enemy's pickets having fired, a line of battle was formed. I was ordered to form on the One hundred and tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. When completing the formation, I was ordered to form in rear of the One hundred and twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Just as that formation was being made, I was ordered to follow the One hundred and tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which had been moved off the field some time before and was out of sight. The regiments being so separated, I did not engage the enemy as soon as the One hundred and tenth. I formed on the right of the One hundred and tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and the two regiments advanced within the skirt of the woods and engaged the enemy, who occupied the woods with infantry and artillery. After a sharp action, the line was advanced at least 100 yards and to within 20 paces of the enemy's artillery, where a terrible fire was maintained for fifteen or twenty minutes by both parties. The artillery was driven back over 100 yards, and for a time silenced by the fire of our rifles. By order of Colonel Keifer, the two regiments then retreated beyond the range of the enemy's infantry, reformed, and again advanced within the woods (see Note 3), and, after a sharp engagement, retreated, by order of Colonel Keifer, the enemy then moving on our flank. We then continued the retreat to Harper's Ferry under command of General Milroy (see Note 4).

In these attacks my regiment lost: Killed, 1 officer (Captain Gibeaut) and 6 men; wounded, 16 men; missing in action, 5 officers and 230 men; captured in hospital and on individual detached duty, 9 officers and 124 men.

The conduct of my officers and men was most commendable.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. BALL,

Colonel, Comdg. 122d Ohio Vol. Infantry.

Capt. J. E. JACOBS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
June 27, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded with the following remarks:

Note 1.—The order was given by me.

Note 2.—Major-General Milroy came on the field and gave the order in person.

Note 3.—The order to advance was given by me.

Note 4.—Major-General Milroy rode at the head of my brigade to Harper's Ferry. I was with the brigade also.

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Comdg.

No. 390.

Report of Maj. Darius Titus, Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of operations June 13–15.

BLOODY RUN, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA., *June* 29, 1863.

SIR: Most respectfully I submit the following report of the doings and part taken by the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry in the late engagement at Winchester, Va.:

Friday, June 12, the regiment was ordered out on the Front Royal road, to proceed to the river. According to order, they proceeded to within about 3 miles of the river, where they found a large rebel force, consisting of cavalry, infantry, and artillery. After skirmishing with them awhile, and ascertaining their strength, the regiment fell back to Winchester. Two men wounded.

On arriving at Winchester, we were again ordered to go out on the Strasburg road, to re-enforce the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. Did not proceed far before the regiment met them returning with some prisoners. Both regiments returned to camp.

At about 7 p. m. the regiment, by order from General Milroy, left camp on scout for Strasburg, or to go as far as Middletown. We proceeded to Middletown and beyond. Saw no rebels, and returned to camp about 2 a. m.

Saturday morning, about 7 o'clock, by general order, we took the advance on the Strasburg road to Union Mills (I think is the name), about 4 or 5 miles from town. We found some infantry there. We proceeded on the Strasburg road about 3 miles farther. Remained an hour or so; then fell back to the force which had collected and was in line of battle near the mill. We were placed on the extreme right of the line.

About noon, action commenced on the Front Royal road. Our regiment took the advance on the Strasburg road near the mill; sent out skirmishers. Found the rebels in large force in woods to the left of the Strasburg road. After some skirmishing, and the woods shelled by our artillery, the rebels fell back, and changed their position to the right of the road. During the skirmishing, we lost 1 man killed and 2 wounded. The fight soon became quite general on the right of the road, but our infantry and artillery sustained their ground, and drove them back until dark, when the regiment was ordered back near to Winchester; there remained in line with the Thirteenth during a heavy thunder-storm until about 12 o'clock, when we were ordered to camp, which was located on the Martins-

burg road about 1 mile from town, and to remove everything out of camp, excepting tents, to the west side of the fortification, and for the regiment to locate on the Pughtown road, about 1 mile west of the main fortification.

On the morning of Sunday, we placed pickets on the rise of ground on the extreme north and west of the fortification, and sent out scout of two companies on the Pughtown road, and also to cross over to the Strasburg road. They returned about 1 or 2 o'clock; reported no rebels in that direction.

During the day the woods were shelled from our fortification in every direction, a small force of rebels appearing on the Front Royal road until about 5 o'clock, when the rebels came up in the rear in large force; took possession of the hill west and north of our fortification. Commenced throwing the shells in every direction. We moved along the Pughtown road to the front or south of our fortification. Remained there until ordered to leave.

About 3 a. m. of Monday [15th], we were placed as the advance guard. After proceeding about 4 miles out of town on the Martinsburg road, our advance guard was stopped by rebel pickets. We sent re-enforcements. Drove the pickets into the woods, when firing commenced on our advance guard from both sides of the road, which was returned with great spirit and determination, not only by our advance guard, but the right of the regiment, which had advanced to their relief or to sustain them. In this position we remained about fifteen or twenty minutes before the infantry came up. When they came, they flanked the rebels right and left; opened the most deadly and terrific fire I ever witnessed. Our regiment retired in good order a few rods until the rebels opened up their cannon, throwing their shell among us, so that we were compelled to leave. Our regiment (the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry) left in good order, losing 3 killed and a number wounded and missing. We proceeded to Bath and to Hancock; then to Bedford, and here.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

DARIUS TITUS,
Major Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Maj. JOHN O. CRAVENS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 391.

Report of Maj. Michael Kerwin, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of operations June 13–15.

NEAR MARYLAND HEIGHTS, MD., *June* 18, 1863.

CAPTAIN: On Saturday, June 13, about 3 a. m., the regiment was ordered under arms, and at 8.30 a. m. moved out on the Strasburg road. After marching about 1½ miles in the direction of Strasburg, the regiment was ordered on the left flank, about half a mile from the road.. The regiment began to skirmish with the enemy about 10 a. m., which resulted in the wounding of 1 horse in the breast. We held our position until the enemy began to shell us, when the regiment changed position to the right of the Strasburg road, west and in front of the mill on the Strasburg road. As the rebels advanced in force, we gradually retreated to the mill, with 1 man and 2 horses wounded by pieces of shell.

At or near 5 p. m. we changed position, and formed near the burial ground west of the town.

At or near 11 p. m. we changed our position, and, in compliance with orders, formed on the right of the Pughtown road, west of the fortification. We remained in that position until daylight of June 14.

At or near 4 a. m. we formed under cover of a hill at a distance of some 400 yards north of our latter position, in order to feed and graze our horses. Remained in that position until 4 p. m., when Company I was thrown out as flankers on the left, and Company F relieved Company H as supporters of the regular battery. We then changed position toward the Pughtown road.

At or near 5 p. m., being very much exposed to artillery fire of the enemy, we retired, in compliance with orders, toward the Martinsburg road, east of the fortification. At or near retreat, we crossed the Martinsburg road, and formed to charge upon a body of rebel cavalry which was coming toward us in the direction of Martinsburg. The enemy fell back and on the left of the Martinsburg road.

At dark, we retired on the right and near earthworks or fort close to Martinsburg road, forming in line, and awaiting orders, and remained in that position until 2.30 a. m., June 15. At the hour last mentioned, we moved on the Martinsburg road toward Martinsburg, covering the infantry, while the First New York Cavalry was still in our rear.

At or near 4 a. m. the enemy opened fire among us with shell, when we changed position on the right, in front of the guns of the enemy, passing them to form on their left, in order to charge them in their rear, the enemy shelling us all the time. At one fire, Company A, composed of 62 men, lost every man excepting 9, including 2 commissioned officers. Seeing no other cavalry on the field, we withdrew toward Charlestown, arriving at Harper's Ferry at or near 12 m., with 301 men and 20 officers, being a loss of 322 men and 12 officers.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

M. KERWIN,
Major, Comdg. Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Capt. J. E. JACOBS,
A. A. G., First Brig., Second Div., Eighth Army Corps.

[Indorsement.]

BALTIMORE, MD., *July* 16, 1863.

Respectfully submitted with the following remark:

The Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry was not ordered by me to proceed within reach of the enemy's batteries, the fire of which is said to have proved so fatal to them.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

No. 392.

Report of Lieut. Jonathan B. Hanson, First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, of operations June 10–15.

MARYLAND HEIGHTS, MD., *June* 23, 1863.

SIR: Company I, Fourteenth [First] Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, Capt. William F. Martins commanding,

left the 30-pounder battery on Maryland Heights for Winchester, via Martinsburg, Wednesday, June 10, pursuant to orders from department headquarters. The journey was by rail as far as Martinsburg, where the company encamped the same night.

Thursday, the 11th, it marched from Martinsburg to Winchester, a distance of 22 miles, the road passing through Darkesville and Bunker Hill.

Arriving at Winchester Thursday evening, and reporting to Major-General Milroy, the company was assigned to garrison the principal fortification there, known as the flag fort, Captain Martins being under the orders of Capt. W. Angelo Powell, engineer-in-chief. The armament consisted of four 20-pounder Parrott rifled cannon and two 24-pounder brass howitzers, of which Company I at once took charge.

Friday, June 12, Captain Martins was ordered to report to Brigadier-General Elliott.

Saturday, June 13, early in the morning, the enemy appeared between the Front Royal road and the Strasburg road, and an engagement took place between them and our forces, lasting the greater part of the day. A part of the time the enemy was in sight of the fort, distant about 5,000 yards, and some 70 shell were fired at them from the fort, with the effect, according to Captain Powell's statement, of dismounting two of the enemy's pieces and throwing his infantry into disorder.

During Saturday night, the 13th instant, General Milroy disposed his main force around and in the fortifications, and at daybreak of Sunday, June 14, took up his headquarters in the flag fort.

During Sunday, the enemy gradually encircled the town and fortifications, skirmishing going on all the time. Company I took a more active part in the engagement than before, shelling the enemy in his rifle-pits and other places of concealment all day.

In the afternoon, Lieutenant Hanson, with two detachments, in charge of a 24-pounder howitzer, took part in a skirmish and reconnaissance in the open plain below the fort, the party, which also included a regiment of infantry and a squadron of cavalry, being under the command of Colonel Ely, of the Eighteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers. The result of this reconnaissance was the killing of 1 rebel captain, wounding several, and capturing 11 prisoners.

About 5 p. m. on the 14th, the enemy, having gained the rear of General Milroy, opened his batteries upon the fortifications, and a heavy cannonading, which lasted two hours and a half, followed. The enemy made an assault upon the flag fort, which was repelled.

At 1 a. m. Monday, June 15, General Milroy ordered a retreat. By his order, Company I remained last in the fort, to spike the guns after the others had left. This was successfully done. All the company property and all the knapsacks and baggage were necessarily abandoned, and are supposed to have fallen into the hands of the enemy. Company I marched in the rear of the column, directly behind the Sixth Maryland Regiment. About 4 miles from Winchester we were attacked by a strong force of the enemy. General Milroy, with the head of the column, pushed his way through. Company I, with the Sixth Maryland Regiment, found themselves cut off from the rest, but under the able direction of the field officers of the Sixth Maryland made their way to Harper's Ferry by a very severe march, avoiding the towns of Berryville, Smithfield, and Charlestown, and taking country roads and striking through the woods until they

came to the Shenandoah, 10 miles above the Ferry. In this march Capt. William F. Martins and 44 enlisted men fell behind, and have not since been heard from.

In Sunday's fight, Private James F. Hodgdon was very seriously wounded by the premature discharge of a cannon, and left in the hospital at Winchester.

In the fight at daybreak, Monday, June 15, Private Timothy Sheehan was wounded by a piece of shell in the forehead. Private James Drysdale is reported to have been wounded by a musket-ball at the same time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. HANSON,

First Lieut., Comdg. Company I, 14th Mass. Heavy Artillery.

Adjutant-General THOMAS.

No. 393.

Report of Lieut. Edmund D. Spooner, Battery L, Fifth U. S. Artillery, of operations June 13–15.

MARYLAND HEIGHTS,
June 26, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with an order from Brigadier-General Elliott, I have the honor to report the following operations of my battery on June 13, 14, and 15, as the commanding officer of the battery was taken prisoner and I being the only officer present:

On the morning of the 13th, Lieutenant Randolph received orders to proceed out the Strasburg road with one section of the battery, leaving the remaining two sections of the battery under my command at camp near Winchester, Va.

About 10 o'clock the same morning, I received orders from General Elliott to join Lieutenant Randolph with the remainder of the battery on the Strasburg road. After arriving at Union Mills, on the Strasburg road, General Elliott ordered me to take command of one section, and report to Colonel Ely, Eighteenth Connecticut Volunteers, on the Front Royal road. After having reported to Colonel Ely, and observing that our pickets had been driven in on the Front Royal road about 2 miles from town, Colonel Ely ordered me to take position on the right of the Front Royal road and about 1 mile from town, and shell the woods where the enemy was supposed to be, and, after engaging the enemy's cavalry and sharpshooters for about half an hour, a battery of 12-pounder Napoleon guns opened upon me from the right, under cover of woods and at a distance of not more than 400 yards. I then directed my attention to the enemy's guns, but the terrible fire I received from the enemy compelled me to retire, but not until I had succeeded in exploding one of the enemy's caissons. During said engagement, my men acted with great coolness and bravery. After having retired about half way on the Front Royal road leading to the town, a random shell from the enemy's guns struck one of my limbers, exploding it, and killing 3 cannoneers. I then took position just at the outskirts of the town, under cover of an old orchard, and engaged the enemy at long range. I was then joined by Lieutenant Randolph with the two remaining sections, where we remained during the remainder of the day.

About 10 o'clock on Saturday night, orders were received from General Milroy to fall back with my command to the camp of my battery, just north of the town, and await further orders, but during said time to get everything in readiness to move at a moment's warning.

About 12 o'clock the same night, I received orders to proceed to the fortifications. After having arrived at the fortifications, General Milroy ordered Lieutenant Randolph to proceed with his battery to the outworks south of the Pughtown road and take position there, supported by the One hundred and tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Keifer commanding. We remained unmolested there until about 5 p. m., when the enemy succeeded in getting at least sixteen pieces of artillery in position on Round Mountain, to the west of the outworks, and opened a terrible fire upon us. My battery replied vigorously until I had some 50 or 60 horses killed and 1 caisson and 1 limber blown up.

About 6 p. m. the enemy came up behind the hill to our front with five regiments of infantry, in deep column of attack. I then opened upon them with canister, and did great execution, but so overwhelming was their force that it did not appear to have a particle of effect. They stormed the works, and not until the enemy had planted their colors upon the works did my men leave their guns. I succeeded in bringing 18 men off with me, all the rest being either killed, captured, or wounded. Lieutenant Randolph had 3 horses shot under him.

After having reported to General Milroy with what few men I had with me, I then took charge of one of the siege guns in the fort with my detachment of men, and engaged the enemy for over an hour, until my men, so exhausted they could not work the guns any longer, were relieved by a detachment of the Fourteenth [First] Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. I remained in the fortifications with my men until about 2 a. m. 15th instant, when orders were received to fall back to Harper's Ferry. Having marched about 4 miles from Winchester on the Martinsburg road, we were fired upon by the enemy. I then gave orders to my men to follow the infantry, they being all unarmed and on foot with the exception of some few who had sabers. Two men have reported so far at Harper's Ferry, they being all that I have heard of as making their way through.

Trusting that you will excuse the irregularity of this report, I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. SPOONER,
Second Lieutenant Battery L, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

Capt. J. E. JACOBS,
A. A. G., First Brig., Second Div., Eighth Army Corps.

No. 394.

Report of Capt. John Carlin, Battery D, First West Virginia Light Artillery, of operations June 13–15.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July* 24, 1863.

I certify that I am in command of Battery D, First West Virginia Light Artillery, composed of six 3-inch rifled guns, and have been

under the command of Major-General Milroy since October, 1862. Was with his command at the battle of Winchester on June 13 and 14; had at the commencement of the engagement about 300 rounds of ammunition per gun; fired during the two days' fighting about 265 rounds of ammunition per gun of different kinds. I had left in the chests when the action ceased on Sunday night about 35 rounds per gun. I was ordered by Major-General Milroy, through Brigadier-General Elliott, on Monday morning, about 2 o'clock, to spike my guns, destroy what ammunition was on hand, cut up the harness, and take nothing away but the saddles and bridles, and the horses, with the men mounted on them, which order I complied with. Had I been allowed to do so, I could have taken my guns and equipment out when the order was given to evacuate, and, in my opinion, could have rendered good service in covering the retreat and engaging the battery of the enemy that made the attack upon General Milroy's forces on the Martinsburg road, 4 miles from Winchester, Va., on the morning of June 15.

JOHN CARLIN,
Captain, Comdg. Company D, First W. Va. Light Art.

No. 395.

Report of Maj. Henry Peale, Eighteenth Connecticut Infantry, Second Brigade, of operations June 13–15.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA.,
November 10, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to present the following report of the part taken by the Eighteenth Connecticut Infantry in the battle of Winchester, Va., June 13, 14, and 15:

The regiment arrived at Winchester on May 25 from Baltimore, Md., at which post the majority of the command had, since its departure from Connecticut, been stationed, and was immediately assigned to the right of the Second Brigade, Milroy's division, of which brigade Col. William G. Ely, Eighteenth Connecticut Volunteers, assumed command.

From that date until the commencement of the action the history of the regiment may be embraced in the two words—reconnaissance and picket. Winchester, being an exposed point, with few advantages of defense, and open to sudden attacks, a large force was required for such purposes, and the regiment had little rest.

During the latter portion of this period, rumors were rife of the irruption of a large rebel force into the Shenandoah Valley, but frequent reconnaissance failed to discover any forces other than those long known to have been in the Valley, consisting of small detachments of all arms, under such leaders as Imboden, Jones, and Jenkins, and as those were far inferior in numbers to the command at Winchester, they excited little or no apprehension.

Matters were in this condition when, on the morning of June 13, about daybreak, a large rebel force suddenly appeared from the south on the Front Royal road. Their advance guard rapidly drove in the Federal pickets. The regiment was at this time encamped on the east of this road, about 1 mile south of Winchester. On the alarm being given, it was immediately by a flank movement formed on the

west of the road, in a field, and two companies (A and B) were deployed as skirmishers to contest the rebel advance. The enemy at once took possession of a woody eminence, some distance in front, and proceeded to establish a battery on its summit. Slight skirmishing then ensued, and the enemy shortly after fired one or two shots, which, however, fell short of the regiment. After this, matters remained nearly quiet until about 3 p. m., the enemy apparently being engaged in bringing up re-enforcements and making his dispositions for a more general attack.

At that hour the companies of skirmishers fell back upon the regiment, which retired slowly to the outskirts of the city, where it formed to the support of Battery L, Fifth U. S. Artillery, which had been advanced to our assistance. Battery L immediately opened upon the rebel battery, which responded briskly, their shells flying over the regiment, which lay behind a wall immediately in rear of the Federal guns. The large guns of the main fort, situated a half mile to the northwest of Winchester, also joined in the contest, and the united firing proving too much for the rebels, their battery was silenced and withdrawn.

Shortly after, information having been received that the enemy had occupied Berryville, some 10 miles northeast of Winchester, and were advancing from that place, the regiment was withdrawn from the Front Royal road, and thrown into the rifle-pits commanding the approaches from Berryville.

It remained here without the occurrence of anything important until 1 a. m. of the 14th, when it was ordered to the defenses immediately in shelter of the main fort, where it rested until daylight. It then proceeded to the southern portion of the city, to the defense of some quartermaster's and commissary property which was in process of removal, and which was rendered insecure by the somewhat defenseless condition of the city in that quarter. Some of the companies skirmished for a short time with small parties of rebels who had penetrated the outskirts of the place, but the whole command was again ordered to the defenses on the northwest, commanding the Berryville road, in which direction the lines of the enemy could now be discovered. Severe firing shortly ensued, which lasted for several hours. The rebels took possession of a large house within rifle distance of the regiment, and annoyed it severely, delivering their fire whenever a head showed itself above the rifle-pits. It was resolved to dislodge them, and a 24-pounder brass howitzer was procured from the fort and turned upon the building. The gun was served by Captain [Isaiah B.] McDonald, of the commissary department. After the firing of several shots, some of which penetrated it, a portion of the regiment, Companies F and H, under Captain Bowen, of the latter company, charged, and captured 8 prisoners, the rest making their escape.

In this affair, Private Charles Baldwin, Company F, while attempting to capture 2 rebels, was killed, and First Sergt. William Carruthers, Company H, severely wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Nichols being sick, the regiment was this day commanded by Major Peale.

We were kept in the rifle-pits until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the place was attacked from an unexpected quarter, and the command, in obedience to orders, immediately fell back to the works northeast of and immediately in shelter of the main fortifications. The silence of the enemy during the previous night and early part of

the day was now explained. He had prolonged his line on the right to a point north of the Berryville road, while the left extended across the Front Royal, Strasburg, and Romney roads to a point west of the city and directly in rear of the main fort. He had with great labor cut a road through the dense woods a considerable distance west of the city, and forced several batteries to a position directly in front of the main fort, which was now invested from that side. The first evidence of their approach from that quarter was in the shape of a solid shot, which flew over the fort and fell in the town beyond. The city now being three-fourths invested, all forces were withdrawn from the outer defenses and concentrated within the earthworks of the main fortifications, with the exception of a portion of the First Brigade, which had since the beginning of the action been stationed with a battery on a ridge directly in line of the enemy's approach. The rebels having made disposition of their batteries, some cannonading ensued, at the end of which they made a furious assault upon the ridge, capturing the battery, which, however, had been rendered unserviceable, and driving the support back in confusion, though not without desperate resistance on the part of the latter.

The whole division was now concentrated within the main fortifications. Nothing further of importance occurred for several hours, the enemy being, as was afterward known, at this time engaged in bringing artillery through the road previously cut through the woods, with a view of commencing with the daylight a bombardment which should put an end to all further resistance and necessitate immediate capitulation.

At 1 a. m. on the 15th, the order was given for the silent evacuation of Winchester. The night was intensely dark, but the column moved with order on the road leading to Martinsburg, the Eighteenth Connecticut forming the advance of the Second Brigade. The command had proceeded about 4½ miles, when the head of the First Brigade suddenly encountered the right of the enemy, posted in strong force in a piece of woods skirting the right of the road. The rebels threw forward with great rapidity a sufficient force to command the whole of the First Brigade and a large portion of the Second. One or more volleys were delivered by them and returned, but, owing to the extreme darkness of the morning, had little or no effect. At this time the First Brigade charged, and having partially driven back the force immediately in its front, the larger portion passed on, and continued its flight to Harper's Ferry. The remainder of the First Brigade, together with the Second, fell back in a field to the left of the road, and reformed their partially disordered ranks. Two successive charges were then made, but were repulsed without the occurrence, however, of much loss to the Eighteenth, the loss being more severe on the left of the brigade. The brigade, after the second charge, became considerably disorganized, and some of the regiments scattered, so as to render it impossible to bring them into line again. The Eighteenth was reformed with considerable difficulty, and charged the third time alone, but was immediately repulsed, with a loss of some 30 killed and wounded.

In this charge, Captain (formerly Adjutant) Porter was killed, and Captains Bates and Bowen severely wounded. Captain Warner and Lieutenant Merwin had received slight wounds in the second charge.

These men then scattered in all directions, but, meeting the enemy at nearly all points, were forced to turn back, and a large number were captured.

Company D alone escaped intact. Having been detailed as provost-guard of Winchester, it left that place with the Third Brigade, in charge of some prisoners.

That brigade did not participate in the action. On being made aware of an attack, it was marched to the rear by its commanding officer, and made its way across the country to Pennsylvania.

After the escape of the First Brigade, the rebels had rapidly prolonged their line to the right, with a view of cutting off the retreat of the remainder of the force to Harper's Ferry, and at the termination of the third charge it was seven-eighths encircled. Escape under these circumstances was a difficult matter.

Colonel Ely and Lieutenant-Colonel Nichols, being dismounted, were captured. Major Peale was well mounted, and, having called together some 30 of the advanced men, made his escape with them to Harper's Ferry by a circuitous route, his horse being wounded in the attempt. Some 200 escaped in the direction of Hancock, Md., and a number, having forced their way through the lines of the enemy, straggled off in other directions, and afterward turned up in hospitals in Baltimore and elsewhere.

* * * * * * *

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY PEALE,
Major, Commanding Eighteenth Connecticut Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. HORACE J. MORSE,
Adjutant-General State of Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.

No. 396.

Report of Maj. Noah G. Ruhl, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations June 13–15.

BLOODY RUN, PA., *June* 28, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following as the doings of the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry in regard to the defense of Winchester, Va.:

Saturday, June 13, at 9 a. m., the Eighty-seventh, by order of Colonel Ely, moved forward from camp, and took position behind a stone wall on the south side of the Front Royal road, and near a section of Battery L, Fifth U. S. Artillery, which was engaged shelling the rebels in the woods. The regiment was in position but a short time when the rebels opened a terrible fire with grape and canister upon us from a battery posted about 400 yards in our front. By order of Colonel Ely, the regiment fell back to the town, and took position to support Battery L, Fifth U. S. Artillery, which had taken position on an eminence on the south side of the town, between the Front Royal and Strasburg roads. We remained in position there until 6 p. m., when the regiment was ordered to the mill on the Strasburg road, where the regiment encountered a body of rebel infantry, which, after some skirmishing, fled in confusion, closely pursued by the Eighty-seventh. The regiment continued a brisk skirmish with the rebels until the darkness of night hid the rebels from view. By order, the regiment marched back, and took their position as a support to Battery L.

At 2 a. m., June 14, the regiment, by order, marched to the fort, and took position in the rifle-pit.

At 9 a. m. the regiment marched into Winchester, and commenced a brisk skirmish with the rebels in Market, Main, and Braddock streets. The regiment succeeded in driving the rebels from the streets, and kept up a brisk skirmish with the rebels around the south side of the town until 3 p. m., when the regiment was relieved by the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. The regiment returned to the fort.

At 5 p. m., by order, the regiment marched toward the star fort to take position, but while on the march was again ordered to the support of Battery L, in position on the outer fort. Before the regiment could reach the battery, the rebels charged upon the battery, and drove out the infantry support and captured the battery. The Eighty-seventh was then ordered back to the fort, where it was placed in position in the rifle-pits surrounding the main fort.

At 2 a. m., June 15, the regiment was ordered to march in retreat toward Martinsburg with the division. When about 4 miles from Winchester, on the Martinsburg road, the head of the column was attacked by rebel skirmishers. The Eighty-seventh was formed into line of battle, and ordered to charge upon the enemy. They moved forward at double-quick to a woods on the east side of the road, where they found the rebels in force. The regiment opened fire upon the rebels, when a terrible fire was kept up by the rebels with infantry and artillery upon our ranks. After firing several volleys, the Eighty-seventh fell back and formed line again, and advanced into the woods and poured several more volleys into the rebel ranks. The regiment again fell back and formed line a third time, and moved forward into the woods. In this charge Colonel Schall, commanding the Eighty-seventh, had his horse shot under him by rebel fire. The regiment, after firing several volleys, a portion of it fell back, and continued their retreat until they arrived at Hancock, Md., June 16, at 2 p. m.

Part of the regiment, under Colonel Schall, retreated to Harper's Ferry. During the fight of the 13th and 14th, the regiment lost 1 man killed and 18 wounded.

In the fight on the morning of the 15th, I am unable to give any account of the losses, in consequence of the regiment being broken up into several detachments, and so far distant as not to have an official report from either detachment.

Hoping this will prove satisfactory, correct, and true, I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NOAH G. RUHL,
Comdg. Detachment Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry.

Maj. JOHN O. CRAVENS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 397.

Report of Col. John B. Klunk, Twelfth West Virginia Infantry, of operations June 12–15.

BLOODY RUN, PA., *June* 28, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows the part taken by my regiment in the late engagement :

During the week preceding Friday, the 12th instant, the force at Winchester was kept unusually on the alert. Each night the picket line was strengthened, artillery, with infantry support, placed in advantageous positions, and scouts were kept out all the time, companies being sent in every direction.

On the night of the 13th, our regiment was commanded to strike tents and load all camp equipage into wagons. This occupied from 1 a. m. to 3 a. m. of Saturday morning, and the regiment was then drawn up in line of battle. At 8 a. m. orders came to repitch our tents. No sooner was this done than they were again ordered to be struck and loaded.

About 12 m. the regiment was ordered out the Strasburg road to support General Elliott. Cannonading was going on at our left on the Front Royal road between the opposing artillery. After some changes of position, at 3 p. m. the Twelfth occupied a woods on the right of the road going down the Valley toward Strasburg, just beyond the Union Mills. It was rather an elevated piece of ground, with cleared field beyond and then another wooded hill. From these woods the rebels debouched in very fine style, in perfect line, skirmishers in front. Our artillery near the mill shelled them, but with little effect. They soon drove back our cavalry skirmishers, and engaged the skirmishers of our regiment. The enemy soon doubled his line of skirmishers, and the action became quite warm. We continued to hold the woods for some two hours.

During this fight we lost Second Lieut. Thomas W. Bradley, Company I, killed, shot through the heart, and also 6 men killed, 16 wounded; no prisoners.

Being flanked on our own unprotected right flank by a force of infantry and cavalry, upon their opening fire we retreated in perfect order to the mill-race, our skirmishers following us in. Here we found the One hundred and twenty-second Ohio on the side next the mill, and the One hundred and tenth Ohio marching along the race toward the west. Night coming on, we were ordered to town, and remained in a driving rain at the south end of Winchester till 2 a. m. Sunday. We were marched to the fortifications and remained there till 6 a m.; then crossed to the hills on the opposite side of the Romney road, advancing to the stone wall. At the summit we encountered the enemy. Just here an order was passed along our line to fall back, from whom originating is not known. It was partially obeyed. The greater part of the regiment left the wall by squads, reluctantly, and formed a line at some distance back, leaving a considerable number skirmishing at the wall. During the day, sections of the Baltimore battery and Carlin's advanced and fired over our skirmishers into the woods beyond. Skirmishing continued at the stone wall during the day.

In the afternoon, as three companies of our regiment were supporting a section of the Baltimore battery, Second Lieut. Ben Gough, Company F, was shot by a rebel sharpshooter at not less than 900 yards distance. The lieutenant died in the Taylor Hotel hospital at 10 p. m. Sunday night.

At 4 p. m. Sunday an advance was ordered. Two Ohio regiments were on our left, and our advance was to be governed by theirs. We moved up in line to the stone wall, our skirmishers jumping over and advancing on the enemy.

Here Lieut. James R. Durham, Company E, while leading on the party, was wounded by a rifle-shot in the arm and right hand, while

urging them on by example and voice. The two regiments on our left not advancing, but retiring, our men stopped behind the stone wall, and our skirmishers came back to the same shelter. The Ohioans still retiring toward the fort, and our regiment being unable to rise from behind the wall without encountering a heavy fire from a stone wall parallel and 150 yards distant, left the wall as best and quickly as we could, without regard to the order of our going, and with some loss, but immediately reformed. On filing out into the Romney road, the enemy opened a battery from the summit we had just left, and the fierce cannonade of Sunday evening began and continued till dark.

Our loss during Sunday is not known, though all were brought off the field, dead and wounded. Many of our men being on detached service and picket, and not being relieved in time to join their own regiment, joined in the fight with other regiments. They receive this credit by testimony of officers of those regiments.

Being the last off the field, we marched from the Romney road to the main fort, and were assigned a rifle-pit on its right front. At dark the rebel artillery ceased firing.

At 1 a. m. Monday the retreat began, the Twelfth being near the rear of the column, some 4 miles from Winchester, on the Martinsburg road. The fight of Monday began before daybreak. Upon arriving at the place of action, I halted, and brought my regiment to a front, awaiting orders. Soon the mounted men on the team horses and some of the cavalry stampeded through our line, and threw it into confusion for a little time. Many of my men were dashed against the fences, and some guns mashed up by the terrified horses. Order being restored, an aide-de-camp rode up and ordered us to file left, preceded by the One hundred and sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Following that regiment, and receiving no more orders, I went on till the firing ceased. Finding our forces scattered, and left to our own resources by the defeat, I retreated through the mountains on the left, through Hancock, to our present location, repulsing a variously estimated force of rebel cavalry soon after the close of Monday's fight on the Martinsburg road.

Of the conduct of the men during the retreat too much cannot be said in commendation. During the three days' fight they had only a few crackers issued, and along the mountains but little could be obtained for so many. They averaged 30 miles per day and night for five days thus, and still in the main were easily controlled, and discipline never failed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. KLUNK,
Colonel Twelfth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

Maj. JOHN O. CRAVENS,
A. A. G., Second Division, Eighth Army Corps.

No. 398.

Report of Maj. Alonzo W. Adams, First New York Cavalry, Third Brigade, of operations June 12–15.

BLOODY RUN, PA., *June* 26, 1863.

MAJOR: In obedience to special orders from headquarters, of this date, I have the honor to report in detail the operations and action

of my command during the late defense and evacuation of Winchester, Va.

On the 12th instant it was ascertained that a considerable force of the enemy was approaching Winchester from different points, but it was believed by all the officers of the division with whom I was conversant that this demonstration was a mere feint to cover an important raid into Maryland, with a view to the destruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. At this time I was on detached service as a member of a military board of examination, then in session at Winchester. At my own request, I was, by order of Major-General Milroy, relieved from duty with the military board, and ordered to proceed at once to Berryville, and resume command of my regiment. General Milroy at the same time communicated through me an order to Col. A. T. McReynolds, commanding Third Brigade of this division, to hold his position as long as he could, and, if compelled by a superior force, to fall back in good order by the nearest route, and join him (General Milroy) at Winchester at the earliest moment possible. General Milroy also directed me to tell Colonel McReynolds that he wanted the First New York Cavalry sent at once to Winchester, by way of Millwood, with directions to reconnoiter the country between these points, and bring him (General Milroy) accurate information as to the strength and probable intention and position of the enemy, at the earliest moment possible. Colonel McReynolds assigned me to the command of my regiment, and ordered me to remain at Berryville until further orders, and stated that he had other orders from General Milroy, previously received through Colonel Staunton, of the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, and that he had already issued his order of march in case of his retreat, which would be strictly adhered to.

On the following morning, 13th instant, at about 9 o'clock, the enemy was reported by our scouts advancing in force from the direction of Millwood, their infantry and artillery on the main road and their cavalry by circuitous routes, evidently with intent to attack our flanks and rear. By order of Colonel McReynolds, I dispatched Company K, Captain Bailey, to reconnoiter the by-roads leading from Millwood to Winchester, and intersecting the main road from Berryville to Winchester, near the Opequon Creek, with a view to ascertaining the strength, position, and purposes of the enemy. In executing this order, Captain Bailey reached, by rapid marches through woods and fields, the turnpike in rear of the enemy and about 2 miles from Millwood. At this point he captured a private of the Sixteenth Virginia Cavalry, from whom he learned that our forces had retreated from Berryville. He returned by an indirect route, crossing the Winchester pike about 3 miles from Berryville, and rejoined the brigade on the Charlestown and Winchester road about 4 p. m., closely pursued by the enemy's cavalry, which made at this point a vigorous attack upon my rear, but they were as vigorously met and repulsed.

In the order of retreat, the First New York Cavalry, together with a section of artillery commanded by Lieut. H. E. Alexander (Baltimore battery), covered the rear of our retreating forces. With the vigorous support of Lieutenant Alexander, who served these two guns most gallantly and with terrible effect upon the advancing columns of the enemy, I succeeded in turning the advance of the enemy's forces from the direction chosen for attack, thus gaining at least one hour's time, which was very important to our forces, then falling back in good order, via Smithfield and Bunker Hill. Finding

that the enemy by a flank movement were endeavoring to get in my rear, I ordered Lieutenant Alexander to fall back with his guns to the main column, I covering the rear of the forces with my cavalry.

From Berryville nothing of importance occurred until we reached a point about 2 miles from the Opequon Creek, when the advance of the rebel cavalry, 2,000 strong, made their appearance half a mile distant and on my left flank. I had previously sent the First Battalion of my regiment, Major Quinn, as a guard to the brigade wagon train on a different route from that taken by our forces.

On arriving at a point near the Opequon Creek, a messenger from my rear guard came up, and informed me that the rebel cavalry were upon us. I wheeled my little command, only about 200 strong, and immediately made ready for attack or defense. I had the fences thrown down along the right flank of my command, and formed the squadrons in a field on my right. I had barely time to make the proper disposition of my troops when, with a fiendish yell, a battalion of rebel cavalry, about 350 strong, under Major [James W.] Sweeney, dashed down upon me under full charge, with the greatest confidence in their power to "gobble up" my little command, as I have since learned by an intelligent prisoner taken by us in that engagement. When the rebels approached within easy carbine distance, I opened upon them, emptying many of their saddles, and, for the moment, confused and checked their charge upon us. Taking advantage of the momentary confusion of the enemy, I placed myself in front of the first squadron, and ordered the charge, but, for some reason yet unexplained, Capt. Lambert J. Simons, who commanded the squadron, did not obey the command in time to make the charge effective. Lieut. Frank Passegger, Company L, also disobeyed my order, and I hereby report these two officers for disobedience of orders in front of the enemy. Owing to the momentary confusion occasioned by the criminal hesitation of the two officers named, I was compelled to fall back to the opposite side of the Opequon, where I reformed my command, concealed from the enemy by a short turn in the road.

Taking courage from this movement, and thinking they had me on the skedaddle, the enemy charged over the stream with great impetuosity, screaming and howling like demons. As the head of their column appeared around the bend in the road, I again ordered the charge, which was promptly obeyed, upon which a hand-to-hand conflict of the most desperate character ensued, which resulted in my favor, the enemy having been driven across the stream with a loss of 20 killed and more than twice that number wounded. This last charge was handsomely supported by Captain Alexander, Baltimore battery, who, having heard of the fight on the opposite bank of the river, hastened back with one of the guns, placed it in position at the side of the pike, about 150 yards from the Opequon Creek, and opened a terrific fire of canister shot upon the rebel column, carrying death and confusion to their ranks.

Our loss was 1 corporal and 1 private killed, and not more than 9 or 10 wounded, mostly saber cuts upon the head and arms.

At this moment of my victory over the enemy, Maj. Timothy Quinn, of my regiment, who had been sent with the First Battalion to protect the wagon train, made his appearance on the ground, accompanied by Lieut. Erwin C. Watkins, Company K, claiming to have been sent back by Colonel McReynolds to assist me, if required. I told Major Quinn that the fight was all over, and that the enemy were defeated and driven back.

After surveying the ground, and conversing with one or two of the senior officers who were inimical to me, and finding that some of my men and many of the rebels had fallen, Major Quinn, evincing unmistakable signs of jealousy and envy, remarked that it was the opinion of most of the officers that I had sacrificed my men by risking a battle at that place; that they were dissatisfied, and wanted him to take command, and that I should have fallen back upon the main column and upon batteries for protection, &c. I told him that I would permit no such remarks in presence of the officers and men; that it was well calculated to excite mutiny with officers and men. Whereupon Major Quinn, without authority, sent forward Lieut. Erwin C. Watkins to represent to Colonel McReynolds that I had sacrificed a large number of men unnecessarily by giving battle to the enemy at the wrong place, and the said Lieutenant Watkins actually returned with instructions from Colonel McReynolds, as he stated, to place me in arrest for fighting, and Major Quinn in command of the regiment. I did not, however, recognize this irregular mode of arrest until I was informed by the acting assistant adjutant-general of the brigade that I was in arrest, and assured by him that justice would be done me when Colonel McReynolds fairly understood the matter. I was, however, left in arrest until the command arrived at Winchester, when I was relieved by order of the commanding general and restored to my command. I would here call the especial attention of the commanding general to the ungentlemanly and mutinous conduct of Major Quinn and Lieutenant Watkins, neither of whom were in the fight, but, coming upon the field at the moment of my triumph over the enemy, through envy and jealousy on the part of Major Quinn, and malice with Lieutenant Watkins, endeavored by word and act to produce discontent, insubordination, and mutiny with officers and men.

On Sunday, the 14th instant, it was ascertained that the enemy were approaching with a formidable force, and with serious intent upon the capture of Winchester, greatly to my surprise, which was shared in by all the officers with whom I was brought in contact. Detachments of my regiment were sent out by General Milroy to reconnoiter the road on our center and left, in the direction of Strasburg and Millwood, or Berry's Ferry, and later in the day I was ordered with my regiment to the south side of the city, where it was reported that the enemy's cavalry were approaching, with instructions to skirmish with them, and, if possible, hold the city until the remainder of the forage, provisions, and baggage belonging to the division could be removed. The order was successfully executed, and, at 3 p. m. of that day, nothing of value belonging to the United States Government remained at Winchester. I was then ordered back with my command to the position we occupied in the morning, immediately on the south side of the star fort, commanded by Colonel McReynolds.

At about 5 p. m. a rebel battery opened upon the fort on our extreme right, which was vigorously responded to by Lieutenant Randolph's battery, which occupied the fort with a strong infantry support.

At 6 o'clock this fort was stormed and occupied by an overwhelming force of rebel infantry. Half an hour later the rebels had their guns in position upon this fort. They commenced to throw heavy shot and shell into the main fort, occupied by General Milroy, and the star fort, [occupied] by Colonel McReynolds, which was returned

with interest by both. By the accurate firing of Captain Alexander's Baltimore battery from the star fort, the enemy's guns were soon dismounted and their infantry driven out.

As my regiment occupied a position in line not 50 yards from the star fort, and within range of the enemy's guns, many of their shells exploded directly over the heads of officers and men of my regiment, who apparently paid as little attention to them as if they had been harmless missiles. The coolness of officers and men under this heavy fire was truly admirable.

About 8 p. m. an attempt was made to storm the main fort, occupied by General Milroy, but the storming party was promptly met and repulsed, General Milroy commanding in person. It was now quite dark, and the firing ceased on all sides.

About 1 a. m. on Monday, 15th, I was informed by Colonel McReynolds that it was determined by a council of war to evacuate the forts and fall back on Harper's Ferry, "taking nothing that goes on wheels," and that to my regiment was assigned the post of honor—that of bringing up and protecting the rear of our forces.

At 2 o'clock, the main body of the division having reached the Winchester and Martinsburg turnpike, I marched with a strong rear guard in inverse order, expecting an attack in rear by the rebel cavalry, and never for one moment anticipating trouble in front. The wily enemy, however, by a rapid flank movement, had succeeded in throwing a heavy force of artillery and infantry in our front, at a point about 4 miles from Winchester, on the Martinsburg road, and opened a terrific fire upon our retreating forces. Being in the rear at this juncture of affairs—I was at least a half mile from the scene of action, the shell passing over and beyond us in the direction of Martinsburg; the incessant roll of musketry, of the sharp and rapid fire of artillery, and the exciting intelligence passing down to the rear through the various commands with the rapidity of thought, all of which caused me to feel that the services of my regiment might be needed in front, not in the rear, and being left for some time without orders from our brigade commander, who was, as I was left to suppose, in front with the infantry of his command—I assumed the responsibility of moving up my regiment quickly to the front, where the most sanguinary conflict was raging between the contending forces. The Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, Colonel Schall, the Eighteenth Connecticut, Colonel Ely, and the One hundred and tenth Ohio, Colonel Keifer, were at this moment charging upon a rebel battery, strongly supported by infantry, and right gallantly did they accomplish the work, Maj. Gen. R. H. Milroy leading the charge in person, accompanied by two members of his staff. I charged down the lines to the front, but just before reaching the position of the enemy's guns, I came in contact with a perfect barricade of telegraph wire wound together and stretched from tree to tree across roads and through woods and fields, so as to completely obstruct the farther progress of cavalry in this direction.

I formed my command in line of battle about 100 yards to the left of the road, in an open field, and awaited orders. At this moment the enemy, with a superior force, which had been concealed in the woods, dashed upon our victorious infantry, driving them back after a desperate struggle, and, retaking their guns, turned them upon us with terrible effect. And here I assert, without the slightest fear of contradiction, that, with not more than a half dozen exceptions, the officers and men of the First New York Cavalry, in forming three

several lines of battle on the field, came into position under this destructive fire of the enemy's artillery with as much apparent coolness as if on dress parade.

In obedience to orders direct from Major-General Milroy, through Major McGee, chief of staff, and, accompanied by that gallant officer, I fell back to the left, guarding the rear of the One hundred and sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Washburn; the Eighteenth Connecticut Volunteers, Colonel Ely; a part of the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania, Colonel Staunton, and the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, Colonel Schall, or what was left of these gallant regiments after their desperate but successful charge upon the enemy's artillery and infantry, together with small detachments from other commands.

My loss in this engagement was very small, not exceeding 30 in killed, wounded, and missing. This is in part owing to the fact that I had no opportunity to make a direct charge upon the enemy, and partly because my command did not scatter, the officers and men having kept well together and in good order.

We marched for Hancock, Md., reaching that place at 10 p. m. the same day in good order and in excellent spirits, nothing abated in our attachment to the glorious cause nor in our determination to uphold the Government and restore the Union at all hazards. Nor is our confidence in the skill and dauntless courage of our late commander at all shaken on account of the temporary disaster at Winchester, which might have occurred to any other commander under heaven with greatly superior numbers against him, directed by a wily foe, who had more than once succeeded in deceiving and evading the highest and most skillful commanders of our army. We who have best known Maj. Gen. R. H. Milroy, and have learned by association to respect his private virtues as a man and his skill and great devotion to his country as a soldier, will love and appreciate him not the less because he is a terror to and is maligned and traduced by rebels and rebel sympathizers.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

A. W. ADAMS,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Maj. JOHN O. CRAVENS,
A. A. G., U. S. Forces, Bloody Run, Pa.

No. 399.

Report of Capt. Frederic W. Alexander, Baltimore Battery, Maryland Light Artillery, of operations June 13–15.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 23, 1863.

GENERAL: At your desire, I have the honor to report the following facts connected with the loss of my battery:

On Saturday, June 13, Col. A. T. McReynolds, commanding Third Brigade, Second Division, Eighth Army Corps, ordered me to march to Winchester from Berryville, Va., with the rest of his command. One section of the battery, with two squadrons of the First New York Cavalry, formed the rear guard. I remained in person with them two hours after the main body had retired on the road to Harper's Ferry, and thence to the left by Summit Point to Winchester. We shelled the enemy whenever they appeared, and they thought we were in

force, and began to envelop us gradually on both flanks. We moved off quietly just in time, and followed the main body. Their advance caught us at the Opequon Creek, 8 miles from Winchester, but, with the help of a portion of the Sixth Maryland Regiment and the First New York Cavalry, we repulsed them so that we saw no more of them.

We reached Winchester at 11 p. m.; we were placed in the star fort, a small octangular earthwork about 200 feet in diameter, and flattened toward the east and west, standing northward of the main fort.

Early the next morning one section was ordered to the northern extremity of the elevated ground upon which the fort was built.

About 12 m. a second section was ordered to report to General Elliott, commanding First Brigade, for duty.

At 6 p. m. the rebel batteries suddenly opened, and a strong attack was made on the hills southwest of Winchester, where Battery L, Fifth U. S. Artillery, was captured, and Battery D, First West Virginia Artillery, withdrew to the main fort, and the two sections of my battery to the star fort. A heavy fire from three batteries, which we saw taking position on the second range of hills west and northwest of Winchester, opened upon the two forts. After a short time they directed their fire entirely upon us. Fortunately, knowing the range, from 1,500 to 1,700 yards, we were enabled to fire with accuracy, and drove them from their position three times, dismounting at least two guns and blowing up at one time a limber and then a caisson. Not one shot was fired without using the pendulum hausse, and the exact elevation given, the officers and myself frequently sighting the guns. As it became dark, their fire ceased, and we fired the last two shots. Two sections having been engaged nearly all that day and one the day before at Berryville and on the route, and a constant fire being necessary to prevent them from taking a position and holding it, so as to get exact range by trying five or six shots, our ammunition (1,200 rounds the day before, 200 rounds per gun) was reduced to 28 rounds per gun—168 rounds.

At 9.30 p. m. I received notice from Colonel McReynolds, commanding Third Brigade, that the star fort was expected to be attacked in the next half hour. The Sixth Maryland Regiment was placed inside, the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment in the rifle-trenches inclosing the work, and all arrangements made—guns loaded with canister—and we awaited the attack confidently.

At 1 a. m. Monday, June 15, I received an order from Colonel McReynolds, commanding brigade, to spike my guns, mount the men on the horses, and prepare to retire with the utmost silence with the rest of the command of General Milroy. Not liking this much, I requested, as commandant of artillery, to be permitted to go to General Milroy and ask permission to take my battery with me. Colonel McReynolds consented, and I went to the main fort. I could not find General Milroy, but was referred to his adjutant-general, Major Cravens, who represented him, who declared that the order was most peremptory, and must be obeyed strictly, and that nothing on wheels or that could by any possibility make a noise could be permitted to go, summing up that the great object of this movement was the most perfect silence and secrecy, and that the other guns were all spiked. I immediately returned, spiked the guns, disabled the carriages, destroyed the ammunition, and removed and destroyed the traces and trace-chains, which would rattle. I then formed the men by twos, and marched out with the rest of the troops.

At the fifth mile-stone from Winchester on the Martinsburg road, the column of which we were the rear, excepting the First New York Cavalry (the Third Brigade formed the rear), was attacked in front by the rebels with infantry and artillery. As my men were totally unarmed, and many riding the off saddles without stirrups, I thought the best plan was to make a dash through the woods on the right and left of the rebel line, and join at Harper's Ferry. Forty went to the right with Lieutenant Evans, of the battery, and myself, and reached Harper's Ferry. I turned over, by order of the commanding general there, to the quartermaster 33 horses and equipments, nearly complete. The balance had given out on the road, and were forced to be left. About 40 men went to the left with Lieutenant Alexander, of the battery, and were forced to cross the Potomac as high up as Sir John's Run. Most of their horses gave out at Sir John's Run. The remainder of the battery who escaped broke through in small detachments, and those who have come in report their horses as having given out, and having been left with (of course) the harness, &c., which was on them.

Whether I could have brought off my guns safely is a question which, of course, I cannot determine, though I think it is doubtful now. I had to obey the orders of my commanding general, and certainly cannot be blamed for so doing. Had the issue rested with myself, I should, of course, have prepared to bring the guns off at all hazards, as I could not be worse off than losing them, and might save them. How far that course would have influenced the safety of the remainder of the command, was a question for the commanding general (who must regard the welfare of the whole) to determine.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

F. W. ALEXANDER,
Captain Baltimore Battery, Light Artillery.

General W. F. BARRY,
Inspector of Artillery.

No. 400.

Record of a Court of Inquiry convened to investigate the evacuation of Winchester and Martinsburg.

PROCEEDINGS OF A COURT OF INQUIRY, CONVENED BY VIRTUE OF THE FOLLOWING ORDER:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 346. } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, August* 4, 1863.

* * * * * * *

VIII. By direction of the President of the United States, a court of inquiry is hereby appointed to meet at Washington on the 7th day of August, 1863, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to investigate the facts and circumstances connected with the recent evacuation of Winchester by the command of Maj. Gen. R. H. Milroy, U. S. Volunteers, and the evacuation of Martinsburg by the command of Brig. Gen. D. Tyler, U. S. Volunteers.

The court will report whether the orders of the General-in-Chief in regard to the evacuation of Winchester were complied with; and, if not, by whom they were disobeyed. It will also report whether the retreat of the command was properly conducted, and the public prop-

erty suitably cared for; and, if not, what officer or officers were in fault.

The court will also report whether the retreat from Martinsburg was properly conducted, and the public property suitably cared for; and, if not, what officer or officers were in fault.

Detail for the court: Maj. Gen. E. A. Hitchcock, U. S. Volunteers; Brig. Gen. W. F. Barry, U. S. Volunteers; Brig. Gen. J. J. Abercrombie, U. S. Volunteers; Capt. R. N. Scott, judge-advocate.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FIRST DAY.

AUGUST 7, 1863—12 m.

The court met pursuant to above order.

Present, all the members and the judge-advocate.

No suitable rooms having been provided for the court, they adjourned to meet at 11 a. m. August 8, 1863.

SECOND DAY.

AUGUST 8, 1863.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, all the members and the judge-advocate.

Maj. Gen. R. H. Milroy, U. S. Volunteers, did not arrive until 12.30 p. m. On his arrival in court, the special order convening the court was read to him, and he was asked if he had any objections to any member named therein, to which he replied in the negative.

General Milroy then asked permission to employ counsel, and for delay, in order that he might be better prepared for the investigation. Both requests were granted, and the court adjourned to meet at 11 a. m. Monday, August 10, 1863.

THIRD DAY.

WASHINGTON, *August* 10, 1863.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Maj. Gen. E. A. Hitchcock, U. S. Volunteers; Brig. Gen. J. J. Abercrombie, U. S. Volunteers; Capt. R. N. Scott, judge-advocate.

Major-General Milroy having desired further delay in order to complete his preparations, the court adjourned to meet at 11 a. m. August 11, 1863.

FOURTH DAY.

WASHINGTON, *August* 11, 1863.

Court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Brig. Gen. W. F. Barry, U. S. Volunteers; Brig. Gen. J. J. Abercrombie, U. S. Volunteers; Capt. R. N. Scott, judge-advocate.

The court waited until 12 m. for Maj. Gen. E. A. Hitchcock, who did not arrive, and adjourned to meet at 11 a. m. August 12, 1863.

FIFTH DAY.

WASHINGTON, *August* 12, 1863.

Court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Brig. Gen. W. F. Barry, U. S. Volunteers; Brig. Gen. J. J. Abercrombie, U. S. Volunteers; Capt. R. N. Scott, judge-advocate.

The judge-advocate informed the court that he had just learned,

on application to the Adjutant-General's Office, that Major-General Hitchcock had been relieved from duty on the court, and that Brig. Gen. G. A. De Russy, U. S. Volunteers, had been detailed as a member of the court in his place; but the judge-advocate had not received a copy of the order.

Immediately on receipt of this information, the judge-advocate, by order of the court, telegraphed to Brigadier-General De Russy, at the Arlington House, informing him where the court was sitting and at what hour.

The court then adjourned to meet at 11 a. m. August 13, 1863.

SIXTH DAY.

AUGUST 13, 1863.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Brig. Gen. W. F. Barry, U. S. Volunteers; Brig. Gen. J. J. Abercrombie, U. S. Volunteers; Capt. R. N. Scott, judge-advocate.

At 11.30 a. m. the judge-advocate received and submitted to the court the following order, viz:

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 354. } *Washington, August* 10, 1863.

* * * * * * *

XVI. Maj. Gen. E. A. Hitchcock, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty as a member of the court of inquiry instituted by Special Orders, No. 346, August 4, 1863, from this office, and Brig. Gen. G. A. De Russy, U. S. Volunteers, is detailed as a member of said board in his place.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Brigadier-General De Russy not having reported at 12 m., the court adjourned to meet at 11 a. m. August 14, 1863.

SEVENTH DAY.

WASHINGTON, *August* 14, 1863.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Brig. Gen. W. F. Barry, U. S. Volunteers; Brig. Gen. J. J. Abercrombie, U. S. Volunteers; Brig. Gen. G. A. De Russy, U. S. Volunteers; Capt. R. N. Scott, judge-advocate.

Brigadier-General De Russy informed the court that he did not receive the order detailing him as a member of the court until 1 p. m. August 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. R. H. Milroy, U. S. Volunteers, and his counsel, Mr. John Jolliffe, being present, the special orders (Nos. 346 and 354), appointing the court, were read to him, and General Milroy was asked if he had any objection to any member named therein. In reply, he read the following communication to the court, viz:

Brig. Gen. J. J. ABERCROMBIE,
Brig. Gen. W. F. BARRY, and
Brig. Gen. G. A. DE RUSSY,
Composing the Commission under Special Orders, No. 346:

GENTLEMEN: I ask leave to advise you that I have this day applied to the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, to modify the order of reference in this case,

and also to appoint one or more major-generals to examine this case, and ask the court to defer further proceedings until this application shall have been acted upon.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

AUGUST 14, 1863.

P. S.—The War Department has the above-mentioned application under advisement, and I have good reason to believe that I will have an answer to-morrow morning.

The court was then cleared and closed, and, after mature deliberation, determined to grant the request of Major-General Milroy. He was then called into court, and informed that his request was granted.

The court then adjourned to meet at 11 a. m. August 15, 1863.

EIGHTH DAY.

WASHINGTON, *August* 15, 1863.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, all the members and the judge-advocate.

After mature deliberation, the court decided as follows, viz:

"The court as at present constituted, and in view of the order by which it is assembled, and under which it is to act, does not consider that Maj. Gen. R. H. Milroy, or any other officer, is entitled to the right of challenge, and that it should, therefore, be sworn, and at once proceed to business."

Major-General Milroy, U. S. Volunteers, was called into court, notified of this decision, and informed that he would be called upon as the first witness, and would be allowed to be present during the examination of other witnesses.

The court was then duly sworn by the judge-advocate, and the judge-advocate by the presiding officer, in the presence of Major-General Milroy.

General Milroy then submitted a protest, which was read to the court, and was by it ordered to be attached to the record. (See Appendix A.)

The court then proceeded to the investigation of "the facts and circumstances connected with the recent evacuation of Winchester by the command of Maj. Gen. R. H. Milroy, U. S. Volunteers."

The judge-advocate offered in evidence the following telegrams from the General-in-Chief to Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck, U. S. Volunteers, concerning the evacuation of Winchester, Va., viz:

One of January 5, March 16, April 30, May 2, 8, and 29, June 8 and 11, and two of June 15, 1863.

These telegrams were read to the court and filed in evidence. (See Appendix B.)

The judge-advocate also read to the court and filed in evidence the official report of recent operations about Winchester, made by Maj. Gen. R. H. Milroy to Maj. Gen. R. C. Schenck, U. S. Volunteers. (See Appendix C.)

The judge-advocate then asked and received authority from the court to employ a phonographic reporter to assist him in recording testimony. He also asked that the court would adjourn for that purpose until Monday next.

The court then adjourned to meet at 11 a. m. Monday, August 17, 1863.

NINTH DAY.

AUGUST 17, 1863.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, all the members and the judge-advocate.

The proceedings of the previous meetings were read and approved.

Mr. U. B. Ward was duly sworn by the judge-advocate as phonographer of the court.

Maj. Gen. R. H. MILROY, U. S. Volunteers, a witness called by the court, being duly sworn, says that his official report is a general statement of the facts concerning the evacuation of Winchester, but he would give a more detailed statement upon being questioned by the court.

By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. How long before the enemy made their attack upon you was it known to you that an attack was to be made?

Answer. It was on Friday, the 12th. The rebels, under Jones, Jenkins, and Imboden, had been in the Valley of the Shenandoah all the winter and spring above me. I had frequent skirmishes with them with my cavalry and infantry scouts, and they were around between Winchester and Strasburg, which were alternately occupied by each army. It was common ground. I frequently drove them beyond Woodstock, but I was not allowed to advance beyond Winchester. The enemy, about the 1st of June, became bolder in his advances, and frequently came down and operated between Winchester, Middletown, and Strasburg. On the 12th of June, I sent out a reconnaissance on the Winchester and Front Royal road. I expected a raid there by Stuart's rebel cavalry. I looked for it daily, and kept my infantry and cavalry well in hand, scoured the country, and kept a lookout for spies. On the Front Royal road I sent out a regiment of infantry, one of cavalry, and a section of artillery. I sent only a regiment of cavalry, because I did not expect an advance on that road, and did not dream that any forces would approach me except what were in the Shenandoah Valley. I supposed General Hooker would keep General Lee employed while I looked after the enemy's forces in the Valley. On the Strasburg road I had a very severe skirmish, in which the enemy lost 60 in killed and wounded and 37 prisoners. These prisoners belonged to forces of Imboden and Jones. I questioned them. They said they had received no re-enforcements. On the Front Royal road, near Cedarville, my forces met a strong force of the enemy. I cannot account for them unless they were Stuart's cavalry. Darkness came on, and there could nothing more be done. I came to the conclusion that Stuart's cavalry was in my vicinity. On the next day I again sent out strong forces on both roads, to see what was going on and to feel the enemy. A fight was maintained all day with the enemy in strong force. I had no idea of being attacked. I thought there was no intention to drive us out of the Valley, but merely to occupy our attention. In the evening we captured some prisoners, and learned from them that Ewell's corps, 35,000 strong, was in the Valley. Shortly after, a deserter came in, confirming the same story. This was on Saturday, the 13th, in the evening. I then felt certain that Lee was coming through that way. I felt my position to be critical, but, after consultation with my officers, that we would be relieved; that Hooker would follow Lee, or that forces would be sent in some direction to my relief. The wires between me and Martinsburg were cut about noon on Saturday. The fight commenced on the 12th, about 12 miles from the town. My advance was 12 miles from the town. On Monday, the batteries of the rebels were in range of my large guns. On the 13th, the fight commenced about 8 o'clock in the morning, and continued until dusk. I might have cut my way out on Saturday night. I was surrounded then on all sides, but I thought we might be relieved on Sunday, and that it could be no worse to hold on all day Sunday, and then cut my way out. On Saturday night I withdrew my forces to the fortifications on the heights near Winchester, and on Sunday morning a fight ensued. The enemy threw out skirmishers on the south and east of me, in the direction of Front Royal, Strasburg, and Berryville. On Sunday, they made a vigorous attack, coming from the west. They brought up very suddenly a battery, and opened on us with some thirty or forty guns, and captured one battery and some battery wagons. My troops fell back to the main fort. We opened on them, and drove them out. I knew of the attack of the 12th—on the evening of the 12th. On the evening of the 13th, I knew

we were fighting something more than we had fought during the winter and spring; I knew that I was attacked by a superior force, but I did not think it was Lee's army.

Question. When was the attack made in force?

Answer. The main attack was on Sunday evening, the 14th. We had been fighting two days before that, on the outside of the town, but they did not attack in force until Sunday evening, near 6 o'clock.

Question. What disposition of troops was made for the defense of Winchester?

Answer. I had the heights near Winchester; I had earthworks. My main fortifications would contain 3,000 or 3,500 men. I had a number of small forts on that range of hills, and about 1,000 yards farther on I had another range, not entirely finished, but capable of affording a good shelter for troops when attacked. I supposed that with my fortifications I was able to stand some two or three times my own forces.

By the COURT:

Question. What was the known or supposed strength of the enemy, and what was that of the Federal troops?

Answer. In addition to what is stated in my report, I have learned from citizens of Winchester, prisoners who were captured, and men of my own command who were paroled by the enemy, that they were from 40,000 to 50,000 strong, and had eighty pieces of artillery ranged on my works—none put their number at less than 40,000; Ewell's corps, and the forces of Jones and Imboden. Longstreet's corps was between them and Front Royal, in supporting distance. I had 6,900 effective men; my total force was about 9,000 men.

Question. What orders were given in relation to Government property in event of a retreat?

Answer. My orders were not to permit any more than five days' stores there at any one time. I received orders from General Schenck to send off surplus stores, and be ready to fall back at the first intimation. In accordance thereto, I sent off my surplus stores; over one hundred wagons reached Harrisburg.

Question. What precautions were taken to secure the public property?

Answer. Those I have named. I had everything loaded upon wagons, ready to bring away, but, not dreaming of being surrounded by such a heavy force, and supposing I would receive orders, I supposed I could take my trains back to Harper's Ferry. I merely waited orders to move, when I found myself surrounded by such a mass of the enemy. On Sunday night, when I found the enemy around me, I called a council of war, and it was determined to cut our way out. At that time my artillery ammunition was nearly exhausted and my provisions nearly so. On Sunday night we felt that if we moved a wheel or made the least noise the enemy would fall upon us in overwhelming numbers. They had our range, and we knew that our safety was in moving out quietly, leaving our wagons and artillery in their hands. We spiked the artillery and crippled the carriages by cutting the wheels. They could not have been destroyed by fire without giving the enemy our position.

Question. In what order did the troops retire, or were there any instructions given as to how the retreat should be conducted?

Answer. There were. The advance was led by General Elliott. The troops were directed to keep up in regular marching order by fours, with one cavalry regiment in advance, as we apprehended a force in front, but more on the rear and flank. I placed two cavalry regiments in the rear. As we had expected to encounter a force, I had ordered a vigorous and rapid attack, so as to break through suddenly. This programme was carried out to some extent. Our artillery and wagon horses were brought off. We did not leave a horse behind fit for service. There were about 1,000 Government horses mounted by teamsters, contrabands, and sick soldiers on the flank. The first attack came from the front, 4½ miles from the town.

Question. Were you present at the commencement of the main attack, and were you on the ground during its continuance?

Answer. I was. Everything was done under my own eye.

Question. What position did you occupy during the retreat?

Answer. After I got everything under way, I galloped toward the head of the column to see how things were being disposed of in the front. It was dark. I was getting up pretty well to the front when the attack commenced. General Elliott filed off his brigade to the left. I filed off to the right, in order to form a line of battle. I got to the rear of Elliott's brigade about the time the last regiment was leaving the road. I charged with the men I had into the woods, and, while they were fighting, brought a regiment, the Eighteenth Connecticut, to their support. We fought them about an hour there.

Question. How many pieces of artillery were abandoned?

Answer. Twenty-four pieces (three field batteries, four 20-pounder Parrotts, and two 24-pounder howitzers) in all.

Question. Was the retreat of your command from Winchester made in good order?

Answer. As good as possible. We did not throw out markers or dress our lines. We halted repeatedly to bring up stragglers. We had a rear guard, but there was some straggling in spite of all we could do. I paid more attention to the rear and flank. A large portion of the troops did not come through under me. Among these were the One hundred and sixteenth Ohio and Twelfth Virginia Infantry, and two regiments of cavalry and a large number of stragglers. The shelling of the enemy frightened the horses, and caused confusion, and these men got off too far to the left, and took the road to Hancock. About 3,000 went through on this road. Some of my staff came in by Hancock. Capt. Z. Baird, Captain Palmer, Lieutenant McCracken, Major Cravens, and Captain McDonald, were with me. My quartermaster went through with the horses toward Hancock, and my chief engineer.

Question. In your opinion, were any officers at fault for the straggling that occurred in the retreat?

Answer. I blamed Colonel McReynolds some. I never received a report from him. My staff officers were unable to find him. I never could account for his brigade becoming scattered. Those with me acted very well. They obeyed my orders.

Question. When first attacked, how many pieces of artillery had you; how much ammunition for artillery and for small-arms; how many days' provisions for men and forage for animals, and what means had you for procuring water?

Answer. About 300 rounds per gun of artillery ammunition, and from 200 to 300 rounds per man of small ammunition. I had, when the fight commenced, less than five days' provisions and five days' forage. There was a stream along the base of a hill, a good well near the main fort, and cisterns in each fort inaccessible to the enemy's fire. We had a covered way to pass to the water. The well was just opposite the main fort.

Question. How much ammunition for artillery and for small-arms remained on hand when the evacuation was ordered?

Answer. There was an average of 25 or 30 rounds per gun of artillery ammunition left when the firing ceased on Sunday night, and an average of 100 rounds per man of small ammunition.

Question. What was the number of your killed and wounded at the time the evacuation was ordered?

Answer. I have had no official reports. I suppose 200 would cover the killed and wounded. Our loss in all the fighting, in killed and wounded, would be covered by 500.

Question. Were they abandoned or brought off?

Answer. All abandoned, but left in the hospitals with the surgeons, except on Monday morning, when we had to leave them on the field, a superior force of the enemy having driven us from the field.

By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. Do you know of any of your wounded being abandoned who could have ridden off?

Answer. I do not.

By the COURT:

Question. Who gave the order for the evacuation; how was it given, and how distributed among your command?

Answer. We held a council of war at about 11 o'clock with the brigade commanders. I gave the brigade commanders verbal instructions personally. There were no other orders issued. We were without lights.

Question. Who gave the order for the abandonment of the artillery? Did any of the artillery commanders ask to be permitted to bring off their guns?

Answer. The whole arrangement was agreed upon in council of war, and the instructions given by me to the brigade commanders. Colonel McReynolds wanted to bring away a section of Captain Alexander's battery. I told him it would jeopardize the safety of the whole command if he undertook to do so. I think I afterward gave him permission to do so, but told him of the great risk. It was not tried.

Question. Did you order the artillery harness to be destroyed or abandoned?

Answer. I ordered it to be destroyed, if it could be, without fire.

Question. What induced you to abandon your stores? Had you reason to believe that the enemy occupied the roads leading to Martinsburg or Charlestown; and was the railroad between Winchester and Harper's Ferry in running order? Were you short of animals and wagons?

Answer. That is answered in my report. Because we were surrounded on all sides, and if we moved a wagon, it would create an alarm. The railroad had been destroyed last summer. We had plenty of animals and wagons.

Question. How long were you moving from Winchester to Harper's Ferry with your troops?

Answer. About eleven hours.

Question. Did all your troops get in by that time?

Answer. No; some did not get in so soon. The Sixth Maryland came in about 4 o'clock.

Question. Did you order the wagons and wagon harness to be destroyed?

Answer. I ordered them to be injured as much as possible without firing them.

Question. Had you been informed that Stuart was apparently intending to make a raid in your direction? If so, by whom were you so informed?

Answer. I received that information from a citizen and from scouts and spies. Such rumors prevailed from the 1st of June. I received no information of the kind from the General-in-Chief or General Schenck.

Question. Did you receive any telegrams from the General-in-Chief to General Schenck?

Answer. I received one from General Schenck, of the date of 11th of June. (Dispatch from General-in-Chief to General Schenck, of June 11, 1863, shown witness.) This is the one.

Question. Since you wrote your report, have you learned anything

more than what you have there stated in relation to the reconnaissance ordered by you to be made to Pughtown by Captain Morgan, Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry?

Answer. I have been told that he did not go out of sight of the pickets. Lieutenant Spooner and Major Adams were two officers who told me so. I had ordered him to make a reconnaissance of the enemy on his flank. He did not start until near noon. Major Adams was with the cavalry in that direction. I have been told by others, but have forgotten who. Captain Morgan had a squadron with him.

Question. What reasons had you for expecting information of Lee's army direct from the general commanding the Army of the Potomac?

Answer. General Halleck was the General-in Chief of all the armies, and I supposed he would not leave my force exposed to Lee's army without giving me information. I did not expect information from General Hooker directly, but from Generals Halleck and Schenck. I had no communication with him, excepting through Generals Halleck and Schenck. General Schenck has the original of the dispatch of the 12th of June.

Question. Did you receive any telegrams, other than those you have mentioned in your report, from General Halleck, through General Schenck?

Answer. I had correspondence with General Schenck, who informed me that General Halleck did not consider Winchester an important position. He said nothing about dispatches from General Halleck, but that the General-in-Chief did not deem it of importance; indeed, that he had called it a "post in the air," a "place not to be held against a superior force."

The above evidence was read over to General Milroy, and he received permission to add the following to his evidence:

I learned from the prisoners I had taken that the enemy's force that I met on my retreat from Winchester consisted of "Alleghany" Johnson's and Rodes' divisions (a part of Rodes'), about 12,000 strong. I was engaged with them about an hour. They were a portion of the forces I have previously estimated at from 40,000 to 60,000 strong. I consider that if the enemy had known of my retreat an hour after the evacuation of Winchester, the result would have been more disastrous, as they would have overtaken and attacked us in overwhelming force. After Friday at noon I would have been able to have reached the Martinsburg road, but after the same hour on Saturday, without encountering the enemy.

By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. What was the number of your missing during your retreat from Winchester?

Answer. About 2,000.

By the COURT:

Question. If you brought away all the horses, why was not the harness of the artillery and baggage wagons brought off?

Answer. Because some of the teamsters took their harness off and left it. Some of the teamsters and some of the horses were captured during the confusion and scattering caused by the enemy's fire.

By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. Did you order any of the harness to be brought off?

Answer. I directed the quartermaster to that effect. I think I directed him to bring it away, if he could do so without making a noise or encumbering the march.

The court then adjourned to meet at 11 a. m. August 18, 1863.

TENTH DAY.

AUGUST 18, 1863.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, all the members and the judge-advocate.

The proceedings of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Major-General Milroy made the following additional statement:

I wish to call the attention of the court to the telegram from General Halleck to General Schenck, bearing date March 16, 1863. (Reads the telegram.)

I wish to state that I never commanded near Harper's Ferry—no nearer to Harper's Ferry than 20 miles. General Kelley was in command of Harper's Ferry. I commanded the forces at Winchester. I had one brigade at Centerville. This telegram shows ill-feeling toward me.

Another telegram, of May 2, from General Halleck to General Schenck. (Reads the telegram.) I never in my life stampeded. I am not one of the stampeding kind. I don't know why that kind of language is put in.

Another of May 8, from the General-in-Chief to General Schenck, is before this court. In explanation of this one, I wish to state how matters stood. I always kept myself informed of the position and movements of the enemy in my front, and always knew of them within three days after they were formed. It was my duty to watch Imboden, Jones, and Jenkins. About this time, May 8, Hooker crossed the Rappahannock to attack Lee. At the same time, or a few days before, the rebel General Jones went on a raid into West Virginia, and took with him all his available cavalry. His force was mostly cavalry. He had infantry at Harrisonburg and one company at Strasburg. I learned that this force had all left the Valley, and that Jones had left at Harrisonburg all his stores, broken-down horses, &c. I thought it would be a good chance to bring away or destroy what I could. I sent General Elliott out there. He was up there, between Harrisonburg and Strasburg, at New Market. Just then General Schenck sent me a telegram withdrawing General Elliott from the Valley, and my courier overtook him and delivered the order to him at New Market. If permitted to go on, he could have captured all of Jones' stores, a large number of wagons, guns, and winter stores. I was well informed of what was there. It was not "utter madness." General Elliott had 15 miles to go. There was a body of infantry and dismounted cavalry there, under a rebel colonel, numbering 600 or 700 men. General Elliott had some 3,000 men. Their pickets retired before his advance.

I call attention to another telegram, of June 14, 1863, from the General-in-Chief to General Schenck. (Reads telegram.) I never received orders to withdraw from there. If I had left there without fighting, I would have disobeyed General Schenck's positive orders. If I had withdrawn without demonstrating the fact that I could not stay there, it would have been disobedience of my orders. I checked the advance of Lee's army three days. That was certainly doing something for the country. If they had been allowed to go on, they would have had three days longer for pillage and robbery in Pennsylvania, and probably ten times as much property as I lost would have been destroyed in that time.

I call attention also to telegram of June 15, from the General-in-Chief and General Schenck. I do not see its relevancy to this case. "Do not give General Milroy the command at Harper's Ferry. We have had enough of that sort of military genius." This inquiry is in relation to the evacuation of Winchester. Has this telegram any relevancy to the case? Why is it introduced here?

The judge-advocate remarked that "those were a series of telegrams from January 5 to the evacuation of Winchester, indicating the orders of the General-in-Chief communicated to General Schenck, and, in his opinion, General Milroy had nothing to do with them; that the court should judge of the evidence."

General Milroy resumed:

I will explain why I did not use the railroad from Winchester to Harper's Ferry. When I first arrived at Winchester, I wrote to General Kelley, commanding the forces, and stated the importance of repairing that road. Afterward I urged upon General Schenck its importance, to enable us to hold Winchester. I sent an agent to Maj. Gen. R. C. Schenck, U. S. Volunteers, to impress the importance of the repair of this road upon him. I represented that I could repair it with my troops, without cost to Government, excepting a little iron and rolling-stock, and in twenty

days' time. I was there six months. If this had been done, and we wished to advance from Winchester, we had a base of supplies. But it was not repaired—only to Halltown, 3 miles from Harper's Ferry. That road would have been a great benefit to us.

By the COURT:

Question. What were the geographical limits of your command while stationed at Winchester?

Answer. They were never defined by any order. I simply had command of my troops there, and was directed to scour the country in advance for miles east, west, and south. Bunker Hill, half way between Harper's Ferry and Winchester, was in my command part of the time. General Kelley commanded there before I did. My forces occupied Berryville, about half way between Harper's Ferry and Winchester. That was the direct road from Harper's Ferry. The pike from Harper's Ferry runs through Berryville.

Question. Upon assuming command of the troops at Winchester, did you receive any written or verbal instructions for your guidance?

Answer. No, I did not; only at different times by detached telegrams what to do in special cases. The way I came to get to Winchester was this: I was stationed at Petersburg and Moorefield about the 22d or 23d of December. I sent a brigade over to Strasburg, under General Cluseret. He went over there, and had a skirmish, and captured a few prisoners and some stores, but not enough to pay him for the trip. He came down to Winchester to see what was there. When he got there, General Kelley, with whose division I was acting, heard of his being there, and sent orders for him to remain where he was, and I was ordered to get the balance of my command there. My general orders were to act on the defensive, and to go no farther up the Valley than Winchester. These orders I received from General Kelley when he was in command, and afterward from General Schenck.

Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT, U. S. Volunteers, a witness called by the court, being duly sworn, answers:

By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. State to the court what command you held under Major-General Milroy, and the facts and the circumstances connected with the recent evacuation of Winchester.

Answer. I commanded the First Brigade, Second Division, Eighth Army Corps, composed of the One hundred and tenth, One hundred and sixteenth, One hundred and twenty-second, One hundred and twenty-third Ohio Infantry, the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Carlin's (Virginia) battery. This battery was temporarily detached from my brigade on the 13th of June, and Battery L, Fifth U. S. Artillery, temporarily assigned to me on the same day. The first notice of the enemy appearing in force that I had was between 9 and 10 on the morning of Saturday, the 13th. Two reconnaissances had been ordered from my brigade—one on the Strasburg road, commanded by Colonel Wilson, of the One hundred and twenty-third, and the other by Colonel Keifer, of the One hundred and tenth Ohio, on the Cedar Creek road. About 10 o'clock I was ordered by General Milroy to take command of both roads. About 12 o'clock that day, skirmishing commenced between my pickets and those of the enemy, which, by 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, became pretty warm, and continued so until dark, or sundown.

From prisoners taken, I learned that it was Johnson's division of Ewell's corps with whom I had been engaged. After dark, my forces were ordered by General Milroy to draw nearer to the town, and at 2 o'clock that night we repaired to the fortifications, by his orders. On the morning of Sunday, the 14th, a little after sunrise, I was ordered in a southerly direction from the fortifications, and about three-fourths of a mile distant, to take command of the One hundred and twenty-second Ohio and the Twelfth Virginia Infantry, with Carlin's battery of the Second Brigade. We took position there, and held it until between 5 and 6 o'clock. We were then re-enforced by the One hundred and twenty-third Ohio, or rather it was ordered there to relieve the One hundred and twenty-second Ohio, which had been out all day. About an hour before sundown, I was ordered by General Milroy to return to the fortifications, the enemy having opened on us from the west and south of the town, in the direction of the Romney and Pughtown roads. I remained in the fortifications with my troops. During that night, between the hours of 10 and 12, a council of war

was held, composed of brigade commanders, and orders were issued for the evacuation, which commenced between 1 and 2 o'clock on the morning of the 15th. I am not positive as to the hours; I did not look at my watch, as it was too dark to see the time. In the evacuation of the place, my brigade was designated to go in advance. The order of march that I designated put the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry in advance, and next the One hundred and twenty-third Ohio, One hundred and tenth Ohio Infantry, and the One hundred and twenty-second Ohio, the One hundred and sixteenth Ohio being in the rear. Owing to the darkness of the night, as I supposed, the One hundred and sixteenth Ohio did not take its place in column, but got on the wrong road. About 3 miles from Winchester, and before daylight on the 15th, the cavalry of my command encountered the pickets of the enemy, and were fired upon. I immediately formed line of battle across the road, and sent word to General Milroy by my adjutant-general that I was doing so. While forming this line of battle, I could hear the enemy bringing artillery and moving troops on my right. I changed my dispositions, and, instead of forming it across, I formed it parallel with the road, intending to fight my way through them. I had my cartridge-boxes filled with ammunition—40 rounds. I made two attacks upon the enemy, and advanced, after I was attacked by them in superior numbers, and continued to move by the flank. Whilst the fight was going on, the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry seemed to have moved off to the westward, and I saw nothing of it. The One hundred and twenty-third Ohio, which I expected to find on the right of my line, was not in position there. I was told by an aide-de-camp that General Milroy had detached it. Finding that my ammunition was nearly exhausted, I continued to march in the direction of Martinsburg for about a mile, and then left the pike on my left for the direction of Harper's Ferry, passing between the Smithfield and Martinsburg roads and through the town of Smithfield, leaving the town of Charlestown on my right, reaching Harper's Ferry between 2 and 3 o'clock in the day. I had between 900 and 1,000 men at Harper's Ferry of my brigade. The One hundred and sixteenth Ohio, and the One hundred and twenty-third Ohio almost entirely, were not with me, nor was the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Question. What were the dispositions made for the defense of Winchester?

Answer. I can only answer so far as a knowledge of the disposition of my own troops goes. Battery L, Fifth U. S. Artillery, was posted in an outwork between the Pughtown and Romney roads. The One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Infantry I had with me during that day, or a part of it. The One hundred and twenty-third [Ohio] Infantry were on the west side of the town, in the main work. A portion of the cavalry was near me on my flank, toward the west. The exact disposition of the balance I do not know. It was detached, but I don't know to what point.

Question. Could or could not General Milroy have retreated to greater advantage on the 12th, 13th, or 14th of June than he did on the 16th of June, 1863? Your opinion is simply asked.

Answer. I think he might have retreated on the 12th without considerable loss. I think he might have done so on the evening of Saturday, the 13th.

Question. What orders were given to you by General Milroy in reference to the artillery and stores?

Answer. Orders were given to disable the artillery and abandon the wagons, and to take away the team horses.

Question. In your opinion, was the retreat from Winchester properly conducted or not; was there any straggling during the retreat?

Answer. There was considerable straggling, which I attributed to long marches, the excessive heat of the day, and being pursued by an overwhelming force.

Question. In your opinion, are any officers to blame for the straggling that occurred?

Answer. I think not.

Question. In your opinion, could or could not all or a portion of the artillery have been drawn off at the time of the retreat?

Answer. I think it could not. My reason for saying so is that the roads were heavy. We had a hard rain a few days before, after which the roads became

blocked up with wagons, the team horses having been taken away. It was with great difficulty that a column of infantry could get through. It would have been impossible to have taken artillery through. The road was a pike road, but was much cut up. The wagons were left in the road after the teamsters had taken the horses from them.

Question. If proper precautions had been taken, could or could not the artillery, or a portion of the artillery, have been withdrawn with as little noise as is made by cavalry and infantry in night marches?

Answer. I do not think it could have been taken out of the forts without being discovered by the enemy.

Question. On Friday, the 12th of June, could or could not the heavy artillery have been sent from the forts at Winchester to Harper's Ferry?

Answer. I think it could.

Question. What was the force that attacked General Milroy on the 13th of June, 1863?

Answer. Of that I can only give an opinion. On the Strasburg road, I was satisfied there was a division. On the Front Royal road, I had not the means of judging, but supposed it to be a division, or part of a division. This was on Saturday, the 13th. From the portion of the body I saw on the Strasburg road, and from prisoners taken, I was satisfied it was Johnson's division of Ewell's corps, and from 3,000 to 5,000 strong. They advanced in two very heavy lines of battle.

Question. How much ammunition for small-arms was left by your brigade when you left Winchester?

Answer. I am not able to answer. I had standing orders which required every man to have 100 rounds for each arm. I presume 30 or 40 rounds had been expended on Saturday, and 40 rounds taken in the boxes on the retreat. How much more than that I am unable to say.

Question. Did vou abandon any ammunition when you left Winchester?

Answer. That I cannot positively answer. The ammunition that was not in the boxes of the men was in the hands of the ordnance officer of the post. I drew ordnance and issued it, but I cannot say whether my brigade had any more than was in the boxes of the men.

Question. What was your loss in killed, wounded, and missing (including prisoners), in the Winchester affair?

Answer. Without reference to the official reports, I could not state positively—a large number of those reported missing have returned.

By the COURT:

Question. Did you receive instructions from any one how the retreat should be conducted, before or after the order in which the brigades should move was made known? If so, what were they?

Answer. The only instruction I received was the reply of General Milroy to me, after I had sent my adjutant-general to him, to know what disposition to make of my troops, which expressed his approbation of what I had already done.

Question. Did General Milroy give you any further orders during the course of the retreat? Did you see him? Where was he, and what was he doing?

Answer. While this portion of my brigade was engaged with the enemy, I went to General Milroy, and told him what I thought he should do, which was to make a sufficient resistance there to enable us to get by the enemy, as we had but little ammunition and few men. General Milroy rode with me during the greater portion of the retreat, until we had gotten within 3 miles of Harper's Ferry. The distance he rode with me was 26 or 28 miles.

Question. You speak of your brigade only. Was there concert of action between it and other brigades of the Winchester garrison?

Answer. I did not see anything of any other troops excepting one regiment of the Second Brigade, the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, on marching from Winchester. It was engaged with the enemy at the same time that I was. I could judge from the firing that I heard that the other portion of the division was engaged.

Question. What questions were submitted to the council of war assembled by General Milroy on Sunday night?

Answer. One was the question as to what was to be done. I believe there was but one opinion, and that was to retreat from there, if we could. The other was what route was to be taken. Another was what was to be done with the artillery and other property. We could all see the situation.

Question. In your opinion, would or would not the artillery have been of material benefit to you on the retreat, all the circumstances being considered?

Answer. The general opinion of the council was, that the property should be abandoned. We could not burn or destroy it without exposing our movements. The question of moving it was not mentioned. We were entirely surrounded. I was astonished that we were able to get off with what we did. At the time we left, the sacrifice of the Government property was a necessity. I was surprised that the enemy did not close upon us sooner than they did, during that night.

Question. What is your opinion as to the number of the enemy's forces?

Answer. I think it was between 20,000 and 30,000.

Question. Do you know or not if the troops were kept at Winchester longer than they should have been after the first intimation of the advance of an overwhelming force of the enemy upon that place?

Answer. I can only answer that by stating what I should have done if I had been in command. I should have left Winchester on the evening of Saturday, the 13th; but this would have been in disregard of an order that General Milroy showed me from General Schenck to him. (The order produced, read, and verified of June 12, shown in General Milroy's report.) That is the order that General Milroy showed me from General Schenck, countermanding a previous order from Colonel Piatt. General Milroy showed me the order from Colonel Piatt on Friday, and on the next day, Saturday, the order of General Schenck revoking it. Orders had been given to the quartermaster to pack up the wagon trains. These orders were given by General Milroy in my hearing.

Question. When you were first attacked, who did you suppose the attack came from?

Answer. I supposed it was from cavalry. We had heard, both from scouts and citizens, that we might prepare for an extensive raid to be made by Stuart's cavalry, and General Schenck sent a dispatch to General Milroy stating he might expect a cavalry raid from General Stuart. I supposed the attack was of this kind, until I captured prisoners from Johnson's division of Ewell's corps. This was on Saturday evening.

Question. Did you or not see any other telegrams from General Schenck to General Milroy than the ones you allude to, on the subject of the abandonment of Winchester?

Answer. I did not.

Question. When General Milroy showed you the telegram from General Schenck on Saturday morning, did he ask your opinion or advice; and, if so, what advice did you give relative to the retreat?

Answer. General Milroy read me a dispatch. I don't think he asked my opinion, but I gave it to him. It was that he should get General Schenck to give him a positive order to evacuate, and that he would not be justified in leaving at that time without such an order, as it would be throwing the entire responsibility upon him (General Milroy).

Question. When you say that the retreat might have been made on the night of Saturday, do you mean without cutting your way through the enemy's lines?

Answer. I think it could. I don't know how the enemy was posted there. The telegraph wires were cut on Saturday evening, as General Milroy told me. This was some ten or twelve hours afterward.

Question. Did you concur in General Milroy's opinion that it would be better to hold out through the day on Sunday, with the hope of being relieved?

Answer. My opinion was not asked. I did not give an opinion until called upon in council.

Question. Could the artillery or other harness have been taken off in the retreat without running greater risk than you were willing to run?

Answer. I think it could have been, but whether it was worth taking off, I do not know.

Question. Did you, in your opinion, observe any want of capacity, diligence, courage, or other qualifications for a general in General Milroy, before or upon the retreat from Winchester?

Answer. I saw no want of courage on the part of General Milroy. In fact, I thought he was too rash sometimes. I thought he put his forces too far from their supports. I saw nothing that would cause me to question his bravery.

Question. What was the plan of retreat agreed upon by the brigade commanders in council on Sunday night, and was that plan ordered to be followed by General Milroy?

Answer. It was agreed upon that we should retreat, and the order of march on the retreat was designated by General Milroy. This plan was carried out by my brigade. I cannot speak of the others.

Question. Why was it deemed at the time of the council, on Sunday night, impracticable to maintain a longer defense of Winchester?

Answer. It was agreed upon that we could not hold that place against the concentrated fire of the enemy. Our provisions were exhausted. I do not think the enemy would have stormed the place.

Question. Did General Milroy make application for instructions from General Schenck, upon your suggestions?

Answer. I think General Milroy did act upon my suggestions.

Question. What do you mean when you state that General Milroy placed his forces too far from their supports during and previous to the attack?

Answer. I thought the regular battery was too far out, with too small a force to support it. The result was that the guns were all captured and were not recovered. This was about sundown. Another battery (Captain Alexander's) shelled the enemy afterward, and made it warm for them. (See the explanations made by General Elliott on the twelfth day.)

The court then adjourned to meet at 12 m. August 19, 1863.

ELEVENTH DAY.

WASHINGTON, *August* 19, 1863.

Court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, all the members and the judge-advocate.

The proceedings of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Capt. F. W. ALEXANDER, a witness called by the court, being duly sworn, says:

By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. What position did you hold under Major-General Milroy at Winchester during the fight at, and evacuation of, that place, on or about the 1st of June, 1863?

Answer. I was attached to the Third Brigade, Second Division, Eighth Army Corps. I was commanding the Baltimore battery of light artillery, six guns.

Question. State the part taken by your battery in that affair.

Answer. On the morning of June 13, about 9 o'clock, there were two sections of my battery went with Colonel McReynolds, commanding Third Brigade, and the third section remained for two hours in Berryville. I remained with them myself, and we shelled the enemy whenever we saw them coming from the south on the Millwood road. When I saw that they were getting on the right and left flank, we marched on the road to Harper's Ferry a few minutes before they came into Berryville. We then proceeded about 3 miles on the road to Harper's Ferry, and turned to the left on a little side road. They pursued us with cavalry, and caught us at Opequon Creek. A detachment of the Sixth Maryland and First New York Cavalry were with us as we caught up with the end of the column. We repulsed them, and marched to Winchester. We reached Winchester at 11 p. m., and were placed in the fort known as the star fort, north of the main fort. Early on Sunday morning, one of the sections of the battery was ordered to the northern end of the hill on which the star fort was built. At 12 m. another section was ordered to report to General Elliott. That section went on the hills toward the Front Royal road. On Sunday evening, or just after we had finished feeding the horses, the enemy seemed to open on us from the western range of hills. I had just left the section, and was preparing to send another one to relieve it, when it returned to the star fort, and the other section came in shortly afterward. From about 6.30 to 8.30 o'clock we were actively engaged with, I think, about seventeen guns of the enemy—I counted seventeen—there may not have been seventeen; they may have shifted their guns from one position to another. They fired four guns at one time. Sometimes, from the shape of the fort, an irregular eight-sided one, I could not fire more than four guns at a time. At about 9.30 o'clock I received notification from Colonel McReynolds that the fort would be attacked. The Sixth Maryland was placed inside the fort, and the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania was outside in the trenches. We waited there very quietly, but the enemy did not come.

At 1 a. m. 15th June, I received orders from Colonel McReynolds to spike the guns, mount the men on the horses, and move off as silently as possible. As I thought everything had been going on well until that time, and we were all right, and not wishing to lose my battery, I asked permission of Colonel McReynolds to see General Milroy, and get an order to take it with me. Colonel McReynolds consented, and I went over to the main fort, but could not find General Milroy. I saw his adjutant-general, Major Cravens. He told me that the order I had received from Colonel McReynolds was imperative; that nothing that would make a noise could go, and that the great object of the move was perfect silence and secrecy. I then asked to be allowed to take a section. He refused, saying I might as well take a battery as a section. I then returned. Before I gave Colonel McReynolds any account of what had taken place, he said, "I will take the responsibility; you can take a battery with you." But when I told him what Major Cravens had told me, he said the order must be obeyed. I mounted the men on the horses, leaving those equipments that would rattle; saw the guns of my battery spiked, took off the cap-squares and linch-pins, and threw them into the water-tank. I then formed the men by twos, and marched them out of the fort. We were the last in the column of retreat, excepting the First New York Cavalry and a number of teamsters.

About 4 or 5 miles from Winchester, my attention was called to heavy firing in front. I found that a battery was in position on the right-hand side of the road leading from Martinsburg to Winchester, and an officer rode up and said that Milroy was cutting his way through. I do not know who the officer was; he was riding rapidly. The Sixth Maryland and the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania filed to the right. A body of teamsters rushed among my men at this time, and threw them into confusion, and then went to the right and left of the road, which I thought the best thing they could do under the circumstances. I would have preferred that my men should have gone off in regular order, but it was impossible with 400 or 500 teamsters mixed among them. I rode to the rear, to send any of my men who remained to the front, telling them to go to the right and make for Harper's Ferry.

I then looked down the road toward Winchester, and saw it all clear, and a body of cavalry in the woods. Colonel McReynolds sent an orderly off to the cavalry, ordering them to try and flank the batteries on the extreme right, and I galloped up to join them. I had waited a quarter of an hour to see if my men would come up. I proceeded with about 13 men, with Lieutenant Stevenson, First New York Cavalry. We were shelled by the enemy, and sheltered ourselves under the slope of a hill. Afterward we crossed the country, and went through Charlestown to Harper's Ferry, joining Colonel McReynolds when we got to Charlestown.

I reached Harper's Ferry about 1 o'clock, and found that 40 of my men and Lieutenant Evans had come in. I turned in 33 horses. Some of the horses were left on the road. The remainder of the battery went to the left-hand side, and went up to Pennsylvania. What property they took was turned over to various quartermasters and left at different houses. Receipts for some of the horses were taken after they got into Pennsylvania; the men told me so. They are all in the army now; at least, I presumed so. I had 135 men; I have now 82. Every man of my command has been properly accounted for. My losses were 1 killed, 3 wounded, and 50 missing. These casualties, excepting the missing, were all previous to the evacuation. We killed or wounded 20 of the enemy there at one discharge. We let them get up within about 55 feet before we opened.

Question. Was there much confusion and straggling on the retreat?

Answer. I can't say about that; everything went on quietly. There was none in the infantry or cavalry. There was among the teamsters, who dashed in among my men.

Question. In your opinion, could you have brought off your guns; would you have attempted it, if you had been allowed?

Answer. I would have attempted it, though the chances were against me. I had only 28 rounds of ammunition per gun. I had before the evacuation 128 rounds, or 28 rounds of ammunition to the gun, two-thirds of which was canister, the balance percussion shells. It was left in the fort. I gave an order to my lieutenant for its destruction. I was at the end of the column. The enemy's cavalry were only a quarter of an hour behind me.

Question. Could you or not have brought off your battery with as little noise as is made by infantry or cavalry in night marches?

Answer. That depends very much on the road, sir. You take cavalry on the grass; I had to take the road, and the rattle of the chains and the rumble of the wheels would have made a noise on the road. I might have wrapped blankets around the wheels if I had had time; it would have taken an hour. In answer to the question, under the circumstances, I answer no.

Question. Could you have rendered any service with your guns in the retreat?

Answer. I think I could. The rebel gunners shot miserably. They fired at a line of men at a distance of 800 yards without material damage.

Question. In your opinion, could or could not the heavy guns have been sent from Winchester to Harper's Ferry on the 12th, 13th, or 14th of June, 1863?

Answer. In my opinion, they could on the first two days. I don't know anything about the last day. I think it doubtful then.

By the COURT:

Question. Was the condition of the roads such as to prevent the passage of artillery when you abandoned your battery at Winchester?

Answer. No; the roads were very good. There were no other obstructions but those the enemy made.

Question. What was the distance the enemy appeared to be from you at the time you received the order to abandon your battery?

Answer. They were on the range of hills to the northwest and south. They seemed to be all around us, in a semicircle. I have no doubt they knew we were going. They had spies all around; still, they had not time to catch up with us.

Question. Did you observe any officers or body of troops behave in a cowardly manner at any time during the retreat from Winchester?

Answer. I did not.

Question. Suppose your position had been in the column of retreat anywhere else than toward its rear, do you think you could have brought off your battery in safety?

Answer. The chances were just about even in the case.

Question. Would it not have been as well to have attempted to save the artillery as to have abandoned it to the enemy?

Answer. That is a question for the commander to determine; he looks after the safety of the troops.

Question. How much ammunition had you when the fight commenced?

Answer. Twelve hundred rounds. I had 300 rounds of reserve ammunition, which was turned over at Harrisonburg by my quartermaster-sergeant.

Question. Did you see anything in the conduct of Major-General Milroy, during the retreat or prior thereto, which indicated any want of judgment, prudence, or courage?

Answer. No.

Capt. JOHN CARLIN, Battery D, First Virginia Artillery, a witness called by the court and duly sworn, says:

By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. Were you in command of your battery at Winchester during the recent fight at, and the evacuation of, that place by General Milroy's command?

Answer. Yes.

Question. State the part taken by your battery in that affair.

Answer. On the morning of the 13th of June, about 8 o'clock, I received orders from one of General Milroy's aides to detach a section, with one day's rations for the men and forage for the horses. They were immediately furnished. About an hour afterward, I received another order from one of his aides to hold the remainder of my battery in readiness for an immediate movement. In a short time afterward, on the same day, Captain Hunter brought me an order to report to General Milroy. I reported to him at his headquarters, and was ordered by him to take two pieces and report to Colonel Ely, who was then engaged near the Front Royal road. I proceeded in the direction that he was—something like half a mile from the limits of the town. I found Colonel Ely with his command retiring from before the enemy. I reported to him that I had been sent to aid him. He ordered me back to take position in the outskirts of Winchester, and to engage a battery that was near the Front Royal road, some 1,500 yards distant. Engaged that battery for about half an hour. In the meantime my other two guns had been ordered out, and took position on the range of hills southwest of Winchester. I received an order from one of General Elliott's aides to proceed with the two guns I had on the outskirts of Winchester to the range of hills where the two guns had been placed previously. From there I engaged the same battery that I had been firing at previously. The first section of my battery that had been ordered out was about 1 mile from the last position I occupied. They were closely engaged at one time with a portion of the rebel troops, and were about to be flanked by the right. This brought a large body of rebel infantry in view of the four guns I had on the range of hills. The enemy was in a dense wood adjacent, and marched forward through an open field some three-quarters of a mile distant. I withheld the fire of my guns until they were within about 800 yards, when I opened on them with the four pieces. That column succeeded in getting some of the men to the stone wall adjacent. Immediately another column was formed in the same dense woods adjacent, and marched in the same direction. Having the range of the ground, I opened fire upon them at 1,200 yards distance. The fire was so destructive, and kept up with such energy, that

they were prevented from gaining a position. By a flank movement, they succeeded in getting under cover of the woods that opened on our right. The first column that succeeded in reaching the stone wall was engaged by the first section that had gone forward in the morning. Being behind stone walls, they were unable to drive them from there. My battery was all on the range of hills, and was engaged at intervals in various positions on the same range during the remainder of the day of Saturday. At nightfall, I was ordered by General Elliott to place a section of two pieces at the end of the leading streets entering Winchester on the south side. Two of these streets are those leading to Strasburg and Front Royal. Remained there until 12 o'clock at night, when I was ordered to take them to the camp, to supply rations to the men and forage to the horses. On Sunday morning, the 14th, before daylight, I had my ammunition-chests all replenished with ammunition, and was ordered on to the field again about 7 in the morning. My battery was detached at intervals during the day until 3 p. m., when I was ordered to the south range of the hills, to dislodge some sharpshooters, and prevent the enemy from erecting a battery on the extreme south point of the range, which it was supposed they were doing. I was again ordered by General Milroy, in person, to take four guns to a range of hills some half a mile distant, which order was complied with. We had been in position only about half an hour, when two or three batteries of the rebels were opened upon our main work, at about a mile distant, west of us. The position I was occupying at the time was a very exposed one, and the support at some distance from me. I deemed it prudent to withdraw my pieces, which fact was reported to General Elliott immediately. General Elliott ordered me to proceed to the main fort, and report to General Milroy in person with my battery. After reaching the main fort, and reporting to General Milroy, I was ordered by him to take position about 300 yards south of the main fort. After bringing my guns to bear upon the rebel batteries on the west, the rebel battery on the extreme south of the range of hills opened on the main fort. In the meantime the batteries upon the west side opened on my own. I was unable to keep up the fire from my battery from the time I got in position, about 5 p. m., until dark. After the firing had ceased on Sunday night, I immediately took my battery to the main fort, and was ordered by General Elliott to put it in position there. The men were ordered to stay by their guns, and not to leave them under any circumstances. Our ammunition was all overhauled, and everything prepared for a siege, if necessary. About 1 o'clock I was told by General Elliott that it was in contemplation to evacuate, but that the order would be given when the time arrived. Some fifteen or twenty minutes afterward, one of his aides came and told me that the order to evacuate was given, and told me to spike my guns, destroy my ammunition, and render everything unserviceable that I could. In conversation with him, I told him that I disliked very much to leave my guns, but, if it was imperative, I could comply with the order. He also ordered, in connection, that I mount my men on the horses, and take nothing with me, but go as light as possible. When the troops commenced moving out of the fort, I moved my men in column immediately behind the infantry. We proceeded to the Martinsburg road, and on it some 4 miles from Winchester, when we were attacked by a battery of the rebels, with heavy supports of infantry. I was unable to keep my men in column, from the fact that the teamsters and followers of the division became so much panic-stricken. My men being unarmed, I was unable to take any part in the action of Monday morning, but endeavored to look after my men as much as I could. A major of cavalry ordered the greater portion of my men to the rear, to enable their cavalry to charge upon the battery, which resulted in the capture of 84 of my men and horses.

Question. How much ammunition had you when the order to retreat was given, and what kind was it?

Answer. I had about 35 rounds per gun, principally canister.

Question. Was your harness abandoned, brought off, or destroyed?

Answer. It was cut up.

Question. Could you have brought off your harness? By whose orders did you leave it?

Answer. I might have brought it on the horses, but whether I could have gotten it away altogether I am unable to say. I left it by General Elliott's orders. I received some instructions from Major Cravens similar to those General Elliott gave me in the order—to go as light as possible. The reason they gave me for not taking the harness was the rattling of the chains. They wanted to get away as quietly as possible.

Question. Could you have brought off your guns; would you have made the attempt had no orders been given to the contrary?

Answer. So far as the condition of the guns and horses, I could have brought them away, but whether it would have been justifiable, I cannot say. I could have taken them off, but whether I could have got them away entirely is a question. My opinion is, I could have engaged the enemy with effect if I had retained them, but I am also of the opinion that it would have brought on a general engagement in the open field. I would have made the attempt. Up to that time I was not aware of the numbers against us, and did not know it until some time afterward. The close proximity of the enemy to our rear when the battery engaged us on the right-hand side of the road, confirms me in my opinion that I could not have succeeded in getting my battery away from there.

Question. Could you have brought off your battery with as little noise as is made by cavalry and infantry in night marches?

Answer. Not on that road. The road had been traveled a great deal during the winter. It is a stone pike, very much cut up by the wagons, and very rough. The rattling of carriages can be heard in the Valley at night-time for 2 miles.

Question. In your opinion, could or could not the heavy guns have been sent from Winchester on the 11th, 12th, 13th, or 14th of June, 1863, to Harper's Ferry?

Answer. I think not later than the 12th. I think they could have been on the 12th.

Question. Do you know anything about the loss of Battery L, Fifth U. S. Artillery?

Answer. They were occupying a work 1,500 yards west of the main fort, and were in view of my position at the time they were charged upon and taken. I could not say what support of infantry or cavalry they had.

Question. In your opinion, was that battery properly posted when it was captured?

Answer. I thought it was an important position they were occupying. If properly supported, it was a safe position. I could not see its supports from my position.

By the COURT:

Question. In your opinion, would or would not field artillery have been of use to the command of Major-General Milroy during the retreat from Winchester?

Answer. I did not know the country from the Martinsburg road to Harper's Ferry on that side, but on the other side, in the direction of Bath, artillery could not have been taken. Through the road that crosses North Mountain horses drawing wagons could not have passed.

Question. In your opinion, ought not the field batteries to have been brought off, or attempted to be brought off?

Answer. I thought we ought to have made the attempt to have gotten them off at the time. I have since partially changed my opinion. My reason for it is that if they had been captured on the field, the enemy would have gotten what ammunition we had, or harness, horses, and the guns unspiked.

Question. How did the troops retire; in good order or otherwise?

Answer. All in good order, with the exception of quartermaster's men and the camp followers.

Question. Do you know whether the enemy was aware of the movement immediately after your retreat, or whether the precautions taken were successful in concealing it, and preventing pursuit?

Answer. I think they could not have been aware of our movement immediately, for it must have been 2 o'clock when we left the fortifications, and it was 4 in the morning when the attack was made. It took us two hours to form and march 4

miles. It could not have been more than 300 yards from where the attack was made that some of my men were captured before they could get out of the way. My men went back in the direction of Winchester. The enemy may have been on the right or left of the road. There was cavalry between me and the enemy, but I did not see anything of them. Since Sunday evening, the 14th of June, my casualties have been 4 men wounded, 4 horses killed, 5 horses disabled, and two wheels of caissons broken down.

Court adjourned until the 20th of June, 1863, at 11 a. m.

TWELFTH DAY.

WASHINGTON, *August* 20, 1863.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, all the members and the judge-advocate.

Brig. Gen. W. L. Elliott, U. S. Volunteers, was called into court, and his testimony read over to him. He then made the following explanation of some of his answers:

I have stated that if I had been in command I would have retreated on the evening of the 13th. General Milroy had asked for orders, but the wires being cut, and he not receiving any, I would have taken the responsibility and retreated. After I became satisfied that it was not a cavalry attack, I thought we should have retreated. I was satisfied that we could not hold Winchester against a superior force of infantry and artillery. It was also known to us that the enemy had attacked Berryville in some force on our right flank, and would cut off our retreat or our supplies. In reference to Battery L, Fifth U. S. Artillery, I will add, I did not consider that the earthwork that it was placed in was strong enough, nor that the road from it was sufficiently good to have withdrawn the guns in case of necessity. I thought the support too small for the distance at which the battery was placed from the main force. In reference to General Milroy's capacity, I thought that on this, as on other occasions, he sent troops too far from the support of his main body. I thought that he undertook to do more than the number of his troops and his position required of him. He is a zealous and energetic officer. That is all I have to add.

Capt. F. W. Alexander, Baltimore battery, was called into court, and his testimony read to him and corrected.

Capt. John Carlin, Battery D, First Virginia Artillery, was called into court, and his testimony read to him and corrected.

Col. A. T. MCREYNOLDS, First New York Cavalry, a witness called by the court, being duly sworn, says:

By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. What command had you under General Milroy during his recent battle at, and evacuation of, Winchester?

Answer. I was in command of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Eighth Army Corps. General Milroy was my division commander.

Question. State what you know in reference to those affairs? When did you know or believe that the enemy were advancing toward Winchester in force?

Answer. I was at Berryville with the Third Brigade, which comprised the Sixth Maryland, Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, and the First New York Cavalry, and Alexander's (Baltimore) battery. I had sent out scouts in different directions on the Friday preceding the battle at Winchester. On Friday evening, my scouts had been out in the vicinity of Front Royal. The officer in command of them sent a messenger back to me to say that the rebels were advancing, and asked for instructions. I sent him word to hold his ground as well as he could. Another party I had sent out in another direction, White Post, 9 miles from Berryville, under Captain [Frederick] Hendrich. He sent word that the rebels were advancing in force. Some two regiments of infantry and a small party of cavalry constituted their advance. He saw no artillery. He asked me for instructions, and I told him to remain in their vicinity during the night, falling back slowly to Berryville, skirmishing. Both

parties came in pretty early on Saturday morning, and brought another report that the rebels were coming in strong force, and were within 4 miles of us. When I heard that, I got my train in readiness to move, and ordered it to Bunker Hill, under a small guard (one company of infantry and one of cavalry), to remain there until further orders. I immediately ordered an advance of my force to Summit Point. I had previously received orders from General Milroy that, on hearing four signal guns from the direction of Winchester, I was to move there immediately to his support. The direct road from Berryville to Winchester is 10 miles, but, finding that the rebels were flanking me in great force, and gaining that road, I took a circuitous road, the road leading toward Harper's Ferry, and then struck the road for Summit Point, a distance of 22 or 23 miles to Winchester. As I was about to state before, the portions of the command designated as the advance and center in my order of march, were already sent forward. I remained behind with four companies of the Sixth Maryland Infantry, a section of Alexander's battery, and 150 of the First New York Cavalry. I placed the infantry across the road, and threw out the cavalry as skirmishers. We shelled the enemy vigorously, in order to give my advance column more time, and I detained their advance three-quarters of an hour, perhaps more. With my command I moved to Summit Point. Before reaching that place, my intention was to go by Smithfield and Bunker Hill, but I found I could save 7 miles by this other route. The rebels had been following us up on the way from Berryville, but did not attempt to attack until the rear of my column was crossing the Opequon. The moment I heard of the attack, I halted the column in a very advantageous position. I sent my advanced cavalry back to sustain my rear guard. The affair lasted but for a moment, and the enemy were repulsed very handsomely. That was the only trouble we had. The enemy continued to follow us up until we reached the Martinsburg pike, some 4 miles from Winchester. I saw nothing of them afterward. I reached Winchester with my command about 9 o'clock Saturday evening, and I immediately went to the headquarters of General Milroy and reported, and asked what disposition to make of my command. Some time after, I received an order stating that Winchester was to be evacuated, and the troops removed into the fortifications.

I received instructions to march my command into the star fort, and did so. I occupied the fort during the balance of the night and during the fight on Sunday, until we evacuated on Monday morning. My orders to go to Winchester were imperative, and left me no discretion. They were in writing, and were delivered to me by Captain Powell, of the Engineers. They impressed the importance of moving when I heard the signal guns. I kept up two of Captain Alexander's men all night to listen for them. As soon as I heard the signal guns, the column moved, with the exception of a small body which I kept back as a mere decoy. There was skirmishing going on nearly the whole of Sunday. I was in the fort, and could see some of the movements, but not with accuracy enough to state the results. In the afternoon, Lieutenant-Colonel McKellip, who had command of a part of my command, called my attention to some battle-flags on the right, in the neighborhood of the Martinsburg road. There were some fourteen of them, forming a sort of a semicircle. They seemed to cover the Martinsburg road. I requested the colonel to go to the large fort, and tell General Milroy what we had seen. The fighting had not then commenced. The colonel returned a few moments afterward. The rebels opened fire in the meantime, which resulted in the capture of one of our batteries and the driving back of their supports. The rebels then turned their attention to the principal fort, of which General Milroy had the command. Captain Alexander opened on them with his battery, and his guns were served so accurately that they had to turn their attention to that fort for two hours. Darkness came upon us, and the firing ceased. About 12.30 o'clock on Sunday night, I received an order from General Milroy to attend a council of war, to be held in the fort, immediately. I went over as soon as I could leave. I there met General Elliott, Colonel Ely, and General Milroy. A consultation was held, and a determination to evacuate was the result. There were no others present at the consultation. It seemed to be a conceded point that there was no alternative but to retreat or surrender, and no thought of surrender was entertained.

General Milroy said his ammunition was nearly exhausted. We had only enough to fight two or three hours in the morning. I said my own was nearly exhausted; I had about 25 rounds per gun. It was stated, too, that our rations were nearly exhausted. These circumstances, and the fact that the rebels had secured commanding positions during the evening, left no other alternative but to retire. The next question was as to the route. My opinion was asked first, perhaps for the reason that I have been scouting in that country for several months. I recommended that we should retire by the Berryville road, through Snicker's Gap. I made the remark that on this road we would meet some opposition, perhaps three or four rebel

regiments, that we could sweep before us. This was not deemed a feasible road. I next suggested the dirt road, moving between Berryville and the Opequon, and via Charlestown; and, thirdly, the road that General White took in his retreat from Winchester. The latter road to Harper's Ferry was adopted. General Milroy directed the order of march, assigning General Elliott to the advance, Colonel Ely to the center, and my brigade to the rear. The order was to spike all the guns, unhitch all the horses, leaving the wagons and taking the horses. The Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry was assigned to my brigade. I immediately returned to the fort after the council adjourned. I went over to the star fort, and told Colonel Staunton and Colonel Horn what the order was. They seemed determinately opposed to moving in that direction without artillery, as the enemy would attack in force with both infantry and artillery. I sympathized with them very much. After a few moments' conversation with them, I concluded I would go over to see General Milroy, and ask permission to take my battery, Captain Alexander's. It was then 2 o'clock in the morning. I told the general the result of my interview with the two colonels of infantry. He said the order had been issued, and the guns of the other brigades spiked. He seemed a little put out at my making the request. I then asked to be allowed to take a section. He replied that I might as well take a battery as a section, and that the object was to move without giving alarm. I returned to the fort, and found Colonels Staunton and Horn in the same determined mood in their objections to the movement. I said, "Well, gentlemen, if you see fit to remain here and surrender your regiments, you can do so." I supposed they would be cut to pieces. I told them I would take the responsibility, and would cut my way through with the cavalry. Colonel Staunton said, "No;" Colonel Horn rather favored it. Finally, the infantry moved with the column in the direction indicated in the order. While we were conversing, Captain Alexander came up, and I said to him, "Captain, take out your guns; I will assume the responsibility." I thought we could get the guns across the fields. We were so situated that by a straight line we could strike the Martinsburg road, and get our guns off without making much noise. Captain Alexander said, "Colonel, I have been over to General Milroy's headquarters since you were there; I saw Major Cravens, and I asked him if it was not possible to take my guns, when he replied that the orders were 'imperative.'" I then said, "Very well, sir, spike your guns." He did so, and we moved out. I took my place in the column of retreat. We had not moved more than 2½ miles when the report that General Elliott had been fired upon reached us. General Milroy was passing toward the front, and said to me, "Move promptly." I gave the order for my command to move at double-quick, which was done. We moved thus until we came to a position where I could see the enemy. There was a large open field skirted by dense woods. In those woods there seemed to be a large force of rebel infantry, and at the edge of the woods a battery of six guns. That battery was playing furiously. I supposed they were inflicting great loss upon us. I ordered the two regiments of infantry in a flanking position to the battery, while I moved with the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, for the purpose of charging. I thought it was a pretty opportunity for a charge. The infantry moved in a column on my left, making a straight line on the flank of the battery. I put the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry immediately in motion, and moved along some distance from the stone wall with them, intending to get in the enemy's rear and attack the enemy simultaneously with the infantry. I came up with the major of the regiment. I told him the battery was mowing down our infantry, and we must charge the battery. As I made this remark, we had gotten up to a little lane. The head of the column dashed up the hill to the right. Captain Alexander was there, and my adjutant, and Lieutenant Spooner. I was astonished at the movement of the cavalry. The First New York Cavalry had been drawn up in line on the left of the Martinsburg pike, waiting orders. I immediately went over, perhaps half a mile, to bring them up. I could not find them. There was nothing between me and the enemy but the two regiments of infantry. I determined to make the best disposition I could of the infantry. I went over there, but found they had retired, too. I saw a few men, but no organized body, moving toward the right. I could not join the main body because the rebels were between me and them. I made my way the best I could in the direction of the Opequon, to strike the Charlestown road. The rebel cavalry were after me before I reached the Charlestown road. I met quite a body of infantry, unorganized; they had ammunition. I told them to prepare themselves, and they could defend themselves, if attacked by cavalry. I made for Summit Point. I met there a man who professed to be loyal, who told me that the force that drove me out of Berryville had twelve pieces of artillery and 12,000 or 15,000 infantry. He placed Johnson and Rodes with them. He said they passed through on Sunday, and went in the same direction I did, toward Winchester. I then moved to Charlestown, and from thence, halting a few moments at Halltown for refresh-

ments, to Harper's Ferry, where I reported to General Tyler, whom I found in command. Generals Milroy and Elliott had halted some 4 miles back, I supposed for refreshments. My trains had been sent to Bunker Hill. I heard that the force that followed me sent a party after my train, but met a warm reception at Bunker Hill from a force under Major Morris. During the fighting, my son, Lieut. B. F. McReynolds, acting brigade commissary, and Lieutenant [William H.] Boyd [jr.], acting brigade quartermaster, got the train away and brought it to Martinsburg. It was there during the fight there, and was again brought off safely to Williamsport, Md.; thence to Hagerstown, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and back to me at Frederick City. I lost nothing of consequence, and it was an extraordinary march for a train.

Question. Who was to blame, in your opinion, for the insecurity of ammunition and provisions at Winchester?

Answer. Somebody, certainly. I do not know who was responsible.

Question. In your opinion, could or could not General Milroy have retreated to better advantage on the 12th, 13th, or 14th, than he did on the 15th of June, 1863?

Answer. The retreat would have been more successful at any time up to Sunday morning, the 14th. We might have moved earlier. I don't think we could have retreated to better advantage after Sunday noon.

Question. Could or could not the armament of the forts have been sent from Winchester to Harper's Ferry on the 12th, 13th, or 14th of June, 1863?

Answer. I am not able to answer that satisfactorily to myself. With a heavy column they might have been; with a small force they might have been captured. I could have sent heavy guns on Friday or Saturday from Berryville, where I was at that time, to Harper's Ferry. I think they could have been brought away on the 13th, or any previous day, that is, with a proper escort.

Question. In your opinion, could or could not General Milroy have brought all or a portion of his artillery away on his retreat?

Answer. My impression was, when I made the application to General Milroy, that my battery could have been gotten off. It is questionable whether the others could, because they had to pass on a rocky road, and would have given notice to the enemy in our immediate front of their movement. My impression is, that I could have reached the Martinsburg pike with my battery without giving notice to the enemy. There were two of my teams which ran away a few moments before toward that road, creating a tremendous racket, which did not attract the attention of the rebels. I was looking for an attack every moment afterward. Another difficulty why the other batteries could not have been moved is, that they would have found wagons in the road, which, in my proposed route, I would have avoided.

By the COURT:

Question. Do you think that the command of Major-General Milroy could have retreated successfully, with its artillery and baggage trains, by the way of Berryville, and thence to Harper's Ferry?

Answer. I think they could not have retreated with their baggage trains, but I think they could have moved off the infantry and artillery, and secured a safe position on the road 5 miles from Winchester, where the pike crosses the Opequon. This is a very strong position naturally. Another position of strength was the work near Berryville, a distance of about 5 miles, and another at Snicker's Gap. At either of these three points they could have successfully held their own; that is, with ammunition. From Snicker's Gap it is 20 miles to Harper's Ferry.

Question. Were any wagons allowed to accompany the retreat of the troops from Winchester?

Answer. No, sir; it was expressly forbidden. The orders were that nothing on wheels should go.

Question. What was the order of retreat; and when was it made

known to General Milroy's command? Was it conducted according to the order; and was it an orderly retreat?

Answer. The order of retreat was to put the brigades in numerical order—Elliott in the advance, Ely in the center, and I in the rear. It must have been 2 o'clock in the morning when the retreat was ordered. There was some little disorder in my brigade, caused by the wagon horses getting in among the infantry. I saw no disorder in advance of me, nor any other disorder in my own brigade, and that I have mentioned was corrected immediately. So far as the movements in the vicinity of the point of attack during the retreat are concerned, they could not be considered orderly. The retreat from that point would be impossible to describe. The men broke and scattered in every direction. They went to the left and right of the road, and even, I have heard, back toward Winchester. The last persons on that field were myself and two orderlies.

By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. Was Battery L, Fifth U. S. Artillery, properly posted and properly supported at the time it was captured?

Answer. I think it had a good position. It was in front of me. It was supported by what I supposed to be a regiment of infantry. I was not familiar with the troops at Winchester, only getting there the night before. I noticed its repulse by the rebels, and its handsome recovery. There was a tremendous pressure upon it. Nearly all their horses were killed or disabled. It held an important position. There were many important positions around Winchester, but we had not force sufficient to command them. There were points that ought to have been covered if we had a sufficient force for the purpose.

By the COURT:

Question. In your opinion, was or was not the retreat conducted properly, and the public property suitably cared for?

Answer. I have already answered as to the retreat. As to the quartermaster's and commissary stores and property, I have no knowledge. I know the wagon train was left in the road, on the outskirts of the town, the horses having been unhitched. As to the guns, I suppose they were spiked. The ammunition in my fort I ordered to be destroyed, and was informed that it was. I think that, under the circumstances, there was a suitable disposition of the public property, excepting that I should have taken my battery and all the ammunition that I could have carried away.

Question. Do you know what instructions Major-General Milroy had with reference to the holding or evacuation of Winchester?

Answer. There was something said about that in the council of war. I think General Milroy remarked that his power was discretional, but I am not positive. I saw a dispatch from General Halleck, which spoke in very light terms of holding Winchester. I think there were conflicting dispatches received from General Schenck's headquarters. I think that I recollect of a dispatch from Colonel Piatt to General Milroy, which was afterward countermanded by General Schenck. I paid very little attention, however, to these matters.

Question. What was the object, as generally understood in the command, of the position at Winchester?

Answer. It was generally understood to be "a running command." It was viewed generally as a position to run from, if attacked by a heavy force with artillery; one not to be held obstinately. I have heard General Milroy speak of his dissatisfaction in not being allowed to make advances when he thought it advisable, and that he was merely to run at the approach of a superior force of the enemy.

Question. Was there not a large force of the enemy posted in the direction of the Berryville road during the attack on Sunday afternoon?

Answer. From my observation, I conclude there was not. I must be mistaken.

Question. If you had moved your battery off to the turnpike road, could you, after the conflict, have taken it to Harper's Ferry?

Answer. I think so. I think we could have whipped any force I saw. I used this very expression to Captain Alexander at that time. The enemy's fire was very inaccurate. Our infantry drove their infantry several times.

Question. What was the force of the enemy in the attack on Monday morning?

Answer. My estimate of their forces was lower than others; it was 6,000 or 7,000. There may have been 10,000.

Question. What was the loss by casualties in your brigade on the morning of the 15th of June, 1863?

Answer. I have received no report from any officer commanding any portion of my brigade. I have since had no official relations with my brigade, having been brigaded with the cavalry at Harper's Ferry. Some 44 out of 600 or 700 of the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, and, I think, over 300 out of 500 or 600 of the Sixth Maryland Infantry, reported at Harper's Ferry. The great bulk of missing men are at Camp Parole, near Annapolis. I found the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry in quarters at Harper's Ferry when I reached there.

Question. Did the enemy follow from Winchester on your retreat?

Answer. Not that I know of. I saw no movement from the direction of Winchester.

Question. Where did you leave the First New York Cavalry, and what orders did you give last?

Answer. The First New York Cavalry brought up the extreme rear. I placed them there, having no confidence in them. I directed my adjutant to form them on the left of the pike, out of range of the enemy's shells. The Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry was formed on the right of the road, in advance of the First New York, one being at the head and the other in the rear of my brigade. I understood that Major-General Milroy gave them some instructions. Major Adams informed me of this.

The court then adjourned, to meet at 11 a. m. August 21, 1863.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

AUGUST 20, 1863.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, all the members and the judge-advocate.

The testimony given yesterday by Colonel McReynolds, of the First New York Cavalry, was read over to him, and corrected, and his examination was continued as follows:

By the COURT:

Question. What other troops of General Milroy's command besides your own brigade did you see at the place where you were attacked, while retreating from Winchester?

Answer. During the attack, I could not distinguish what troops, because I was not sufficiently near. I could not distinguish one regiment from another, except in my own brigade. I was on their flank, I should think, 80 rods distant, and the light was not very clear. It was very early in the morning. I could not at any time distinguish the movements of one regiment from another from the distance at which I was. I brought up the rear.

Question. Was it Major-General Milroy's order that you should be where you were, and that your brigade should be separated from the rest of the command, as you have stated?

Answer. I received no orders whatever from General Milroy touching my movements. I made such dispositions of my command as I supposed then, and still suppose, were the best.

Question. Who appeared to you to be in command of the troops at that time; that is, who was directing their operations?

Answer. My impression was that it was General Elliott who was principally in the fight. That was my impression, and, from necessity, General Milroy did not

get up until the fighting had been going on for some time. General Milroy assumed command after reaching the point where General Elliott was engaged with the enemy.

Question. Did you see Major-General Milroy, or did you receive any instructions from him, or by his authority, during any portion of the time you were retreating? If so, when and where was it, and what orders were they?

Answer. The only orders that I received from General Milroy, or from any other person, either directly or indirectly, was simply the verbal one from General Milroy in person when he was passing me: "Hurry up your brigade; they are fighting in front." From that time until I saw General Milroy at Harper's Ferry, on the same day, I had no communication with him whatever.

Question. You say in your testimony that while you were being pursued by the rebel cavalry you overtook "quite a body of infantry unorganized." To what command did this infantry belong?

Answer. I really cannot answer that question. They were of different regiments. The force was small—not more than 30 or 40, or, perhaps, 50 men, of General Milroy's command. I could not tell what regiments they belonged to. I simply asked them if they had ammunition. They said they had. I told them to be prepared, as they might meet rebel cavalry, and they could whip them, and not to allow themselves to be frightened by them.

Question. What regiments did you pass or "sight" on the way from Winchester to Harper's Ferry, and did they appear to be retreating in good order and under the command of their officers?

Answer. I found on the way some of the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania, but a small number, and they appeared to be marching in no regular order. I saw quite a body of the Sixth Maryland moving with their colonel in the usual order that troops move on a fatigue march. That was the only considerable body that I saw.

Question. Who do you think should be held responsible for the disorderly retreat of your brigade?

Answer. I suppose the commanding officer is held responsible.

Question. Do you mean to say that you were deserted by a portion of your command, the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, for instance?

Answer. I mean to say, and do say this, that they left me under the circumstances I have stated, and that the First New York Cavalry left the ground under the circumstances I have stated, and without my knowledge.

Question. Do you think any officer is responsible for the disorders of the retreat?

Answer. Well, I thought it very strange that I received no orders from General Milroy during the progress of the fighting, as orders should have been sent to me. Some parties were delinquent. I should have received orders, because my movements were plain. I had a column of infantry moving in an open field, and a column of cavalry moving, which diverted the rebel guns to my line. My answer to the question would be, I am not able to state what particular officer is responsible.

Question. Were you called on for an official report of your proceedings in this retreat? If so, when? Why did you not make such a report?

Answer. I had learned that General Milroy had been placed in arrest, and was in Baltimore. After this, my command was scattered, and entirely removed from me. For example, a part of them were in Loudoun and Pennsylvania, and did not return to my command for some time. I had no opportunity to get reports of officers commanding regiments, for the reasons I have stated, and because I was next day assigned to the command of a cavalry brigade at Harper's Ferry—entirely new men to me. I remained at Harper's Ferry until it was evacuated. I then moved with General French to Frederick, and remained there until General Meade returned from the battle of Gettysburg. He relieved me, on the application of General Pleasonton, and ordered me to report to that officer for duty, which I did. I then re-

ceived orders to proceed to Pennsylvania, assume command of the First New York and Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and march them to the Army of the Potomac. I found the cavalry were in the command of General Couch. I communicated my orders to him, and he requested me to remain there until he communicated with General Meade. General Meade directed me to march all of Milroy's division that were in the Department of the Susquehanna to the Army of the Potomac. I reached Hagerstown the morning after Lee's army had crossed the Potomac; so several weeks elapsed before I came in contact with my old command. I could not get the data on which to make a report. I received a telegram, purporting to come from General Milroy, requesting me to make a report, or something of that nature. At that time it would have been impossible to make a report, coupled with the fact that he was in arrest. I think that I received this telegram before I assumed command of that division.

The court then adjourned to meet at 11 a. m. August 22, 1863.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

AUGUST 22, 1863.

Court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, all the members and the judge-advocate.

The testimony given by Col. A. T. McReynolds, First New York Cavalry, on yesterday and the day previous, was read over to him and corrected.

Colonel McReynolds' examination continued.

By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. If you had not received orders to fall back to Winchester from Berryville, would you have retreated from there direct to Harper's Ferry? Could you have made good your retreat with your battery and train from Berryville to Harper's Ferry?

Answer. I should have gone to Harper's Ferry. That route was much more feasible than the one I took. It was 2 or 3 miles shorter, with a pike all the way.

By the COURT:

Question. If you had gone from Berryville direct to Harper's Ferry, would it not have hazarded the safety of all the rest of General Milroy's command?

Answer. My command constituted about one-fourth of General Milroy's command, and to that extent I suppose that it would. During the fight at Winchester on Sunday afternoon, I think that the main fort would have been stormed if the star fort had not been occupied. My guns kept the enemy in check. On the retreat, my troops, by creating a diversion, aided in the escape of the rest.

Question. If, at the time you were ordered from Berryville to Winchester, you had marched from Berryville to Harper's Ferry, and at the same time the balance of Major-General Milroy's command had marched from Winchester to Harper's Ferry, what would have been the result? Would the whole command, with its artillery and baggage trains, have been saved?

Answer. Undoubtedly it might; I have no question about it; not only that, they might have captured a small force that moved on Martinsburg; this last, though, is problematical. What I mean is this: On Saturday there was no rebel force between Harper's Ferry and Winchester, nor between Martinsburg and Winchester, that was strong enough to oppose General Milroy's entire force, if he had marched on Saturday morning.

Question. From what source do you get your information about the force of the enemy on the Martinsburg road on Saturday?

Answer. One source is that my train moved with a small guard to Bunker Hill without any interruption; another is that I had direct communication from my train at Bunker Hill by a single courier when I arrived at the Martinsburg pike, about 4

miles from Winchester. Again, I moved my command from the junction to Winchester without discovering any rebels on that side of the town. Still another evidence is, that my train moved from Bunker Hill to Martinsburg without meeting any rebels on the route, with the exception that at Bunker Hill a small force had been attacked by the rebels, and the rebels repulsed, showing that the attacking force must have been small—a few hundred, I mean.

Capt. M. L. DE MOTTE, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, a witness called by the court, being duly sworn, answers:

By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. What was your position on General Milroy's staff at Winchester?

Answer. I was acting division quartermaster all the time that Winchester was occupied by General Milroy's command.

Question. In your opinion, was or was not the public property suitably cared for in the evacuation of that place?

Answer. It was.

Question. What was done with the wagons, horses, forage, &c., under your directions as quartermaster for the division?

Answer. I had on my own returns 159 four-horse teams; General Elliott's brigade had 118 four-horse teams; Colonel Ely's had 35, and Colonel McReynolds' 42. Of these teams, Colonel McReynolds' escaped entire. Out of the 159 that I had, 114 escaped from Winchester, 9 of which were afterward destroyed between Martinsburg and Harrisburg, as I am informed by agent. This was done by some drunken cavalrymen, and not from necessity. Forty-five of my wagons were left standing near the forts at Winchester, and all of General Elliott's and Colonel Ely's were left in the same place. The division lost in all 198 wagons out of 354. This statement may vary a very few wagons from the actual number, as my papers were all lost. On Thursday evening prior to the evacuation, General Milroy ordered me to make such disposition of the trains as would enable us to move in the shortest possible time, and ordered me to have as little stores on hand as possible. I accordingly sent all my own wagons except 45 to Martinsburg, loaded with stores, retaining only about enough camp and garrison equipage to equip about 50 men. These are all the stores that I had left, and these were broken into and partly taken by our own men. My grain was nearly consumed before our departure. The horses were unhitched from the wagons about 11 o'clock Sunday night. On the morning of the evacuation, I had under my command about 800 horses. They were ridden by convalescents, detailed men, sutlers' clerks, and other unarmed *attachés*. The harness was on the horses when we started. At the time of the attack on the Martinsburg road, on the morning of the 15th of June, my party were in column of fours, and I attempted to withdraw them to the left side of the road, in the timber. This movement was about half completed, when I presume the enemy saw it, and thought we were cavalry, and turned their artillery upon us fiercely. The horses now became frantic, and their riders, having the ordinary wagon bridles, and generally being without saddles, could not control them. They consequently took toward the left, toward Berkeley Springs instead of toward Harper's Ferry, as they were ordered. I tried to rally them in a wheat-field, about one-quarter of a mile from the road, but it was impossible. Near the close of the engagement, I started myself in the same direction, and at Berkeley Springs succeeded in getting together a little over 800 of my party. While we were *en route* from Berkeley Springs to New Creek, about 200 of these men, becoming frightened at the numerous reports of the enemy in every direction, turned off in the direction of Pennsylvania. The harness was almost a total loss; it was thrown away or lost on the road. I did not succeed in gathering all that passed out that road. I heard of many having gone too fast to be overtaken. From the best information that I can get, about 150 out of the 800 horses were captured on the field that morning. Lieut. William Alexander, First New York Cavalry, acting assistant quartermaster of General Elliott's brigade, had three or four times as much camp and garrison equipage on hand as I had. It was left at Winchester. I gave him the same instructions that General Milroy gave me. Afterward, when I asked him why he did not send his stores away on Thursday, he told me that the most of his wagons had been sent to Martinsburg for grain, and had not returned, and they did not return until Friday morning. The stores belonging to Colonel McReynolds' brigade were saved. I think Lieutenant Alexander might have sent off his stores, with a proper guard, on

Friday, the 12th of June. Aside from the ordinary equipments of camp life, these are all the stores that I know of. Eighty-eight horses, aside from the 800 team horses, and in addition to the 114 teams sent to Martinsburg, were also taken to Harrisburg. They were on my returns also.

Question. Could or could not all or a portion of the public property left at Winchester, have been brought off in the retreat?

Answer. The stores and wagons could not, nor could the artillery. I do not think that any more could have been taken than was taken. At 11 o'clock on Sunday night, when I had unhitched the horses, I withdrew them from the green on to the pike road, and at the time this was being done I saw signal lights in three different directions. Afterward the troops all came out of the forts, and passed out on the pike about half a mile. I saw nothing further until a few minutes after I started my horses; then I again saw signal lights. I thought at the time that the moving of my horses attracted the enemy's attention.

By the COURT:

Question. When did your supply train leave Winchester?

Answer. Thursday night, the 11th of June. A part of it was already at Martinsburg, and the rest left at 11 o'clock Thursday night.

Question. Why was this train sent off with stores?

Answer. General Milroy told me about 5 or 6 o'clock on Thursday evening to arrange matters as though I expected to evacuate very soon. He told me that he had a dispatch from General Schenck, asking him how long it would take him to get ready to move everything, and he wanted me to determine the time. I told him I could be ready to move everything from Winchester in six hours. I sent an agent immediately to Martinsburg, with instructions to keep the teams hitched up to the empty wagons, and to keep an employé, or to remain himself at the telegraph office continually. He reported that these orders were obeyed. I could have had all my wagons at Winchester ready to load in six hours.

Question. By whose order were the wagons left at Winchester?

Answer. By order of Major-General Milroy.

Question. Could not the artillery have been sent away safely on Thursday night, when you sent off the large portion of your wagons, or even on Friday, when you say Lieutenant Alexander might have sent away his wagons?

Answer. It could, sir; and I think it could on Friday.

Question. As one of the staff of Major-General Milroy, did or did not you know what were Major-General Milroy's instructions with regard to the defense or abandonment of Winchester?

Answer. I think I knew generally. I knew that he received a telegram from Colonel Piatt. I did not know whether or not it was a positive order to evacuate. It was received previous to Thursday, the 11th, I think. I think that the general intended to evacuate, unless further orders came to the contrary. Afterward, I heard in the general's office (can't say it was from him personally), that he had orders from General Schenck, "until further orders, to hold Winchester."

Question. While you were on the retreat, did you receive any orders from General Milroy; if so, what were they?

Answer. I did receive orders on the retreat. About a mile and a half from the place of the engagement, the general, in person, ordered me to keep my horses well together, and near the cavalry, and well to the front, I think. He gave me as a reason for that order that I might be ready to break through when an opportunity offered. This was before the fight commenced. He also ordered me to stay at the front of my column.

Question. Do you believe the disposition made of the public property to have been the best that could have been made under the circumstances?

Answer. I do, sir

Col. JOHN W. SCHALL, U. S. Volunteers, a witness called by the court, being duly sworn, answers:

By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. What position did you hold in General Milroy's command at Winchester during the fight at and evacuation of, that place in June last?

Answer. I am colonel of the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. I commanded that regiment, in the Second Brigade, which was commanded by Colonel Ely, Eighteenth Connecticut.

Question. State what you know of the battle at, and retreat from, that place.

Answer. The organization of this brigade was made on the morning of the 13th of June, 1863; that is, I was then ordered to report to Colonel Ely as my brigade commander. About the same time, our pickets were being engaged with the enemy. Soon after this, I received an order to take my regiment on the Front Royal road, and support a section of Battery L, Fifth U. S. Artillery, under command of Lieutenant Spooner. I was stationed on the right of the artillery, and, about the time I got my regiment into position, the artillery fell back, and joined the rest of the battery. Colonel Ely ordered me to fall back, and I fell back, in support of the battery. Afterward my regiment was ordered on to the ridge, known, I think, as Apple Pie Ridge, where we remained about an hour. Again I was ordered back, to support Battery L, Fifth U. S. Artillery, in the same position where I had left it. I remained there an hour or an hour and a half, and was again ordered to report with my command to Major-General Milroy, on Apple Pie Ridge. He directed me to proceed out on the Strasburg road, and to drive away the enemy's skirmishers, who were in possession of the mill, and to hold that place until further orders.

Those instructions were carried out. About dark, I received orders to return to my original position, in support of the battery, and in the evening I received orders to fall back, at 2 o'clock in the morning, to the fortifications. About 8 o'clock next morning, I was ordered with my regiment to the town of Winchester, to drive out the enemy's skirmishers, who had entered the town on the southwest side. I was engaged during the day until 4 p. m., when the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry relieved me. I again returned to the hill known as "the fortifications," and an hour later received an order to remove to the star fort. I think it was intended to change position in camp. On my moving in the direction of the fort, Battery L was opened upon by the enemy's artillery; it was stationed in the fortications north of the main fort. I was ordered to the One hundred and sixteenth Ohio Infantry, which was stationed in the direction of the battery and a little to the right. I afterward received orders to move forward in support of Battery L, but, when the order reached me, that battery was already captured, and its support (the One hundred and tenth Ohio) was falling back. I was then ordered back to the main fort. About dark on the 14th, my command was stationed in the rifle-pits on the east of the main fort. I held these pits until about 1 o'clock next morning, when I received orders from Major Cravens, assistant adjutant-general, to the effect that I should prepare my command to evacuate, and he directed me to get crackers for my men, if I needed them. I immediately notified my company commanders of this order, and, during my absence with them, an order to march came; it was received by my lieutenant-colonel, I think. I think it was a verbal order from my brigade commander, placing my regiment on the right of the brigade, with orders to move at once. We proceeded down the Martinsburg pike about 4 miles, when I had intimation that there had been some firing in front, and, as we were marching on, I received orders from my brigade commander, I think, to form my regiment in line. General Milroy was close by. I immediately brought my men into line, and immediately afterward had orders, I think from General Milroy direct, to change front to the right. During this movement, I noticed several regiments of the First Brigade to my left. I was ordered to advance in the direction I held after changing front, and I noticed a regiment on my left advancing at the same time. It was still quite dark, and I could just see them. I should have stated before that one company of my regiment was detached as skirmishers about the time we were forming line, and that while we were forming line some cavalry or wagon horses separated the left company of my regiment by running in between them; afterward they joined. I had orders to advance in the direction of the woods, and had gone but a few steps when skirmishing commenced. I advanced within a short distance of the woods, and during this time the enemy opened upon us with

artillery that was stationed only a short distance in our front, apparently 100 yards. While engaged with the enemy, another regiment of our brigade was brought in my rear, who also opened fire right through us almost, which brought confusion in the ranks of my regiment, and it fell back. It was either the Eighteenth Connecticut or the Fifth Maryland Infantry; I think the former. General Milroy appeared in front of that regiment, and ordered them to cease firing, telling them that they were firing on their own men. It was still dark when this occurred. We again formed, and advanced with other regiments to the woods, but soon fell back under the heavy fire to a ravine about 150 yards from the woods. I afterward received orders to advance into the woods with two regiments on my right. I think they were the Eighteenth Connecticut and One hundred and twenty-third Ohio. My regiment went about 40 yards into the woods. My horse was killed. The regiment immediately halted, and kept up a skirmishing fire for twenty or thirty minutes. I saw that I was being flanked on my left, and gave orders to fall back; this was done amid some confusion. The enemy followed us closely in large numbers to the edge of the woods. My command became scattered, some going to the right and some to the left. I will here state that I had no orders as to our destination, and could give no instructions to my officers as to our course. I have since been informed that our brigade commanders had orders, and had special instructions to communicate them to the regimental commanders, that our destination was Harper's Ferry. With about 130 of my men, I reached Harper's Ferry. My lieutenant-colonel and major went by the left, and, I am informed, reached Hancock. They had 280 of my men. My regiment is still divided. Some 240 were captured, and one hundred and odd are still missing.

The court then adjourned to meet at 12 m. Monday, August 24, 1863.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

AUGUST 24, 1863.

Court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, all the members and the judge-advocate.

The testimony given yesterday by Colonel Schall was read over to him, corrected, and his examination resumed.

By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. Do you consider that the retreat from Winchester to Harper's Ferry was properly conducted, and that the public property was suitably cared for?

Answer. I think it was, under the circumstances.

Question. Did you observe any want of coolness, capacity, or courage in any officer during the retreat or during the fighting at and near Winchester?

Answer. I did not.

Question. Was your regiment short of ammunition at any time during the fighting, before and in the retreat?

Answer. It was not, excepting that I expended a large part of my ammunition on the morning of the 15th, and had no chance to replenish. When I started, the men had an average of 60 rounds.

Question. Did sufficient time intervene from the first intimation of the enemy's approach to the time of their attack to have removed the artillery to some place of safety?

Answer. I think there was.

Question. In your opinion, could or could not General Milroy's command have retreated in good order on the 11th, 12th, 13th, or 14th of June, carrying off all or a portion of its artillery and stores?

Answer. They could have done so, in my opinion, on the 11th, 12th, and until 3 p. m. 13th, I think.

Question. In your opinion, who is to blame, or is any one, for the loss of Battery L, Fifth U. S. Artillery?

Answer. I do not know of any one. I was not familiar with the general orders existing.

Question. Do you not know positively what one of our regiments fired upon your men during the retreat? Have you ever made any investigation or report of that affair?

Answer. I do not know positively. I was under the impression that it was the Eighteenth Connecticut. I have not reported the fact officially. I have never made any investigation.

Question. When was Colonel Ely, of the Eighteenth Connecticut (your brigade commander), captured?

Answer. I cannot say. I last saw him when making the second charge, on the 15th; this was after my regiment was fired into by the other regiment.

Question. On your way to Harper's Ferry, what troops did you see of General Milroy's command? Were they marching in good order, under control of their officers, or otherwise?

Answer. I reached the larger portion of the One hundred and sixteenth and One hundred and twenty-second Ohio. They were formed by fours, and were marching in tolerable order. The men were very much fatigued, and there were many stragglers. There were detachments of other regiments, all forming one command. I am not positive, but I think that many regiments were mixed up; that is, that men of different regiments were together. The One hundred and tenth and One hundred and twenty-second Ohio may have been separate. There were officers with them.

By the COURT:

Question. Were the orders which were given for the retreat fully carried out? If not, who was to blame; and why, in your opinion, were said orders not carried out?

Answer. Yes, sir; they were as far as could be, so far as I know. I had no orders as to the order of retreat excepting that putting me on the right of the brigade.

Question. How do you reconcile your statements that a crowd of mounted teamsters broke through the ranks of the troops, and that your regiment was scattered and made its way in detachments to places many miles apart, with your subsequent statement that the retreat was orderly and well conducted?

Answer. In the first place, where I state that one company of my regiment was separated by horses, I afterward stated that they again joined me. I would state that, as far as my command was concerned, it was much scattered; the One hundred and tenth and One hundred and twenty-second Ohio had some time to form, they having left the woods about the time we entered it the last time, but I do not mean to say that the retreat was as orderly and as well conducted as this last question implies, but I presume it was as well as could be under the circumstances.

Question. Could the command of General Milroy have retreated on Saturday, before Colonel McReynolds' command came into Winchester, without hazarding the destruction or loss by capture of that command?

Answer. I think not, from what I learned afterward. I was not familiar with the force around.

Question. On what day, and on what hour of the day, were the signal guns fired for Colonel McReynolds to march to Winchester?

Answer. Some time on Saturday morning; I do not remember the hour, nor did I know at the time that they were signal guns.

Question. After Colonel McReynolds and his command reached Winchester, were they in a condition to march immediately to Harper's Ferry or Martinsburg without previous refreshment and rest; and, if so, how long would it have taken them to be sufficiently rested and replenished to make the march in question?

Answer. I am not able to answer that, as I am not familiar with their retreat from Berryville.

Question. What was the condition of your own command on Monday morning; was it fresh and active, or was it fatigued?

Answer. It was very much used up. It had been in the field three days, scouting and fighting, and the men had very little rest during that time.

Question. Could the artillery have been removed in safety from Winchester after Saturday, the 13th, at noon?

Answer. I have stated that it might up to Saturday, at 3 o'clock.

Question. Could the command of General Milroy have retreated from Winchester after Sunday, the 14th, at daylight in the morning, without encountering a large force of the enemy?

Answer. No, sir. I presume we would have met a force equal or superior to our own.

Question. Could more public property of any kind have been saved by a retreat on Sunday morning than by the retreat on Monday morning? If yes, state why you think so.

Answer. I am unable to answer that. It might have been, and might not.

Question. Did the skirmishing at and about Winchester on Sunday aid you in the subsequent retreat? If so, how?

Answer. I presume it did, by detaining the enemy, and requiring him to maneuver around, as he would not otherwise have done.

Question. Was or not the attack of the enemy on your regiment so overwhelming as to make it necessary for it to divide and to retreat by different roads?

Answer. Yes, sir. If I had had a horse, I could have rallied more of my men. Having been dismounted, I was unable to do so.

Question. Did the troops under the command of Colonel McReynolds appear on the field of battle at any time on Monday morning?

Answer. I did not see any of them. I had not much opportunity of seeing anything any distance away from the regiment.

Question. Would it not have been safe, in your opinion, for Colonel McReynolds' command to retreat directly to Harper's Ferry from Berryville the morning of the 13th June last?

Answer. I am unable to answer that, as I am not familiar with the force that attacked him, and with other troops that passed between him and Harper's Ferry.

Question. In the event of the retreat of General Milroy's command, would the occupation of Berryville by McReynolds' command have assisted that retreat?

Answer. I think it would.

Lieut. M. POORE, Fifth Virginia Infantry, a witness called by the court, being duly sworn, answers:

By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. What was your position on General Milroy's staff during the recent battle at, and evacuation of, Winchester?

Answer. I was acting as ordnance officer to his division.

Question. How much ammunition for artillery and for small-arms was on hand at Winchester when the retreat was ordered?

Answer. The ammunition for the field batteries was in the hands of their commanders, and I cannot answer for it. At the time the attack was made, I had about 160 rounds of assorted ammunition per gun for the guns in position in the forts, and something over 300,000 rounds of small-arms ammunition. When the retreat was ordered, the percussion shells were exhausted, and the fuse shells nearly so, as were also the case shot. I suppose about 20 rounds per gun were left altogether. Captain Martin had charge of the howitzers, and I understood from him that their ammunition was nearly exhausted also. I estimate that there was also something over 200,000 rounds of small-arms ammunition left on hand.

Question. Was any of this ammunition abandoned; if so, how much, and by whose orders was it done?

Answer. It was all abandoned. Captain Martins notified me that our forces were retreating, and that we must get away as soon as possible. I think that he remarked to me that the guns and wagons were being abandoned. Further than that I received no orders. Our forces had gone, and I could do nothing but go, too. This ammunition was left in the magazine, and was not destroyed.

Question. Was as much small ammunition carried off by our troops as was needed on their retreat, or as much as they could carry?

Answer. I am not able to say how much they did carry away. I furnished each regiment with all that they asked for.

Question. Do you know anything of the reconnaissance made by Captain Morgan, of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, on Sunday, June 14, 1863?

Answer. I do not.

Question. On your way to Harper's Ferry from Winchester, what troops did you see of General Milroy's command? Were they marching in good order, and under the control of their officers?

Answer. Previous to the engagement, I saw the whole command. I passed along from the rear nearly to the head of the column. They were marching in good order, and under the control of their officers. When the engagement commenced, I was on the right-hand side of the Martinsburg pike, about 1,000 yards from the head of the column. Immediately in my rear were the team horses, mounted principally by unarmed riders. When the fight commenced, these horses were thrown into confusion, and they rushed across the road to the left. My horse being somewhat frightened, rushed across to the left of the road also. There were a number of infantrymen scattered from their commands, moving also in that direction. As I had no orders, I thought it best to attempt to gather them up, and, for half an hour or so, I was engaged in collecting them, and forcing them to join the ranks of some regiment. After this, I saw a body of men to the left of the road, perhaps amounting to two companies. They belonged to the Fifth Maryland Regiment. I halted them, and went back to find General Milroy, for orders. He ordered them to be brought back and formed in line of battle. I brought them back to where the line had been formed, and just as we got there, the order had been given to move forward. I saw the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, the One hundred and tenth, One hundred and twenty-second, and One hundred and twenty-third Ohio Regiments advancing in good order. Those are the only troops that I saw after the engagement or in it.

By the COURT:

Question. Do you know whether the guns of position were spiked or otherwise disabled?

Answer. I did not see them spiked; I understood that they were. I do not know whether they were otherwise disabled or not.

Question. What amount of ammunition were you ordered to keep on hand at Winchester?

Answer. Two hundred rounds per gun for artillery, and 140 rounds per man of small-arms ammunition.

Question. Was there any supply of reserve ammunition; and, if so, where was it kept?

Answer. I had none. About one or two weeks previous, a requisition had been made, but none had been received.

Question. Do you know what were Major-General Milroy's instructions, written or oral, with regard to the holding or evacuation of Winchester?

Answer. I do not. The object of our being there was generally understood to be the protection of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and that we were to abandon the place if attacked by a superior force.

Question. Did you accompany Major-General Milroy, after the fight on Monday morning, on the retreat to Harper's Ferry?

Answer. I did.

Question. At what time on Monday morning did you leave the scene of the fight; what road did you take, and who else was with you?

Answer. I left a little after sunrise. I took the Martinsburg pike for about 2 or 3 miles; then we took a road to the right, leading about in the direction of Charlestown; then we left this road, turning to the left, and striking in the direction of Harper's Ferry, and meeting the pike from Harper's Ferry to Charlestown about 4 miles from Harper's Ferry. I can only give the general direction of our course. General Milroy, Major Cravens, assistant adjutant-general; Captain Palmer, Lieutenant McCracken, General Elliott, and his adjutant-general, Lieutenant Shaw, and Colonel Keifer, with a portion of his regiment; Colonel Ball, with his regiment; Lieutenant Dawson, with a portion of his company (K), First Virginia Cavalry; Captain McDonald, commissary of subsistence; Captain Baird, aide-de-camp, and detachments of other regiments.

Question. Did you cut your way through the enemy on Monday, or did you turn their position, and thus escape?

Answer. We rather turned their position.

Question. Did you or not ever hear Major-General Milroy express dissatisfaction at having been instructed to abandon Winchester? If so, when did he so express himself?

Answer. I have heard him express some dissatisfaction two or three months previous to the evacuation.

The court then adjourned to meet at 11 a. m. Tuesday, August 25, 1863.

SIXTEENTH DAY.

AUGUST 25, 1863.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, all the members and the judge-advocate.

The testimony given yesterday by Colonel Schall and Lieutenant Poore was read over to those officers and corrected.

The judge-advocate then informed the court that no witnesses were in waiting, but that Lieut. Col. Donn Piatt and Maj. J. O. Cravens had been notified to attend. Major Cravens and Captain Powell were then sent for.

At 12.30 o'clock no witnesses having arrived, the court adjourned to meet at 11 a. m. August 26, 1863.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.

AUGUST 26, 1863.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, all the members and the judge-advocate.

The proceedings of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Lieut. Col. Donn Piatt, assistant inspector-general, Eighth Army Corps, a witness called by the court, was called upon for an explana-

tion of his absence on yesterday. He stated to the court that his duties required his being in Baltimore, and that he had started from there in order to attend, as required, but that the train had been unusually delayed.

Lieut. Col. DONN PIATT, U. S. Volunteers, being duly sworn, answers:

By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. What was your position on Major-General Schenck's staff at the time Winchester was evacuated by General Milroy's command?

Answer. I was his chief of staff.

Question. What orders or instructions were received by General Schenck from the General-in-Chief, in reference to holding or evacuating Winchester?

Answer. I was in Delaware with the general, I think, on the 7th or 8th of June, when, in anticipation of a raid by General Stuart, he ordered me to go to Winchester, and make an inspection of that place, and to report to him as to the actual condition of General Milroy and his forces there, and also to report to him what had better be done under the circumstances. At Baltimore I telegraphed to General Schenck, asking what places the General-in-Chief had designated as the better ones for the concentration of troops in case the raid came on. General Schenck answered me that the General-in-Chief had not designated any points, and I then telegraphed to Major-General Halleck, in General Schenck's name, the following telegram, viz:

"BALTIMORE, MD., *June* 9, 1863.

"Major-General HALLECK,
"*General-in-Chief:*

"Does your knowledge of rebel movements enable you to suggest the better points on the railroad to concentrate? I have at Point of Rocks and Frederick 3,400 men; at Harper's Ferry, 6,300; at Winchester, 6,900; at Martinsburg, 3,000; at Romney, 2,300; at New Creek, 2,400. Troops at Winchester can fall back now to Harper's Ferry; in face of enemy, to Martinsburg. Force at Romney can fall back to Green Spring.

"ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
"*Major-General, Commanding.*"

I would say, in explanation of this telegram, that the troops enumerated there are not correctly stated. I had been but a short time in the department, and gathered that representation from the returns at headquarters. Subsequently I found that this force was greatly exaggerated at each one of those points. I received no answer to this telegram before I left Baltimore. I proceeded, on the night of the 9th June, if I recollect right, by way of Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, to Winchester, where I arrived, I think, on the 10th June. After looking at the works, and making a hurried inspection of the troops, I returned to Martinsburg. At Martinsburg, or just before entering that place, I was overtaken by an express from General Milroy, sending me the following telegram, viz:

"BALTIMORE, *June* 11, 1863—12.40 p. m.

"Lieut. Col. DONN PIATT,
"*Martinsburg:*

"The following just received from Washington: 'Harper's Ferry is the important place; Winchester is of no importance other than as a lookout. The Winchester troops, except enough to serve as an outpost, should be withdrawn to Harper's Ferry. The troops at Martinsburg should also be ready to fall back to Harper's Ferry. No large amount of supplies should be left in any exposed position.

"'H. W. HALLECK,
"'*General-in-Chief.*'

"Colonel Piatt will take steps for preparing to carry out carefully and judiciously these instructions of the General-in-Chief. The troops at Romney will also have to be considered in any arrangement for such falling back and concentration. Be ready, but wait for further orders.

"ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
"*Major-General, Commanding.*"

I had not at Martinsburg the cipher, and telegraphed, or rather wrote the following telegram, to General Milroy at Winchester, viz:

"MARTINSBURG, *June* 11, 1863.

"Major-General MILROY,
"*Winchester, Va.:*

"The telegram received. It must be considered an order, and obeyed accordingly Take immediate steps. You understand this. I write at length by orderly.

"DONN PIATT,
"*Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief of Staff.*"

I immediately sent Mr. Woodhull to Harper's Ferry, where he could procure a cipher, with the following telegram to Major-General Milroy, viz:

"MARTINSBURG, *June* 11, 1863.

"Major-General MILROY:

"In accordance with orders from Halleck, received from headquarters at Baltimore to-day, you will immediately take steps to remove your command from Winchester to Harper's Ferry. You will without delay call in Colonel McReynolds and such other outposts not necessary for observation at the front. Send back your heavy guns, surplus ammunition, and subsistence, retaining only such force and arms as will constitute what General Halleck designates as a lookout, which can readily and without inconvenience fall back to Harper's Ferry before a superior force.

"DONN PIATT,
"*Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief of Staff.*"

After giving the necessary orders, as I considered them, at Martinsburg, to correspond with this one given to General Milroy, I proceeded to New Creek, for the purpose of looking after the troops at Romney. At New Creek, I received the following telegram from General Schenck, viz:

"BALTIMORE, *June* 12, 1863.

"Lieut. Col. DONN PIATT,
"*Chief of Staff, New Creek, Va.:*

"Copy of your dispatch to General Milroy just received from Captain Woodhull, You have somewhat exceeded my instructions. I directed steps to be taken for preparing to carry out instructions of the General-in-Chief, and added: 'Be ready, but wait for further orders.' I will communicate directly with Milroy.

"ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
"*Major-General, Commanding.*"

I received it on 12th June. The following is the telegram referred to as having been sent direct to General Milroy. I never saw it until my return to Baltimore, viz:

"BALTIMORE, *June* 12, 1863.

"Maj. Gen. R. H. MILROY,
"*Winchester, Va.:*

"Lieutenant-Colonel Piatt, as I learn by copy of dispatch sent me, which he forwarded to you from Harper's Ferry, misunderstood me, and somewhat exceeded his instructions. You will make all the required preparations for withdrawing, but hold your position in the meantime. Be ready for movement, but await further orders. I doubt the propriety of calling in McReynolds' brigade at once. If you should fall back to Harper's Ferry, he will be in part on the way, and covering your flank. But use your discretion as to any order to him. Below I give you a copy of the telegram of the General-in-Chief. Nothing heard since. Give me constant information.

"ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding."

[Copy of General Halleck's telegram.]

"Harper's Ferry is the important place. Winchester is of no importance other than as a lookout. The Winchester troops, excepting enough to serve as an outpost, should be withdrawn to Harper's Ferry. No large amount of supplies should be left in any exposed position.

"H. W. HALLECK,
"*General-in-Chief.*"

After my return to headquarters at Baltimore, General Schenck attempted to telegraph to General Milroy to fall back, but failed, the wires having been cut between Martinsburg and Winchester. I think this was on the 13th, about noon. These are all the orders that I remember of now. I think that there were two advisory telegrams, very much like the one here given from the General-in-Chief to General Schenck, that were received previous to my coming to the department. They are in substance the same as this.

Question. Were any other orders than those you have quoted given to General Milroy by General Schenck in reference to his position at Winchester?

Answer. None others that I recollect. I may say, indeed, none others.

Question. Have you the means of knowing how the retreat from Winchester was conducted; whether or not the public property was suitably cared for, and how many of, and in what condition, General Milroy's command arrived at Harper's Ferry?

Answer. None other than what is shown in the reports and telegrams. I was in Baltimore at that time, and know nothing of my own personal knowledge about it.

By the COURT:

Question. Did General Schenck know that General Milroy's command was in any special danger on or before Saturday, the 13th of June, 1863? If so, at what time did he know it, and what action did he take upon the subject?

Answer. General Schenck was influenced, as I learned afterward, in his action in reference to my orders, by advices that he received from Brigadier-General Kelley, from Colonel McReynolds, and other officers stationed in or near the Valley, who represented to him that there were no rebels in the Valley other than the forces under Jones and Imboden, and these were represented as moving back "up the Valley," leaving no force whatever threatening Winchester. He had a very high opinion of General Kelley's knowledge of the country and sources of information, and General Kelley had represented to him, as he had to me on my return from New Creek, that we were, to use his own words, "afflicted with a big scare."

On the 12th of June, 1863, General Schenck telegraphed as follows to the General-in-Chief, viz:

"BALTIMORE, MD., *June* 12, 1863.

"Major-General HALLECK,
"*General-in-Chief:*

"Have you any knowledge or belief that there is any rebel infantry in the Valley or north of the Rappahannock, on this side of the Blue Ridge? There seems to me to be yet only parties of cavalry. Kelley's scouts could find no enemy in Loudoun to-day, having gone as far up as Hillsborough.

"ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
"*Major-General, Commanding.*"

To this he received, June 13, 1863, the following telegram, viz:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, *June* 13, 1863—11 a. m.

"Major-General SCHENCK:

"Our cavalry scouts will probably be in to-day with more reliable information from the Valley.

"H. W. HALLECK,
"*General-in-Chief.*"

On June 14, the following telegram was received from Major-General Halleck:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, *June* 14, 1863—10.30 a. m.

"Major-General SCHENCK:

"It is reported that Longstreet's and Ewell's corps have passed through Culpeper to Sperryville, toward the Valley.

"H. W. HALLECK,
"*General-in-Chief.*"

On the 13th, General Schenck received the following dispatch from General Kelley:

"HARPER'S FERRY, *June* 13, 1863.

"Lieutenant-Colonel CHESEBROUGH:

"A messenger just from Charlestown reports that the enemy attacked Colonel McReynolds at Berryville this morning, and was repulsed, but that McReynolds subsequently fell back, by way of Smithfield, on Winchester, and that, shortly after he left, the rebel cavalry dashed in and burned the stores. If this is reliable, it would seem as if it was not a movement in force, as they in that case would need all the stores they could get. Have you any information from Heintzelman or Stahel of the approach of the rebels?

"B. F. KELLEY,
"*Brigadier-General.*"

As General Kelley was a Virginian by birth, and lived nearly all his life in that country, and was very extensively acquainted with the inhabitants, and was "well up" in the roads, fords, and passes, his opinion had great weight, as it was backed up by the represented constant efforts reported by scouts and spies as to the movements of the enemy in reference to the Stuart raid. The first intimation that General Schenck had of the approach of the rebels in force came from Lee's army at Winchester.

Question. When at Winchester, on the 10th of June, did you examine the works and preparations for defense made by Major-General Milroy? If so, what was your opinion of them and of their capacity against a superior force?

Answer. I thought the works were too extended for General Milroy's force against a superior force made up of cavalry and light artillery. I thought, of course, that he could hold his own, and I so expressed myself. But against a force such as Stonewall Jackson used to take down that Valley, I thought the works would be of small use, and would not justify his remaining.

Question. What did you find to be the condition and disposition of General Milroy's forces with reference to any anticipated attack?

Answer. They were in good condition and spirits as far as I could see in my short visit there. The officers under General Milroy expressed themselves confident of success in case they were attacked—that is, by a cavalry force in this raid, that was anticipated. At a meeting of the officers at headquarters (I don't remember the names of any one excepting General Elliott and Colonel Ely), they all expressed themselves hopeful and satisfied that they could hold their own there.

Question. Can you make any explanation of the difference between yourself and Major-General Schenck in construing General Halleck's telegram of the 11th of June?

Answer. There was no difference between General Schenck and myself, in reference to our construction of that telegram. I saw fit to use it as an order for an immediate evacuation, for the following reasons: I had been upon the ground, and satisfied myself that, if the raid did come off, General Milroy ought not to be at Winchester. The forces at Martinsburg I found demoralized through the bad conduct of its colonel, Smith, One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio, so that the stores there and the force itself could have easily been captured. I observed that General Halleck's telegram was subsequent to the fight at Beverly Ford, which had been represented through the press as a victory on our part and a defeat of the Stuart raid, and I thought the tone of it indicated that it was not a victory, and that the raid might still be anticipated at any moment. It will be observed in my first telegram to General Milroy, that I say: "This, from General Halleck, must be considered an order, and executed accordingly." General Schenck, on the other hand, having found General Milroy at Winchester when he took command of the department, and having been in continual consultation with the General-in-Chief as to his manner of treating that post, took this telegram, as he had the others, as instructing him to remove General Milroy back to Harper's Ferry when satisfied that he was in danger. I will say here that General Schenck had proposed to the General-in-Chief to protect the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad by a line of posts running from the Potomac, through Leesburg, Snicker's Gap, Winchester, and Romney, to New Creek, and to take the troops in a great measure away from the line of the railway. That

gave rise to these telegrams, and, in General Schenck's estimation, and in my own, there was nothing in the last telegram that indicated an order for an immediate evacuation more than the others.

Question. What, in your judgment, was the effect of the defense made at Winchester in checking and delaying the enemy, and making known his strength before his advance into Maryland and Pennsylvania?

Answer. The court is a better judge of that than I am. If the War Department and the General-in-Chief had no other information of the movements of Lee than is indicated in the two telegrams received in Baltimore, the check that the rebels received at Winchester must have been of importance to us.

Question. How long did it take you to send a dispatch from Baltimore to General Milroy and to get his answer?

Answer. Winchester was connected with our office by telegraph through Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg. When the lines were in working order, our communications were, as is usual, with the telegraph. We had excellent operators always at their posts. I do not recollect an instance where there was any delay in getting an order through.

Question. Did or did not General Schenck's order to General Milroy (to remain at Winchester until further orders), deprive him entirely of all discretionary authority to retire, without reference to the force that might attack him?

Answer. It certainly did. He had no discretion, but to remain there until further orders.

Question. Do you know whether Major-General Schenck communicated to Major-General Milroy the numerous orders he had received from the General-in-Chief in relation to the absolute necessity of abandoning Winchester and falling back on Harper's Ferry?

Answer. He certainly did transmit them, but not in the shape of orders. He sent them altogether by telegraph, I think. I can answer more fully to-morrow, after reference to the records at our headquarters in Baltimore.

Question. What is the date of General Milroy's last telegram to General Schenck from Winchester?

Answer. I believe the following is the last, viz:

"HARPER'S FERRY, *June* 13, 1863—11 a. m.

"Major-General SCHENCK:

"Have received the following dispatch from General Milroy. Am very sorry you interfered with me.

"DONN PIATT,
"*Chief of Staff.*"

"'Colonel PIATT,
"'*Chief of Staff:*

"'A small detachment of First New York encountered a body of rebel cavalry at White Post, supposed to be the advance of force met by Twelfth Pennsylvania on Front Royal road. Two of First New York wounded and 1 missing. One rebel killed and some wounded. A large rebel wagon train, with strong cavalry force, was discovered on Cedar Creek or Back road this morning. Have sent out heavy scouting parties on Cedar Creek, Front Royal, and Strasburg roads, well supported. Have not yet heard from Berryville. Am perfectly certain of my ability to hold this place.

"R. H. MILROY,
"'*Major-General.*"

"'Colonel PIATT,
"'*Chief of Staff:*

"'Enemy have appeared in considerable force on Cedar Creek, Strasburg, and Front Royal roads, and skirmishing going on. Nothing but cavalry appears yet. Let them come.

"'R. H. MILROY,
"'*Major-General.*'"

I will examine further, and see if this is the last. The last communication from General Milroy was on the 13th June, 1863.

By the COURT:

Question. Did General Schenck, after his telegram to General Milroy, directing him to remain at Winchester until further orders, ever send those orders? If so, when and how were they sent; and what were they?

Answer. On the 13th of June, or some time subsequent to the 13th, the interruption of communication was discovered on his trying to send General Milroy an order to fall back immediately. General Schenck became satisfied that General Milroy was seriously threatened by a superior force, and he also received from me, by letter, I think, my reasons for urging the evacuation of Winchester.

By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. Have you submitted to the court all telegrams or copies of telegrams from and to Generals Halleck, Schenck, Milroy, and Kelley, that are in your possession, and that have any reference to the holding or evacuation of Winchester?

Answer. I now submit all that I have. But one has been lost, I think, and that is the one alluded to in General Milroy's report as lost. I do not recognize that as my telegram, as quoted by him. If my memory serves me right, I gave my reasons more at length than is there stated, and I could not have said, "and I considered it a positive order to fall back to Harper's Ferry, and I so ordered Milroy." (See Appendix D.)

Maj. J. O. CRAVENS, assistant adjutant-general, a witness called by the court, being duly sworn, answers:

By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. Were you Major-General Milroy's adjutant-general during the recent fight at, and evacuation of, Winchester by his command?

Answer. I was.

Question. What orders or instructions, written or verbal, had General Milroy in reference to his position at Winchester?

Answer. As I remember, the only orders he had were from General Schenck. The date of those orders I cannot give. Some time in the early part of June, about the 12th, he received an order from General Schenck to hold himself in readiness to evacuate Winchester, but to await further orders. That was received on the same day that it was dated. A copy of an order from General Halleck to General Schenck was sent at the same time, but I did not consider it an order to General Milroy. I considered it as instructions to General Schenck, which he forwarded for General Milroy's information. There was another received from Colonel Piatt that I saw on Friday morning; it is the one quoted in General Milroy's report. There were no other orders than these that I now remember of.

Question. Had you reason to believe, or did you know, whether or not he was expected to hold Winchester as long as he could, or whether he was expected to fall back to Harper's Ferry on the approach of the enemy in force?

Answer. I believe that he was expected to hold Winchester until further orders.

Question. What orders were issued in reference to the order of retreat; and how were they distributed to the command?

Answer. I think it was some time between 12 and 1 o'clock at night, of June 14, that the council of war concluded to evacuate Winchester, and fall back to Harper's Ferry. General Milroy then directed me to issue orders to have the command fill their haversacks with subsistence, replenish their ammunition, and be in readiness to evacuate at 2 a. m. on the 15th. As a part of that order, he instructed me to

have the artillery horses taken from their carriages, the team horses from their wagons, and to have them mounted by the artillerymen, teamsters, and such infantry as could not march, and ordered them to go out with the cavalry. At the same time, he ordered that the guns should be spiked after all the troops had passed out except the company in charge of them, and be left in the fort. These were verbal orders, and I delivered all of them myself, I think, to the commanding officers—to General Elliott and Colonel Ely. I did not deliver them to Colonel McReynolds, but I think Major McGee, aide-de-camp, delivered them to him. Members of General Milroy's staff were busy from that hour assisting me in getting the troops ready for the retreat. My recollection of the order of retreat was that the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry should go in advance on the Martinsburg road until they reached the road leading to Summit Station; that there they should take the Summit Station road to Harper's Ferry, via Charlestown. The next in order was: First Brigade, under General Elliott; Second Brigade, under Colonel Ely, Eighteenth Connecticut in the rear; the Third Brigade, under Colonel McReynolds, of First New York Cavalry. I think the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry and First New York formed the rear guard. At 2 o'clock the troops commenced marching out in the order designated.

Question. Was or was not the retreat properly conducted?

Answer. Really, I am unable to make any criticism; it was not a success in all particulars, because we lost in strength one entire brigade, Colonel McReynolds', which was lost to us on the retreat—that day, I mean. While on the retreat, some 3 miles from Winchester, General Milroy stopped on the roadside with his staff, saying that he would remain there until the troops passed him, as that was now the place of danger. He had been there but a few moments, when we heard a few shots in advance. He then rode rapidly to the front with his staff. Passing Colonel McReynolds, the general remarked to him in person, "Move up rapidly with your command, colonel." We then passed on to the front, and when we arrived there he discovered what we supposed to be the enemy's pickets, on the right of the Martinsburg road. It was not yet daylight. I noticed a column of cavalry moving down to the right of the road, parallel with the enemy's picket line. At the same time I observed two regiments of infantry moving off to the left of the Martinsburg road. They were part of our troops. General Milroy ordered that those two regiments of infantry be brought back to the Martinsburg road, at the same time ordering two companies of the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry to be deployed as skirmishers, and for the balance of the regiment to act as their support. I observed some confusion among our troops in the rear: they were running, and firing some random shots among themselves. It was not yet daylight, and the regiments were so broken up at that place, that I could not distinguish them. They had been thrown into confusion by the artillery and team horses, which were unmanageable, owing to their riders being generally without saddles and bridles. I have learned since that they were the One hundred and sixteenth Ohio and Twelfth Virginia Infantry; the One hundred and sixteenth Ohio belonged to the First Brigade and the Twelfth Virginia to the Second. We succeeded in restoring order among their men, and I then returned to the general, and found a portion of our forces engaged with the enemy. Just at that time, I think, the Eighteenth Connecticut, One hundred and twenty-third Ohio, and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania were formed in line of battle on the left of the Martinsburg road. These regiments were ordered by the general to charge the enemy, in support of our troops who were engaged. They did so: were repulsed twice, I believe; but one of the regiments, the One hundred and twenty-third Ohio, gained a position; the others recoiled. They rallied again immediately, and were sent back the third time; at that time we succeeded in driving the enemy's right flank. At that time, I discovered a portion of our own troops on our right flank falling back from the timber where they were engaged. The troops on our left, having gained a passage, were passing out the Martinsburg road. I did not see the general at that time. Just before that I saw him dismounted. It was very soon after the third charge had been made. I rode back, of my own accord, to the troops on our right, whom I found in command of Colonel Ely and Colonel Wilson. I ordered them to march by the left flank, following a ravine running parallel with the Martinsburg road until they came to its head, and then to follow the retreating column. I left them then, and rode rapidly to the troops who were already moving off in retreat, where I found the general, and told him what I had done. He remarked that he had sent a like order to them. Those two regiments, the Eighteenth Connecticut and the One hundred and twenty-third Ohio, were cut off, and a large portion captured. I think that must have been the result of a very tardy movement, as they were not far from the rest of the column. From there to Harper's Ferry we met no enemy, and had no further casualties. The Third Brigade did

not come into action on the morning of the 15th. It did not come up at all. One regiment of it, the Sixth Maryland, I believe, got through almost entire to Harper's Ferry. The Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania was lost, I think. The First New York and Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry got through with small loss; they went through by the way of Bath. The Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry went through to the right to Harper's Ferry. I remember General Milroy ordered Captain Palmer, aide-de-camp, while we were engaged with the enemy, to hurry up Colonel McReynolds.

The court then adjourned to meet at 11 a. m. August 27, 1863.

EIGHTEENTH DAY.

AUGUST 27, 1863.

Court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, all the members and the judge-advocate.

The testimony given yesterday by Lieutenant-Colonel Piatt was read over to him and corrected.

The judge-advocate then informed the court that he had examined the telegrams handed him by Colonel Piatt, and had selected all that applied to the case in hearing that were not already before the court. (See Appendix D.)

The examination of Lieutenant-Colonel Piatt was continued.

By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. Was General Milroy under the command of Major-General Schenck at or about the time of the evacuation of Winchester?

Answer. General Milroy's forces formed part of the Eighth Army Corps, under command of Major-General Schenck.

In conclusion, Lieutenant-Colonel Piatt stated as follows:

After an examination of the records at Baltimore, I find that I was in error yesterday in saying that General Schenck sent those orders to General Milroy by telegraph. There is no record of their being sent at all, excepting those quoted in my testimony, and that was not sent to General Milroy; it was sent to me at Winchester after I left, and was communicated by the operator to General Milroy, who sent it after me by express.

The evidence given by Major Cravens on yesterday was read over to him, corrected, and his examination continued.

By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. During the retreat, were the brigades and regiments kept united and in good order, under control of their respective commanders?

Answer. All of that portion that passed the enemy and formed part of our column were kept in tolerably good order until we had passed beyond Charlestown, and would, I think, have been serviceable at any moment. After we passed Charlestown, they became weary, and straggled, but not enough to seriously endanger the command. I have reference to those who went through with the general himself. I know nothing about the balance.

Question. In what condition did General Milroy's command arrive at Harper's Ferry?

Answer. I did not see the troops enter Harper's Ferry. Near Loudoun Heights, General Milroy ordered General Elliott to remain there and organize the troops, and bring them into Harper's Ferry in good order.

Question. During the fighting at or near Winchester, and during the retreat, did you observe any want of coolness, judgment, or bravery in any officer of General Milroy's command?

Answer. I think not.

Question. In your opinion, could or could not General Milroy's command have retreated in good order with its artillery and trains on the 11th, 12th, 13th, or 14th of June, 1863?

Answer. I think he could have gone out on the 11th or 12th; not at any time after that.

Question. Is any officer to blame, in your opinion, for the loss of Battery L, Fifth U. S. Artillery; if so, who?

Answer. From what I could observe of the position they were occupying at the time, the manner in which the guns were served, and the manner in which they were supported by the infantry, I think the loss was unavoidable. I would not hold any officer responsible for that battery.

By the COURT:

Question. What was the number of killed, wounded, and missing in General Milroy's command at Winchester from the time of the first attack by the enemy up to the time the place was evacuated?

Answer. I have never seen an official report. My recollection is that there were 50 killed, wounded, and missing.

Question. What was the number of killed, wounded, prisoners, and "unaccounted for" during the retreat?

Answer. Something near 4,000 at the time we got to Harper's Ferry. We collected in Pennsylvania 2,700. That was the strength of the command on my last official report to General Couch; that was my report of June 25, I believe. This was part of that force that was "lost to us" on the retreat, and did not include that portion who came through under General Milroy's immediate command.

Question. What measures were taken during the retreat to secure, as far as practicable, the safety of the column, and to guard against a surprise or sudden attack upon the main body of the command while *en route* for Harper's Ferry? Did the order of the commanding general require vedettes and flankers to be thrown out during the retreat?

Answer. There were no "flankers;" nothing but an advance and rear guard, to my knowledge. There were no orders that I know of as to the formation to be made in case of attack.

Question. Was Major-General Milroy under the command of Major-General Schenck, and entirely subject to his orders at the time Winchester was attacked, and for the three weeks previous to the attack?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Were the roads over which the troops retreated practicable for field guns?

Answer. Up to the point of attack on the morning of the 15th, and 2 miles beyond, the roads were practicable for artillery and trains. From that point on we could not have moved our artillery, because we left all roads, and went through the fields and timber, to avoid an anticipated flank movement by the enemy.

Question. If you had had field batteries with you on the retreat, would they have been of service in keeping the enemy at bay, or otherwise facilitating the retreat?

Answer. If we could have had the batteries at the point of attack, they would have been of great service to us; but I do not think we could have taken them there on account of the close proximity of the enemy to the forts when we evacuated. The moving of the artillery would have brought the enemy down upon us at once. I do not think their pickets were more than 200 yards from our rifle-pits. The ground about the forts and the roads was stony, particularly from the star fort to the Martinsburg road. I think the artillery would have made a great deal of noise if we had attempted to move it.

Question. Was any order given as to destroying the stores, wagons, &c., left at Winchester?

Answer. No order, to my knowledge. There was nothing of any consequence to destroy; we had been on half rations for two days. I mean that we had half rations of bread, of meat; we had full rations of everything else.

Question. Did any of the field-battery commanders appeal to you to be permitted to take away their guns?

Answer. No, sir; I have no recollection whatever of any artillery officer asking permission to take away his guns, or stating that he was able to do it. Captain Carlin regretted leaving his battery very much, but he did not express a belief that he could take it out, or ask permission to do so. It is my belief that I did not see Captain Alexander at any time after the evacuation was determined on.

Question. On Sunday, before the retreat, did you observe any force of the enemy on the Berryville road? Was there any fighting in that direction, and at what time?

Answer. I did notice the enemy on the Berryville road on Sunday, and we commenced skirmishing with them at about 10 a. m.; that skirmishing continued until dark. It became so warm during the day that we sent two regiments and one howitzer there. I only saw their line of skirmishers. Toward night the warmest portion of our skirmishing on that side of the town was on the Berryville road.

Question. Was Battery L supported by the force usual and proper for a battery not threatened with immediate attack? What notice was there of the enemy's advance in that direction at the time the battery was taken?

Answer. I think the battery was properly supported with infantry, considering its proximity to the main force. The first notice we had of the enemy being there was the opening of his batteries on that position. A cavalry reconnaissance had returned two hours previous, under Lieutenant-Colonel Moss, who reported no enemy between the Pughtown and Romney roads.

Question. To what officer did you give the command to stop the troops going off on the left, as you have stated?

Answer. I gave it to Captain Baird, aide-de-camp.

Question. Would not the retreat have been entirely successful, in your judgment, if the Third Brigade had obeyed orders and come up promptly?

Answer. It would.

Question. If there had been wagons and artillery with the troops, would you not in all probability have taken the road instead of passing over fields and through woods, and could not the column have marched in much better order and with greater security to all, and, if there had been artillery, could not the troops have passed then by the road?

Answer. It is my belief that if we had had wagons and artillery, we would have been engaged with the enemy before getting out of the town, and that the artillery and wagons would have been abandoned there. If we had been permitted by the enemy to have marched on the road, we could have moved with greater facilities and in better order on the road than by the route we took. Had artillery been at our service at the time of the engagement, I believe we could have forced our way by the road. The only rebel battery that I saw on the retreat was one posted on the Summit Point road, I think. There may have been more than one battery posted there, but that is all the artillery I saw.

Question. If by possibility you could have taken artillery from Winchester, had you ammunition enough to have made the artillery essentially serviceable along your whole route from Winchester to Harper's Ferry?

Answer. Our supply was very slim, but what we had was of a kind that would have been very serviceable.

Question. When General Milroy's force was first attacked at Winchester, what was your own opinion, and, as far as you know, the general opinion of officers at headquarters, of your power to repel the assailants, and at what time and by what cause was that opinion changed?

Answer. When we first learned that the enemy was in front, it was my impression, and, I think, it was the impression of all the officers at headquarters, that it was nothing but the "Valley defenses," under Jones, Jenkins, and Imboden, and that we could repel them with ease. We learned from a prisoner and a deserter on the evening of June 13, that Lee's army had crossed into the Valley by way of Front Royal, and that Longstreet's and Ewell's corps were then surrounding us, and that it was with their forces we had been fighting that day.

Question. What, in your judgment, was the number of the attacking force at Winchester, and the number of the force you encountered north of Winchester?

Answer. From information derived from deserters and prisoners, the enemy opposing us at Winchester was 40,000 or 50,000 strong; on the morning of the 15th, from 7,000 to 10,000 strong. They also represented that the enemy had on the morning of the 15th from eight to twelve pieces of artillery.

Question. Where, in your judgment, was the force you met north of Winchester on the day before you met them, and by what route had they probably got to the point at which you met them?

Answer. It is my belief that that was the force we had skirmished with on the Berryville road the day before. I think they must have marched there over the country.

Question. State whether or not, in your opinion, the skirmishing on Saturday and Sunday enabled you the better to retreat on Monday. Did it tend to open the route by which you retreated and to keep it open?

Answer. I think it did enable us to retreat with more facility on Monday, and that it kept open the avenue of retreat. If we had not kept them engaged, they could have closed around us. That was their intention.

Question. Whose duty is it to obtain information of the strength, disposition, advance, or retreat of an opposing force?

Answer. The commanding officer of the forces against which they are operating

Question. Did or not the commanding general give stringent orders to his cavalry scouts to observe closely the movements of the enemy? If so, were these instructions fully carried out by them? If not, what officer commanding these scouts failed in his duty?

Answer. The general was in the habit of sending out cavalry scouts almost every day from Berryville over into Loudoun, and to all the fords and ferries of the Shenandoah River and that vicinity; cavalry scouts also from Winchester and Strasburg and Front Royal, and sometimes within 2 or 3 miles of Woodstock. Our cavalry was kept actively engaged scouting and making reconnaissances; they did as much of that kind of service as their horses could stand. The general's orders and instructions were very stringent. The First New York Cavalry was very efficient, and, I believe, on every occasion executed their orders. The Twelfth and Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry were not so efficient, nor do I believe that they carried out their orders in a great many instances as they should and might have done. I think Lieutenant-Colonel Moss, of the Twelfth Pennsylvania, failed in his duty in one or two instances; one, I remember particularly, was once when he was ordered to make a reconnaissance at Cedarville (on the 12th June, I think). In that instance, the colonel reported that some 10 miles from Winchester the enemy was in some considerable force with infantry and artillery; that they had a full battery of artillery, and that twelve shots were fired at him from their artillery. A number of his subordinate officers and the scouts who were with him represented that there was not any artillery at all, and but about 1,500 infantry.

Question. After it became known that there were movements of the enemy in your vicinity rather more active than usual, were any orders issued for more frequent or bolder reconnaissances? If so, what were they, and by whom issued?

Answer. After we learned that the enemy was becoming bolder, and really threatening us, the cavalry was kept out on the principal roads all the time, and some infantry and artillery were thrown out to operate with them and act as their reserve. I believe that every precaution was taken for the safety of the command to prevent surprise and obtain information.

Question. What was the strength of the reconnoitering party sent out from Winchester in the direction of Pughtown and Romney on Sunday morning, 14th instant; who gave the order for it, and what was it ordered to do?

Answer. At 9 a. m. General Milroy ordered me to have the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry sent out on that reconnaissance; that command was, I think, 400 strong. I immediately delivered that order to Brigadier-General Elliott. I cannot say of my own knowledge that the reconnaissance was made at all. The order, as delivered to General Elliott, was for them to scour the country between Pughtown and Romney roads, and learn what they could of the enemy.

Question. If you had encountered the force you met on Monday within 1 or 2 miles of Winchester, could you have escaped?

Answer. I think not; because we were so near the enemy's main force that they could have fallen upon us before we could have been disengaged from the others.

Question. Could you have escaped at all from Winchester without observing the utmost silence and the greatest caution? Could you have done so by any other route?

Answer. To the first part of the question, I answer that I do not think we could. At the time of evacuating our position, I believe the Martinsburg road to be the only safe avenue of retreat. It was my opinion that all the other roads were held by the enemy.

Question. What is the latest time at which you think the command of Major-General Milroy could have retreated with its artillery and train?

Answer. I think that Friday night, the 12th of June, would have been the very latest. Colonel McReynolds came in on Saturday night from Berryville, but I do not think that General Milroy's command could have retreated at that time without drawing on them the enemy, who were lying in the direction of Strasburg and Front Royal.

The telegrams submitted by Lieutenant-Colonel Piatt, and offered in evidence by the judge-advocate, were then read to the court and attached to the record. (See Appendix D.)

The court then adjourned to meet at 11 a. m. August 28, 1863.

NINETEENTH DAY.

AUGUST 28, 1863.

Court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, all the members and the judge-advocate.

The testimony given yesterday by Major Cravens was read over to him and corrected.

Capt. Z. BAIRD, aide-de-camp, a witness called by the court, being duly sworn, answers:

By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. Were you on the staff of Maj. Gen. R. H. Milroy during the retreat from Winchester, in June last?

Answer. I was. I was on his staff during the occupancy of that place, and his officer of outposts.

Question. What orders were delivered by you during the retreat from Winchester?

Answer. The evacuation of Winchester was ordered about 10 o'clock Sunday night. General Milroy communicated the order to me. He informed me that the artillery was to be abandoned, and also the wagons; that the brigade, regimental, and division quartermasters were to be instructed to carry off the public horses, if possible, and the ammunition that could not be carried by the men was to be thrown into the cisterns of the forts, or otherwise destroyed, as far as practicable, and that the brigades, in the order of their numbers, should march as soon as practicable out of the forts. He directed me to busy myself in carrying out those dispositions, and also other staff officers who were present. Captain De Motte, the division quartermaster, was present at the time. I devoted my time to Colonel Ely's brigade, for the reason that his brigade was newly formed, and he had no regular staff officers. I communicated the order for the evacuation to Lieutenant-Colonel Stanley [Schall], Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania, and Colonel Klunk, Twelfth Virginia, admonishing them at the time that the evacuation was to be conducted silently. The men were at the time asleep in the trenches and rifle-pits. They were waked up by notifying their captains. The forces moved from the forts, I think, about 2 o'clock Monday morning. Avoiding the town of Winchester, they struck the Martinsburg road about a mile from the main fort, and proceeded north, on the Martinsburg road, a distance of four miles and a half from Winchester, when the advanced guard was fired upon by the pickets of the enemy. The enemy was in a woods to the right of the Martinsburg road and in a field to the right of that woods, and consisted, as I have since learned, of Johnson's division of Ewell's corps, from 8,000 to 10,000 strong, with two batteries. When I first heard the firing upon our advanced guard, I was riding with Colonel Ely at the head of his brigade. I immediately rode forward toward the front, and met Major Cravens, of General Milroy's staff. He directed me to ride forward, and order two regiments (the One hundred and tenth and One hundred and twenty-second Ohio), which had filed to the left some distance back to the Martinsburg road, and place them in line of battle there, fronting the woods in which the enemy appeared to be. I immediately proceeded to execute this order. When I arrived at the front of the column, I was about delivering the order to Colonel Keifer, of the One hundred and tenth Ohio, when I saw General Elliott, whom I supposed was with General Milroy. I apologized to General Elliott for beginning to give this order to his colonels when he was present. General Elliott then explained to me that he had filed those regiments to the left with reference to forming his line of battle. The propriety of this disposition was manifest at the time, and the emergency being great, without returning for fresh orders, as General Milroy's aide, I approved of it. General Elliott then ordered Colonel Keifer, with the One hundred and tenth Ohio, to proceed into the woods. The order was promptly obeyed. As soon as the regiment reached the woods, a severe firing of musketry occurred. General Elliott remarked to me that the enemy must be there in force, and that the One hundred and tenth should be immediately supported by the One hundred and twenty-second Ohio. I volunteered to deliver the order to Colonel Ball, of the One hundred and twenty-second Ohio, and to guide him to the woods, so as to place him on the right flank of the One hundred and tenth Ohio, and to avoid shooting our own men by mistake. The One hundred and twenty-second Ohio arrived on the right flank of the One hundred and tenth in tolerably good order, and immediately commenced firing. Both regiments then advanced, and drove the enemy out of the woods. There were indications of a surprise to the enemy by the suddenness of their attack. They took one of their caissons, or passed it. We could look into their camp and see that their artillery horses were ungovernable. We were so close that we could hear the orders given by their officers in endeavoring to restore order. The fire of the enemy, though rapid, went over us, both of small-arms and artillery. As we progressed, we saw evidences from the wounded and slain of the enemy that our fire had been efficient. After this contest had lasted perhaps an hour, Colonel Keifer requested me to return to the rear and learn what dispositions were going on on the right to sustain Colonel Ball and himself. I complied with his order. When I arrived at the rear, I noticed the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, the Eighteenth Connecticut, and the One hundred and twenty-third Ohio advancing on the right, in line of battle, under the immediate command of Colonel Ely, of the Eighteenth Connecticut. General Milroy was also present, but dismounted, his horse being, as I supposed, disabled. He was engaged in changing horses. Without reporting to General Milroy, as I now recollect, I returned with all possible expedition to Colonel Keifer, to notify him of the support which he was about to have on the right. I supposed at the time that from the effect of the fire of the One hundred and tenth and One hundred and twenty-

second Ohio, that when Colonel Ely with his force attacked on the right we would route them. I met, however, the One hundred and tenth and One hundred and twenty-second Ohio falling back. The officers were so busy in preserving order that I could not communicate with them during the retreat. After we had fallen back to the Martinsburg road, I saw Generals Milroy and Elliott. I was informed by the former that the retreat was again in progress. I received but one further order that morning. There were a large number of fugitives and stragglers in rear of the One hundred and tenth and One hundred and twenty-second Ohio, who were wandering around without having any common direction or course. Some of nearly every regiment of the First and Second Brigades were represented. I was ordered to return, and endeavor to get these fugitives to fall in rear of the One hundred and tenth and One hundred and twenty-second Ohio. I complied with the order as far as I could. There were not more stragglers than usually occur in such a fierce contest, and the perfect knowledge the men had of the large force in our rear contributed to the fright of the soldiers. Of course they knew the danger that surrounded them.

Question. Do you consider the retreat properly conducted; if not, who was in fault?

Answer. I have never received a military education, and do not profess to be a competent judge. I believe that the course pursued in abandoning the artillery and wagons was demanded by the exigency of the occasion. I further believe that we could not have escaped the enemy on Monday morning, except under cover of a contest. What orders were given while that contest was going on, I am ignorant of, except those given to myself, as herein stated. There was a fault somewhere, undoubtedly, in the retreat. The disposition of the Third Brigade, under Colonel McReynolds, which was in the rear, cannot be accounted for except upon the hypothesis that some officer was to blame. The commander of that brigade became separated from it, and the regiments became separated from each other, and this, too, without being in the battle. For these reasons, I think there was a fault somewhere in relation to that brigade. Being engaged in the advance with the One hundred and tenth and One hundred and twenty-second Ohio, I am unable to state to what officer the blame attaches. After the One hundred and tenth and One hundred and twenty-second Ohio left the field of battle, on Monday morning, I saw nothing in the mode of retreat to condemn. It was conducted by General Milroy and General Elliott in person. The dispersion of Colonel Ely's command, and the surrender of a portion of it, may be accounted for by the severity of the contest in which they were engaged. As my testimony already shows, I did not witness it. The One hundred and sixteenth Ohio did not march with its brigade from the forts, nor did it at any time get with its brigade. By whose fault, I do not know. The night was very dark, which, favoring us in some respects, did not in others. I have no doubt that we eluded the enemy that was in our rear, estimated to be 20,000 strong, with at least thirty guns, which could not have been done had we taken our artillery and wagons. The enemy's sentinels were perhaps not 200 yards from the main fort.

Question. During the fighting at Winchester and during the retreat, did you observe any want of coolness, judgment, or courage in any officer, or any want of discipline in any regiment of General Milroy's command?

Answer. So far as my observation extended, the officers and men behaved with rather more than ordinary merit. All orders which I delivered or gave were promptly obeyed. I have heard of instances of delinquency, but have no personal knowledge of them.

By the COURT:

Question. Did Major-General Milroy send or give any orders to the Third Brigade during the retreat? If so, to whom were they given, and were they obeyed?

Answer. I have no personal knowledge of what orders were sent to the Third Brigade.

Question. Was or was not the First Brigade and also the Second Brigade dispersed in various directions, and did or did not these brigades arrive at the Potomac at points many miles apart, and at places other than that designated by Major-General Milroy?

Answer. Yes; the intention was to retreat to Harper's Ferry. The order was generally understood by all the officers that we were retreating on Harper's Ferry.

Some of the troops—the One hundred and tenth and One hundred and twenty-second Ohio—retreated to Harper's Ferry, and were followed by a fragment of the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania, some of the Eighteenth Connecticut, and stragglers from other regiments. The One hundred and sixteenth Ohio and Twelfth Virginia retreated through Bath, in Morgan County. They were also followed by portions of the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania and by stragglers from other regiments. The Sixth Maryland must have retreated to our right in a different direction. It belonged to the Third Brigade. The Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania, belonging to the Third Brigade, was generally captured, but under what circumstances I am unable to say. I do not think that the loss in the Third Brigade was larger than in others. I think that the loss in killed, wounded, and missing was about equal among the brigades.

Question. How large a portion of Major-General Milroy's command was with him on the retreat after the attack on the morning of Monday, 15th instant?

Answer. The whole number that marched with us that day in that direction, after the contest Monday morning, must have been 1,200, of which from 600 to 800 arrived at Harper's Ferry with General Milroy and General Elliott. The remainder came in during the evening and next morning. After the men felt out of danger, they would straggle and lie down. The march was a very severe one.

Question. What was the number of killed, wounded, and missing in Major-General Milroy's command from the time of the first attack to the time of the evacuation, and what was the number during the retreat?

Answer. I am unable to answer, except in general terms. Up to the time of the evacuation, our loss was very slight. So far as I observed, on Monday morning our loss in killed and wounded was very slight.

Question. Did you see Colonel McReynolds at any time during the contest of Monday morning? If so, what was he doing?

Answer. I did not; I was not in a position to have seen him.

Question. Did you see any part of the Third Brigade during the contest? If so, please state the particulars.

Answer. No; I did not, for the same reason given in my last answer. I only came to the rear once after entering the wood with the Ohio regiment, when I saw the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania, Eighteenth Connecticut, and One hundred and twenty-third Ohio marching into the woods on our right, under the immediate command of Colonel Ely. I saw no other troops at that time.

Question. Would or would not the presence of the brigade in the battle have contributed to the success of the retreat and the safety of the forces?

Answer. Judging from the effect of the attack of the One hundred and tenth and One hundred and twenty-second Ohio on the enemy's right, I am inclined to the opinion that had it been supported by the whole force at the proper time, the enemy would have been driven from his guns, and a retreat in better order secured, though I do not think we could have carried away any trophies of the victory, for the reason that the enemy was so heavy in our rear, and would have been upon us.

Question. During the fight on Monday, did you give any order to the One hundred and twenty-third Ohio, belonging to the First Brigade?

Answer. I have no recollection of giving any order to that regiment, or seeing any of its officers.

Question. How near was the enemy to the town of Winchester, on the east and south and west sides of the place, at the time you began to retreat on Monday morning?

Answer. On Saturday night they approached Winchester from the Strasburg road within a mile and a half. We had no force in that direction on Sunday that I know of. General Elliott, within a quarter of a mile, and west of the forts, skirmished with the

enemy during Sunday until the final attack was made on an outwork north and west of the main fort, held by Colonel Keifer's regiment and Battery L, Fifth U. S. Artillery, which the enemy captured. During Sunday the enemy approached on the Berryville road, and between it and the Front Royal road, within a few hundred yards of the town. Colonel Ely, with the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania, Eighteenth Connecticut, and Fifth Maryland, skirmished with them during that day until the final attack. When that attack was made, all our troops went into the forts and rifle-pits. On Monday morning, when the retreat commenced, the enemy's forces north of us, between Pughtown and Romney roads, must have been within a very short distance. After the final attack made by the enemy on Sunday, I cannot say how near the enemy approached east, west, and south of us.

Question. What had prevented the north side of the town of Winchester from being occupied by the enemy at the time you began to retreat?

Answer. It was commanded by our guns in the forts. That road (the Martinsburg) was more completely commanded than any other.

Question. How great a space did the main fort and the star fort protect on the north side of Winchester; and how much, if any, on other parts of the town?

Answer. They protected to the full extent of the range of their guns.

Question. At what time, and under what circumstances, did you first learn what forces of the enemy were before you?

Answer. I was directed by General Milroy to take two companies of the Twelfth Virginia Infantry, and drive the enemy from one of our picket posts. In executing that order, I captured a prisoner. After a close examination, I learned from him that he belonged to Hays' (Louisiana) brigade, which was a portion of Ewell's corps, and that the whole of Ewell's corps was present and operating against us. This was between 5 and 6 o'clock on the evening of the 13th. I immediately reported the prisoner, with his information, to Generals Milroy and Elliott.

Question. Could you have retreated safely upon Harper's Ferry on Friday?

Answer. I think we could have retreated on Friday morning with all of our *personnel* and *matériel*. In the afternoon, I considered it doubtful, on account of the approach of the enemy to Cedarville at 2 p. m. My opinion, however, is that we could have retreated at any time on Friday.

The following question was then submitted for the consideration of the court, viz:

Could you have done so on Saturday? If no, why not; judging from all the information you now have upon that subject?

The court was then cleared, and, after mature deliberation, direct that the following rule of action be recorded, viz: Questions and answers with regard to propriety of the defense of, and retreat from, Winchester, with regard to the time of its commencement, and the manner in which it was conducted, will be restricted to, and governed by, the information presented by the parties at the time, and not by what has been ascertained since.

The court then adjourned to meet at 11 a. m. August 29, 1863.

TWENTIETH DAY.

AUGUST 29, 1863.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, all the members and the judge-advocate.

The judge-advocate then submitted the following protest that he had received from Major-General Milroy, viz:

"Major-General Milroy protests against the decision of the court excluding all testimony of facts actually existing at the time of the

attack on Winchester and the evacuation thereof, but not then known to the officers whose conduct is under examination. It is true an officer's justification for his acts may be fairly made to rest on the information he has, though that may be false, yet an officer may equally be justified if he disregard false information and act wisely with reference to facts actually unknown to him. He may be responsible for giving credence to false information, when by an exercise of sound judgment he might reasonably know better. In every point of view, it would be manifestly unjust to exclude evidence of the actual truth of any military situation, even when investigating acts done in ignorance of the true state of things existing at the time.

"R. H. MILROY,
"*Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.*"

The court was then cleared, and, after mature deliberation, decides as follows:

The court permits the protest of Major-General Milroy to appear upon its record, with the simple statement on its part that its ruling was not intended to, and does not, "exclude all testimony of facts actually existing at the time of the attack on Winchester." It was intended to exclude all opinions of witnesses with regard to those occurrences which are based upon facts unknown at the time, but since ascertained or believed to have existed.

The testimony given yesterday by Capt. Z. Baird, aide-de-camp, was read over to him, corrected, and his examination continued.

By the COURT:

Question. After you had learned that Ewell's corps was present, in your opinion, could your retreat have been made at a better time than when it was made? If so, at what time, and for what reason?

Answer. I think the retreat should have commenced earlier on Monday morning than it did. I should have commenced by 12 o'clock Sunday night. The First Brigade did not get in marching order until the evacuation commenced, and I supposed, from all I observed, that the delay was unavoidable. Sunday night I believe to have been the most opportune time to retreat after we learned of the presence of Ewell's corps. At that time (Sunday night), the enemy had massed himself northwest of us, between the Pughtown and Romney roads. On Saturday, and until Sunday afternoon, he was in force on the Berryville and Martinsburg roads, skirmishing with our forces, and therefore we could not have retreated on Saturday or Sunday without encountering him. The result proved that the time selected was the better one, for we eluded the enemy, stole a two hours' march on him, and left him in our rear. Had we selected any other route than the one we happened to select, we would have succeeded in retreating to Harper's Ferry unmolested. At that time the route we took appeared as likely a one as any other, but Johnson's division happened to be in that place, and we happened to run against it.

Question. Was any officer blamable for the loss of Battery L, Fifth U. S. Artillery? If so, who, and why?

Answer. I think there was an officer blamable for the exposure of that battery. On Sunday morning, Captain Morgan was sent out with a detachment of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry to reconnoiter between the Pughtown and Romney roads. He reported about 2 p. m. that he had reconnoitered between those roads, going as far as Pughtown, and then across to Romney road and back, and that he had seen no traces of the enemy. I cannot see how he could have made that town and not have discovered the enemy, for the enemy was evidently at that time in force in that direction, with infantry and artillery. In the absence of this report from Captain Morgan, I should have regarded the battery as being imprudently exposed; but, giving credit to that report, I should think otherwise. Had we known of the

presence of the enemy in that direction, we could have made such dispositions of our forces as to have secured his repulse, and, from the nature of the ground, have concealed those dispositions from the enemy. My impression is that I heard Captain Morgan make his report, but of this I am not certain. General Milroy communicated to me that there was no enemy in that direction, and stated, as the reason, the report of Captain Morgan.

Question. What was the distance you marched on the 15th of June, 1863? In what time did you make it, and what was its effect upon the officers and men?

Answer. I think we marched from 32 to 36 miles. We arrived at Harper's Ferry between 2 and 3 p. m. The march told very visibly on the men, and they were very much worn out. Generals Milroy and Elliott were very much exhausted.

Question. Was there any thought of the evacuation of Winchester so far as you heard or know, at any time before you took the prisoner you have mentioned, on Saturday afternoon? If so, from whom did you hear it?

Answer. I know that the evacuation of Winchester was contemplated. I was present at a conversation between Generals Milroy and Elliott, which occurred on Friday preceding the evacuation, in which both generals concurred in the opinion that it would be improper to evacuate under the then existing orders.

Question. Was the command of General Milroy so hard pressed by the enemy as to render it necessary that different portions of it should take different roads, and retire through fields and woods, regardless of roads?

Answer. The enemy was strong in our rear, and its close proximity to us, and a consciousness of that among the officers and soldiers, contributed to cause the dispersion of the troops. But it would have been better for the command had it been kept together. The enemy could not have pursued us successfully, except with cavalry, against which the command could have protected itself had it kept together. The march that we made through the fields and off the roads, I thought at the time judicious, and I think it was adopted at the suggestion of General Elliott.

Question. Was this mode of retreating known to the commanding general? If so, were any measures taken to correct it?

Answer. It could not have been otherwise than known to the commanding general, but the knowledge came to him probably at a time when it was too late to correct it. After the troops had started on the road toward Bath, I would have regarded it as inexpedient to have changed their course, for the reason that the time it would have consumed would have endangered the safety of those troops.

By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. To your knowledge, at that time did or did not the enemy follow you from Winchester?

Answer. I have no knowledge of his following us.

By the COURT:

Question. Do you know what was the pressure of the enemy on the Second and Third Brigades, or what circumstances caused them to scatter and march by different routes?

Answer. I know of no pressure on the Twelfth Virginia Regiment. It was not engaged. Why it was not brought into action I do not know. The Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania and Eighteenth Connecticut, which went into action under the immediate command of Colonel Ely, I understand, were surrendered by that officer, or attempted to be, together with the One hundred and twenty-third Ohio. Portions of those regiments, however, made their way out, and in that way became dispersed. The One hundred and twenty-third Ohio was nearly all surrendered or captured. I know nothing about the operations of the Third Brigade that day, of my own knowledge.

Lieut. Col. A. W. ADAMS, First New York Cavalry, a witness called by the court, being duly sworn, answers:

By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. Were you in command of the First New York Cavalry during the retreat from Winchester, in June last?

Answer. I was.

Question. What orders or instructions did you receive when the retreat was determined upon, and who gave them?

Answer. I received orders from Colonel McReynolds, I think, about 12 o'clock Sunday night, that I was assigned to command the rear of the retreating forces. The orders, he stated to me, were that we should get to Harper's Ferry, if possible. He informed me that we might expect an attack in our rear, and said that I was selected in the council of war for that position. My recollection of the order was that we were to go by Bunker Hill, but in that I may be mistaken. At all events, I was to follow the column. I asked him if he had any specific orders to give me in case of an attack. He said he had not; that I must be governed by circumstances, and use my discretion.

Question. Give an account of the part taken by your own regiment in the retreat from Winchester, stating what route you took, how many men you lost, &c.

Answer. When the rear of the column had reached a point some 3 miles from Winchester, I heard firing of artillery and musketry in front. The column was immediately halted in front of me. Soon after this, the enemy's shells passed over us, and some exploded immediately over us. I saw infantry belonging, I believe, to Colonel McReynolds' brigade, forming on the right of the road diagonally in front of me. I waited for some time, ten or fifteen minutes, under this fire without receiving orders from Colonel McReynolds, though I sent an orderly to report to him for orders. The orderly returned, saying he could not find Colonel McReynolds. The enemy were getting a raking fire on my men, and I thought it was imprudent to remain there in column. Not receiving any orders, and having heard from some officer, I don't know who, who inquired for Colonel McReynolds, saying that his brigade was ordered to the front, I moved my regiment forward at a trot until we reached a point from a quarter to a half mile in advance of my former position on the road, and, as I believe, within 500 yards of the enemy, where I found an open field to the left of the road, and where I formed a line of battle, and waited for orders. The enemy got my range again, and I changed my position some 50 or 100 yards to the left. I formed three several lines of battle, changing front as they seemed to change, in order to prevent their getting a raking fire on my flank. I should have said that, after forming my first line of battle, I sent out another messenger to ask my brigade commander for orders. This messenger never returned, nor did I get any orders from Colonel McReynolds. Immediately after I had formed the third line of battle, Major McGee, chief of General Milroy's staff, rode up to me, and, I think, his first question was, "Where is Colonel McReynolds?" My impression is, though I am not quite clear on that subject, that he said that he had been looking for him some time, to give him orders. I replied that I, too, had sent messengers to find him and get orders, and not being able to get any, I asked him for orders. He ordered me to follow in the rear, and protect the rear of the One hundred and sixteenth Ohio and Twelfth Virginia Infantry, who were near me in line of battle. I did so. We went in the direction of Hancock, Md., reaching that place about 10 o'clock at night, I think. I think Colonel Washburn commanded in our column. I marched immediately in rear of the infantry until we reached a point some 20 miles from Hancock, where it was reported that the enemy had cut off our retreat, and held the fords opposite Hancock and other places along the line in that neighborhood. Colonel Washburn sent me in advance to ascertain the facts, with directions to reach Hancock that night, if possible, and to communicate the fact as soon as possible to him, stating that he would stay at that point all night; the infantry was very much exhausted, and could not have gone farther that evening. There was also a part of the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry with us. With my regiment, in obedience to Colonel Washburn's orders, I proceeded to Hancock, and when we reached a point some 12 or 15 miles from Hancock, we overtook a part of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, from 200 to 300, under command of Major Titus. They were halted in the road. I sent for Major Titus, and asked him what the difficulty was, and what he was doing there. He said that he had information, that he

deemed reliable, that the enemy were in front of us, at Bath, not more than 4 or 5 miles from us. He expressed his intention to take his regiment off the road, and go through the mountains, and to reach Hancock by a *détour*. I informed him that I was the ranking officer, and assumed command over him and his regiment. He submitted to my command, and, after hearing his story, I considered it so unreasonable that I determined to go on. We saw no enemy at Bath, nor at any other place on the way to Hancock. After we arrived at Hancock, Colonel Galligher, of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania, who was there without a command, being ranking officer, assumed command of all the forces, and that night we started for Cumberland, Md. When we arrived at Flint Stone, we ascertained that Imboden had taken possession of Cumberland, and we were ordered by Colonel Galligher through to Bedford, Pa., where we arrived some time next day. I had 5 or 6 wounded, none killed, and from 20 to 30 or more missing. Some of the missing were captured. They were mostly dismounted men.

Question. During the retreat, did you observe any want of courage, judgment, or coolness in any officer of General Milroy's command?

Answer. No, sir; not personally.

Question. After the retreat commenced did you receive any orders, directly or indirectly, from Colonel McReynolds?

Answer. I did not, to my recollection.

Question. Do you know anything of a reconnaissance being made by Captain Morgan, of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, on Sunday, June 14, 1863?

Answer. I have no personal knowledge of it.

By the COURT:

Question. Are you positive that Colonel McReynolds told you, before the retreat commenced, that the retreating garrison should fall back on Harper's Ferry?

Answer. I am positive that he mentioned Harper's Ferry as the point we should reach, if possible.

Question. Judging from what you saw of the retreat from Winchester, is it your opinion that it was orderly and well conducted?

Answer. My opinion is that it was well conducted, with the exception of the Third Brigade. I thought that I ought to have received orders of some kind from my brigade commander on the field, especially as I was under fire at different times more than an hour.

Question. Do you consider that the most practicable route was selected for the command to retreat by? If other roads than the one adopted would, in your opinion, have been better, which were they?

Answer. My opinion is that it was the only one that could have been taken with any degree of safety to the command. On Sunday, I was scouting on the south part of the town, and saw the enemy on the Berryville road in considerable force.

Question. Were you in a position that would enable you to judge of the movement of all the troops during the retreat?

Answer. No, sir; not accurately.

Question. As far as the position of the enemy's forces is concerned, is it your opinion that the troops at Winchester, and the Third Brigade at Berryville, could have fallen back to Harper's Ferry when the latter was ordered into Winchester?

Answer. My opinion was that the Third Brigade could not have retreated to Harper's Ferry without a fight, and I think the troops could not have marched from Winchester at that time without suffering great loss. My impression was that it was safer, after Saturday morning, when the enemy was on three sides of us, to wait until he massed his troops, and then to cut our way out on the weakest side; that if we had attempted to retreat at any time on Saturday morning, when the enemy was on the move, we would have been cut to pieces.

Question. Could the Third Brigade have retreated safely to Martinsburg on Saturday?

Answer. They might, with a fight, and perhaps with very small loss.

Question. What would have prevented your going from Martinsburg to Harper's Ferry at that time?

Answer. I cannot answer. I do not know anything of the condition of the places named, or the road between them at that time.

Question. Was not a train of wagons sent from the command at Berryville on Saturday morning to Bunker Hill, and did not that wagon train get safely across the Potomac?

Answer. It did, with a severe fight at Bunker Hill.

Question. What was the strength of the escort of that train?

Answer. I sent four companies, probably not over 120 men, to guard that train. I believe there was infantry with it also. I am not certain about the infantry.

Question. Why could not the Third Brigade have retreated at that time by that route?

Answer. It could have done so as safely as by the route we took.

Question. If you had remained at Berryville till Saturday night, what, in your judgment, would have been the result of your doing so?

Answer. We would have all been captured.

Question. If General Milroy had retreated from Winchester on Saturday, and after you had started from Berryville, what effect would such retreat at such a time have probably had upon the brigade commanded by Colonel McReynolds?

Answer. In my judgment, we would have inevitably been cut off; it would have relieved the enemy at Winchester, and they would have cut off our retreat.

The court then adjourned to meet at 11 a. m. on Monday, August 31, 1863.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

AUGUST 31, 1863.

Court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, all the members and the judge-advocate.

The testimony given yesterday by Lieutenant-Colonel Adams was read over to him, corrected, and his examination continued, as follows:

By the COURT:

Question. When you were ordered by Major McGee to follow the infantry off the field, as stated by you, what other instructions were given; and why did not the column make its way to Harper's Ferry instead of Hancock?

Answer. Major McGee stated to me that we were to pass a mile or two around the woods; to reach the Martinsburg road, if possible, and march to Harper's Ferry. This is my recollection of it, and that he said he would give this order to the infantry. I saw rebels crossing the road from right to left in considerable force, just as we commenced the retreat from the field, and either Colonel Klunk or Colonel Washburn explained to me afterward that the rebels were in possession of the fields between us and the Martinsburg road, and that it would be impossible for us to reach Harper's Ferry without being cut off.

Question. When you moved your regiment up the road to form in line of battle, as you have stated, was the movement visible to the rest of the brigade?

Answer. It must have been so, for I passed within a few feet of their several lines as I passed to the front. I know that one of the cavalry of the brigade saw us.

Question. When it was made known to you that you were to command the rear guard in the retreat, did you desire to have the field battery carried out with you? If not, why? Please state anything you know on that subject.

Answer. As to my desires, I can say that I was there to obey orders, and that it was none of my business to entertain or express any desires in relation to the manner of the retreat. In giving me instructions, Colonel McReynolds stated that I should permit nothing to go on wheels. I recollect asking him why his artillery was not taken, and he said it was decided in the council of war that neither the artillery nor anything else on wheels should go, and explained that, if the artillery or wagons were taken, the enemy would be down upon us, for the roads and fields were very rocky, and anything on wheels must make a noise. He repeated this several times.

Question. If your brigade had gone into the battle at the proper time, do you or not think the whole retreating force might have passed by safely on the Martinsburg road?

Answer. My opinion is, that if the Third Brigade had gone into the engagement at the proper time, we would have driven the enemy, and gotten off with small loss. The whole of that brigade was standing there in line of battle, too far to the rear to do any good whilst the fight was going on in front.

Question. Who is responsible, in your opinion, for the failure of the Third Brigade to take part in the engagement the morning of the 15th of June, 1863?

Answer. My opinion is that the brigade commander was in fault, from the information I had at the time. A portion of that information was derived from the statement made to me on the field by Captain Palmer and Major McGee.

Question. Do you think the failure of the Third Brigade to render, as you think it ought, assistance to the rest of the command, caused the loss of more life, prisoners, or public property than would otherwise have occurred?

Answer. Certainly, I do.

Question. Please explain in what manner the assistance of the Third Brigade would have caused such results?

Answer. If we had driven the enemy back, and occupied the ground, we could have passed through in comparative safety, in my opinion. If the Third Brigade had come up, I think we would have saved more artillery and wagon horses than we did.

Question. Judging from the facts as they appeared to you on Saturday morning, at and about the time of your retreat from Berryville, would it have been a judicious movement to have retreated upon Harper's Ferry? If not, why not?

Answer. We could have gone to Harper's Ferry, but not without encountering considerable force of the enemy.

Question. When it was understood that Colonel McReynolds was not to be found, did the next officer in rank in the brigade give any orders that the emergency rendered necessary? If he did not, who did assume the direction of affairs and give orders?

Answer. I received no orders from any one excepting General Milroy, through his chief of staff. As to the rest of the question, I do not know.

Question. Without regard to any knowledge of the strength of the enemy at the time you were about retreating from Berryville, did you see a sufficient force of them to induce you to believe the direct road to Harper's Ferry would not have been comparatively a safe one to retreat upon?

Answer. I saw the dust rising from an apparently very heavy column in the direction of Millwood whilst skirmishing in the enemy's advance. I did not with my own eyes see a sufficient force of them.

Question. From any information you received from scouts or others, what were the movements of the enemy near Berryville on Saturday morning?

Answer. My opinion of the intention of the enemy, from what I saw and what information I could get, was that they were endeavoring by a flank movement to cut off our retreat to Harper's Ferry, Winchester, and Martinsburg.

Lieut. E. D. SPOONER, Battery L, Fifth U. S. Artillery, called by the court, being duly sworn, answers:

By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. Were you with Battery L, Fifth U. S. Artillery, when it was captured at Winchester?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. State how and when your guns were captured.

Answer. On the morning of June 14, Lieutenant Randolph, who commanded the battery, received orders from General Milroy to proceed with his battery to the earthworks west of the main fort and south of Pughtown road, and there to take position, supported by the One hundred and tenth Ohio Volunteers, and one company of the One hundred and sixteenth Ohio Volunteers, Colonel Keifer commanding—about 500 men. I think we remained unmolested there until about 5 p. m., when the enemy opened upon us west of the earthworks with sixteen pieces of artillery, as I supposed then. My battery replied immediately, and was under fire about an hour and a half, the battery being so disabled in ten minutes after they opened upon us that it would have been impossible to have taken it away. We lost, I suppose, 60 horses, killed and wounded, one caisson and two limbers, blown up by shells from the enemy. About 6.30 p. m. the enemy's infantry charged on us. I counted seven battle-flags, in deep column of attack, and not until the enemy had planted his colors on the breastworks did I receive orders to fall back. I received these orders from Lieutenant Randolph, who commanded the battery. I succeeded in getting away with 18 men, and, after arriving at the fortification, I received orders from General Elliott to relieve a detachment of the Fourteenth Massachusetts Artillery that was working the siege guns. Lieutenant Randolph was injured so that he could not walk, and was carried into the town.

Question. In your opinion, was your battery properly posted and supported?

Answer. The position was not a very good one. Only a portion of the timber in front of the work was cut away, and the enemy could come very near without being seen. The timber in some places was only 50 yards off. It would have been almost impossible to have withdrawn the guns in a hurry, on account of the hill, which was very steep, and, to get out on the Pughtown road, we would have to pass through a little lane, and ravines were in the way, so that we could not cross with artillery off the road. The work had been commenced a few days before, and was incomplete. If our support had been larger, it would have been better, but we had all that could be spared. What men we had did all they could. Men never fought better than those men did. They did not fall back until ordered to do so by Colonel Keifer. This earthwork was about 1,500 yards from the main forts.

By the COURT:

Question. During the hour and a half that you were under the fire of the overwhelming force you have mentioned, did you receive any orders from any person? If so, from whom, and what were the orders?

Answer. I received no orders during the engagement until ordered to fall back.

Question. Was the position of your battery, and was the attack upon that position, in plain view of the main body of the Winchester command?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Was your battery so far in advance of the principal defenses of Winchester as to make the position of it an unnecessarily exposed one?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. During the engagement, were any representations made by Lieutenant Randolph or yourself with regard to the severity of the attack upon you, the losses you were sustaining, or the difficulty of maintaining your position?

Answer. I don't know of my own knowledge.

Question. What do you know about a reconnaissance made or ordered, or claimed to have been made, by Captain Morgan, Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, on Sunday morning, June 14, 1863?

Answer. I don't know of any reconnaissance made by Captain Morgan.

By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. To your knowledge, were or were not all or a portion of Colonel McReynolds' brigade engaged in the fight on Monday morning, the 15th of June?

Answer. I was with Colonel McReynolds during that morning. The Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania, Sixth Maryland Infantry, and the First New York Cavalry, or a part of it, were engaged.

Question. Did you observe any want of coolness, capacity, or bravery on the part of any officer during the fighting at and near Winchester, and in the retreat?

Answer. No, sir.

By the COURT:

Question. How was Colonel McReynolds engaged while the fight was going on, the morning of the 15th of June?

Answer. He was giving instructions to his brigade, and not only to his own brigade, but to a portion of General Elliott's, the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, that was drawn up in line of battle to the right of the Martinsburg road. He went to its commanding officer, Major Kerwin, and told him that he wished his regiment to take a battery, and that it was to be a desperate charge. He also gave him instructions how to do it. After he had done so, he turned around to give some instructions to one of his orderlies. I am pretty sure he intended to accompany this regiment in the charge, but before he turned around they started off, and, instead of obeying their orders, they went through without stopping to Harper's Ferry.

Question. In your opinion, was the retreat from Winchester orderly, and was the public property of all description properly cared for?

Answer. It was orderly until we were fired upon on Monday morning. After that the portion that I saw (the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry) was not orderly. I went through with that regiment. The property was cared for the best that could be done at that time.

Question. Do you think it was practicable to have brought away from Winchester the field guns, or any portion of them?

Answer. I do not think it was practicable, because they would have made so much noise as to have attracted the enemy's attention.

Question. If you had had field guns with you, would they have facilitated the retreat, in driving the enemy off, keeping him at bay, or otherwise?

Answer. Yes, sir.

By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. Was there any disorder in the retreat other than in the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry?

Answer. I did not see any other.

By the COURT:

Question. How did the infantry conduct themselves in the engagement on Monday morning?

Answer. As far as I observed, they conducted themselves very well.

Question. When you saw the First New York Cavalry charging up the road, was Colonel McReynolds with you, and did he see the movement?

Answer. Colonel McReynolds was not with me at that time; I joined him afterward. I do not know whether he saw them or not.

Capt. F. A. PALMER, Eighteenth Connecticut, a witness called by the court, being duly sworn, answers:

By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. Were you a member of General Milroy's staff during the recent attack on Winchester and the retreat from that place?

Answer. I was.

Question. During the retreat from Winchester, did you carry any orders or instructions to Colonel McReynolds, commanding Third Brigade of General Milroy's division? If so, what were they?

Answer. I carried orders from General Milroy for Colonel McReynolds during the engagement on Monday morning, but was unable to find him. These orders were for him to hasten up as soon as possible, as it would not do for us to contend any longer. The idea was that we could not hold the enemy any longer in check for his brigade to come up. At the same time, there was an inquiry embodied in the order as to why he did not come up, as previously ordered by General Milroy in person.

By the COURT:

Question. Did you see any portion of Colonel McReynolds' brigade when you went to carry to him the orders of General Milroy?

Answer. I saw a detachment of the First New York Cavalry, commanded by Major Adams. I cannot state the number. I inquired of Major Adams where Colonel McReynolds could be found. He replied that he did not know; that he had sent two orderlies to find him, but had not succeeded. I proceeded down the road toward Winchester to find Colonel McReynolds, until I came to a road that turns to the east, down which I had a view of at least half a mile, and where I had a view of the surrounding country, but I did not see Colonel McReynolds or any portion of his brigade. As I looked toward Winchester, I saw advancing from that place, I suppose, two sections of artillery, and at the same time I heard what I supposed was a signal gun fired from the direction of Winchester, and I hurried back to General Milroy, and reported to him that I was unable to find Colonel McReynolds.

Question. Did you hear any expressions of impatience about the delay of Colonel McReynolds to come up with his brigade, as ordered by General Milroy? If so, what were they, and where?

Answer. When I told General Milroy that I could not find Colonel McReynolds, and that the enemy was coming up with artillery, he said, "I must not attempt to

fight any longer, and wonder why Colonel McReynolds disobeyed my orders and did not come up." We all thought we were fighting at that time simply to give Colonel McReynolds' brigade time to come up or pass by.

Question. Did you inform General Milroy that re-enforcements to the enemy were coming up? If so, what orders did he give upon the receipt of your information?

Answer. I informed him that re-enforcements were coming up. He replied, "We must retreat;" and cautioned his men to fall back in good order, and not like damned cowards. We did retreat immediately, in good order, until we reached the Martinsburg road. There were only three regiments under the general's immediate command.

The court then adjourned to meet at 11 a. m. September 1, 1863.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1863.

The court met pursuant to above order.

Present, all the members and the judge-advocate.

The testimony given yesterday by Major Adams and Lieutenant Spooner was read over to them, and corrected.

The testimony given yesterday by Capt. F. A. Palmer was read over to him, and corrected, and his examination continued.

By the COURT:

Question. Could any more public property have been saved at Winchester than was saved; if so, by what measure? Could any better route for retreat have been chosen than the one you took? Could the retreat have been made at a better time than it was made; if so, at what time could it have been conducted in a better manner than it was conducted; if so, in what manner?

Answer. With reference to the public property, I answer no. As to the route, I am sure, from what I have learned since, that we could not have come out by any other. At the time I thought that to be the only course we could pursue. As to the time of retreat, I do not know or think that it could have been made at a better time. We moved out as soon as arrangements were completed after the council of war. As to the manner, I can say that the retreat was conducted in the most perfect manner, the column in good order, until the advance was fired upon. In my opinion, the retreat would have been successful, and exactly as General Milroy designed, if Colonel McReynolds had obeyed orders, kept the Martinsburg road, and followed the head of the column, instead of turning to the right, which was a direct violation of orders. I think nearly the entire loss of our men was caused by his disobedience of orders. As the advance was fired upon when the general and staff were near the middle of the column, the general, having heard the firing in the advance, started to move forward. Some member of the staff remarked, "There is Colonel McReynolds;" some one else said it was not him. The general directed me to ascertain if it was. I found that it was him, and so reported to the general. He replied, "He ought not to be here," and started toward him. On reaching him, the general said to him, in my presence, "You ought to be at the head of your brigade; come right on up the road; advance as soon and as fast as possible," or words to that effect. The colonel said, "I will see, or attend to that," or something of that nature. The general then galloped forward, and in about five minutes was engaging the enemy. The engagement lasted nearly an hour, during which time no information was received from Colonel McReynolds by General Milroy, excepting what was brought by a member of the general's staff, who reported him separated from his command, and half a mile from the Martinsburg road.

Question. Could not the retreat have been made on the 12th or 13th much better, and with more safety to the command and public property than when it was made?

Answer. I think it might.

Question. Were the orders of Major-General Milroy for the retreat implicitly obeyed by the commanders of the First and Second Bri-

gades, and did those brigades retreat by the route and in the manner designated by him?

Answer. So far as my knowledge of the orders go, they did comply with them.

Question. Were the orders to the Third Brigade for the retreat different from those to the First and Second Brigades?

Answer. No, sir; not that I am aware of.

Question. When it was observed that the Third Brigade was not doing what it had been directed to do, what orders did Major-General Milroy give or send to it?

Answer. The first order that I know of his sending to the Third Brigade was that sent by me, which I could not deliver, because I could not find Colonel McReynolds. I don't know that there were any other orders sent to the Third Brigade.

Question. When the command of Major-General Milroy evacuated Winchester, what persons, besides citizens of the place, were left there?

Answer. That I could not tell; my knowledge is not sufficient. I knew that no hospital patients were taken with us.

Question. Do you know of any general order having been given for the government of the whole of General Milroy's command, on its retreat from Winchester to Harper's Ferry?

Answer. No: I can't say that I know of any orders other than those I have stated.

Lieut. Col. W. A. MCKELLIP, Sixth Maryland Infantry, a witness called by the court, being duly sworn, says:

By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. What regiment do you belong to? Were you present with your regiment during the retreat from Winchester?

Answer. I belong to the Sixth Maryland Infantry. I was present.

Question. To your knowledge, were any regiments of the Third Brigade engaged in the fight on Monday morning, June 15, 1863?

Answer. No, sir; they were not. They were under fire from two guns placed on the right side of the Martinsburg road, about 600 yards in front of us. We were in rear of the division in marching out of the forts. The brigade consisted of the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry and my own regiment, and the First New York Cavalry. We filed off the Martinsburg road about 3 miles from Winchester. At that time we were up with the rest of the column. Colonel McReynolds was with the brigade at that time. I heard and repeated the order to "file right," and the men were cautioned to keep closed, and step off promptly. We moved, then, to a stone wall, that was running from the road, and facing toward the battery that was firing on us. In forming line of battle there, the men had closed up too much, and there was a little confusion; that is, it was necessary to take ground to the left. While in the act of dressing the left wing of the regiment, the command was given, "By the right flank, march!" We moved on, then, in quick time, and in perfect order, until we reached the Winchester railroad, and there a battery opened on us. We moved to the railroad and halted, the battery in the meantime playing on us. From there we passed through the tunnel or arch, and down by a ravine, that protected us from the enemy's battery. When we got to the house that stands on the left-hand side, a great many of the regiment in advance of us went into the yard and buildings, and when my regiment came up I posted myself at the gate, and gave orders that none of our men should go inside, and none were allowed to go in. From that point the regiment in advance of us (the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania) ceased to be an organized regiment. In front of that house we filed right some 200 yards into a field. The colonel went in front of the regiment, and gave the command, "By the left flank, guide center." We moved up the crest of that hill in line of battle. There we found the enemy in position, with artillery, and too strong for us to cope with. We passed away by the right flank, and fell back almost in a direct line toward the main fort at Winches-

ter, to a point where there was a heavily wooded ridge. At the time we left the crest of the hill, the colonel, major, and myself considered that our case was a hopeless one, as far as getting away from that battle-field in good order was concerned, left, as we were, by ourselves. We did come off, though, as a regiment, with every company organized, and with every commissioned officer that went to Winchester, save one. Then we passed up this heavily wooded ridge, where we found a great many men from other regiments of our division, the great majority of them belonging to the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania. I asked them to what regiments they belonged, and where they were going, and where their officers were. To all of which they answered they did not know (except as to their regiments). I think there were several hundred of these men. I ordered them to fall into column with us, and they generally rallied into my regiment. Company I, Fourteenth Massachusetts Artillery (Captain Martins), had joined us, and had officers with it; they behaved well, and marched through in good order. From that point we crossed the Opequon, at the "burned factory," and then took the road to Harper's Ferry. We flanked Charlestown, leaving it on the left, and represented ourselves from there on as the advance guard of Hooker's army, and inquired for Berryville, instead of Harper's Ferry. Our regiment arrived at Harper's Ferry at 8 or 9 o'clock that night.

By the COURT:

Question. Who gave the order which caused the infantry of your brigade to file to the right off the Martinsburg road?

Answer. I cannot answer positively.

Question. When the disorganization of the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania became apparent to you, did you see any of the officers attempting to restore order and reform the regiment?

Answer. The disorganization of their regiment seemed to be caused by the great thirst of the men, who were seeking water. I did not; I was otherwise engaged.

Question. What persons other than citizens of Winchester were left there by the division of Major-General Milroy when it evacuated that place?

Answer. I do not know.

Question. At what time and place did you last see Colonel McReynolds on the morning of the retreat?

Answer. The last time I saw him was after we crossed the Opequon, when he with several others came up, and passed near our regiment. This was about 7 o'clock in the morning, I think, and after the fighting that morning was over.

Question. Did Colonel McReynolds stop to give any orders, or was any communication had with him by any officer of your regiment? State what occurred.

Answer. There was no communication, excepting that I think he was hailed by us. There was nothing else occurred. He was riding rapidly up the Harper's Ferry road.

Question. When and where did you last see him on or near the battle-field?

Answer. I have a distinct recollection of seeing him when we filed out of the Martinsburg road, and afterward my impression is that he was in the rear of the brigade. I do not know how far; in the direction of a chimney; this was while my regiment was behind the stone wall.

Lieut. Col. Donn Piatt, U. S. Volunteers, chief of General Schenck's staff, appeared before the court with the following message from Maj. Gen. R. C. Schenck, U. S. Volunteers:

"Mr. PRESIDENT: I am instructed by Major-General Schenck to inform the court that, although he received a summons to appear as a witness some days since, being prevented by an accident from attending promptly in response, he never received a copy of the order

convening the court until last night. He was surprised to find, on reading the order, that he is a party whose conduct is to be investigated, and, under the circumstances, proposes, without disrespect to the court, to occupy the time between this and noon to-morrow in preparing for the extraordinary position in which he is placed."

To this message the court returned the following reply:

"COURT OF INQUIRY,
"*Washington, September* 1, 1863—1.30 p. m.

"Maj. Gen. R. C. SCHENCK, U. S. Volunteers:

"SIR: I am directed by the court of inquiry to inform you that you have been duly summoned before them as a witness; that they are now waiting to receive your testimony, and that your presence is required without delay.

"I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
"ROBERT N. SCOTT,
"*Captain Fourth U. S. Infantry, Judge-Advocate.*"

At 2.30 p. m. no response had been received from General Schenck, (who was in the city), and the court adjourned, for want of witnesses, to meet at 11 a. m. September 2, 1863.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1863.

Court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, all the members and the judge-advocate.

The testimony given yesterday by Lieutenant-Colonel McKellip was read over to him, corrected, and he made the following explanation:

In addition to the loss of 1 commissioned officer, as stated, I will add, that our chaplain and assistant surgeon were captured. In reference to the disorganization of the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, I mean to say, that they had dwindled down very much, for the reason I afterward stated. In explanation of the loss in our regiment, I wish to state that it was owing to the march on Saturday from Berryville, which was very severe; we marched that day some 30 miles. The loss of sleep on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday nights, and the hard march of Monday, completely exhausted my men, and those who fell out of the ranks from exhaustion were picked up by rebel cavalry, and that was our principal loss in the retreat, and amounted to some 130 men, including our loss at the Opequon.

Capt. W. A. POWELL, First Virginia Cavalry, a witness called by the court, being duly sworn, says:

By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. What was your position on General Milroy's staff during the recent attack on, and retreat from, Winchester?

Answer. Chief engineer.

Question. What do you know of the reconnaissance made by Captain Morgan, of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, on Sunday, the 14th of June, 1863?

Answer. I saw Captain Morgan go out on the Pughtown road on Sunday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock. Some time after noon, I saw him come back on the Romney road. He came into the main fort, and reported to General Milroy that he had made a reconnaissance, and there was no enemy out there, and no indications of the enemy. When Captain Morgan was returning, I saw him before he got to our pickets, and I saw that he had no flankers out. This is all I know about Captain Morgan.

By the COURT:

Question. Please state the condition of the work occupied by Battery L, Fifth U. S. Artillery, when it was taken.

Answer. The work occupied by that battery was not completed; two traverses were to be put up, and also a flank to one of the lunettes. The woods in front of this outwork were being felled on Saturday up to the time that the enemy made the attack. It was my intention to clear the country in front of all the batteries of all the timber, at least 1,500 yards in advance. This had been done to all the batteries and outworks excepting where Battery L was, and I had to stop work there on Saturday on account of the general needing the men. If this timber had been cut down, the rebels would not have secured their position in front of that battery.

Question. Could the retreat have been made on the Berryville road? What do you know of the forces of the enemy on that road?

Answer. On Saturday afternoon, between 5 and 6 o'clock, I saw the rebels in large force crossing from the Sinsinsa road to the Berryville road, and across that to a strip of woods that extended up to Redbud Creek. They seemed to have established their lines there from the Sinsinsa and Berryville roads to the Millwood road. Previous to this, and during the afternoon, I saw small parties of the enemy going in the same direction, who did not seem to return. Those forces I believe to have been Longstreet's, and I do not believe that we could have retreated by that road.

Question. When was the field work commenced in which Battery L was posted?

Answer. Some time in May, 1863. I think it was some few days after the middle of the month.

Question. If this field work was deemed of importance to the defense of Winchester, why was it not commenced sooner?

Answer. Because we had not sufficient men to make the necessary details.

The judge-advocate then informed the court that the next witness he wished to call was Major-General Schenck, but that he was not in attendance.

The court directed the judge-advocate to address the following to General Schenck:

"COURT OF INQUIRY ROOMS, No. 212 F STREET,
"*September* 2, 1863—12.30 p. m.

"Maj. Gen. R. C. SCHENCK, U. S. Volunteers,
"*Willard's Hotel:*

"SIR: I am directed by the court of inquiry to ask whether you are prevented from attending to-day, and to inform you that they are waiting to receive your testimony.

"I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
"ROBERT N. SCOTT,
"*Captain Fourth U. S. Infantry, Judge-Advocate.*"

Immediately after the above was dispatched, the following was received:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
"*Washington, September* 2, 1863.

"Brig. Gen. W. F. BARRY, U. S. Volunteers,
"*President of Court of Inquiry, Washington, D. C.:*

"SIR: The Secretary of War desires that you release Major-General Schenck from attendance before the court of which you are president, as soon as practicable.

"I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
"E. D. TOWNSEND,
"*Assistant Adjutant-General.*"

In compliance with this communication, General Schenck was released from attendance as a witness.

Lieut. Col. J. LOWRY MCGEE, Third Virginia Cavalry, a witness called by the court, being duly sworn, says:

By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. What was your position on General Milroy's staff during the recent attack on, and retreat from, Winchester?

Answer. I was acting as inspector-general of his division.

Question. What orders or instructions, if any, did you deliver to Colonel McReynolds, commanding officer of the Third Brigade, after the retreat was determined on, and before it commenced?

Answer. I did not give him any orders or instructions.

Question. During the retreat, what orders or instructions, if any, did you carry or attempt to carry to Colonel McReynolds?

Answer. I was ordered by General Milroy to go to the rear, and order Colonel McReynolds and all other troops to pass to the left of where the engagement was going on, and I was ordered to hasten them by. I passed to the rear some three-fourths of a mile, and saw stragglers along the road, of whom I inquired for Colonel McReynolds. I heard nothing of him until I got to a run across the road, about three-quarters of a mile from the battle-ground, where I learned that some troops had filed to the west of the road. I started in that direction, probably half a mile from the Martinsburg road. I came to the First New York Cavalry. I found Major Adams, and inquired if he knew anything of Colonel McReynolds. He replied that he had been hunting him for the last half hour, and could get no tidings of him. He said he had sent two orderlies, one of whom had returned, and the other had not. He asked me then if I had any orders. He was then just in rear of the One hundred and sixteenth Ohio, and I ordered him to follow that regiment. I then passed on to the One hundred and sixteenth Ohio; saw Colonel Washburn, and gave him the direction he should march in, and told him that if he should become separated from the command, our object was to go to Charlestown, and that he should take that direction. I told him that the First New York Cavalry would be under his command. I could not find Colonel McReynolds at all. I inquired of the commanding officers of four regiments, one of which belonged to his command, and none of them could tell me where he was, or had seen him since the fight commenced. I only found one regiment of his brigade, and that was the First New York Cavalry.

By the COURT:

Question. Do you know personally of any orders having been sent by others from General Milroy to Colonel McReynolds? If so, please state what they were.

Answer. The general gave instructions to some three other staff officers in my presence to go to Colonel McReynolds and other troops who might be in the rear, and instruct them to hurry past; that he was only fighting there to allow them to pass. I heard him tell Lieutenant McCracken to go and see if he could find Colonel McReynolds. I do not think he gave him any orders to carry to him. This was early in the engagement. When we first heard the firing, I was with the general, at about the center of the Second Brigade, where we saw Colonel McReynolds, who was not with his own command. The general asked him where his command was, or how it was, or something of that kind. He replied, I think, that it was "all right." The general said, "You ought to be with your brigade." This conversation may have occurred just before the firing commenced. Just before we left Colonel McReynolds, the firing had commenced, and General Milroy said, "Hurry up your brigade, colonel." Colonel McReynolds then started to the rear, and we started to the front, and I saw nothing more of him until we got to Harper's Ferry.

Question. How long was the fight maintained for the purpose of allowing Colonel McReynolds' forces to come up and pass by?

Answer. I don't know how much longer. I should think, though, at least thirty minutes; about as long again as it would have lasted otherwise.

Question. Did you report the result of your inquiries for Colonel McReynolds to Major-General Milroy? If so, what was done after you made your report?

Answer. Before I returned from my search after Colonel McReynolds, an orderly came to me from the general, stating they (meaning our force) had given up the fight, and were retreating. He told me that I should direct the troops to go still farther to the west of the road, and join him as rapidly as possible. I went with the troops then until I came in sight of the First Brigade; Colonel Klunk was the senior officer there then, and I left him in command of the whole. We could see the First Brigade very distinctly then, probably three-quarters of a mile distant, and I ordered Colonel Klunk to join it as rapidly as possible. I told him I would join the general at once, and ask him to wait for him. I immediately reported to the general that I had been unable to find Colonel McReynolds, and reported the facts of my search. I reported the four regiments that I had found in good condition, and told the general that they were very near, and we had better halt until they came up. The general called General Elliott, Colonel Keifer, and several other officers about him, gave them the substance of my report, and suggested that they halt there. They were unanimous, I believe, in opposition to that suggestion. The general consented, and moved on.

Question. How far in the rear of the main body of the troops was Colonel McReynolds' brigade when the firing alluded to commenced; and was his brigade in good order, or together, and was it in the position the commanding general designed it should be at that time?

Answer. They were at the regular interval from the Second Brigade; to the best of my knowledge, the brigade was where General Milroy designed they should be, and they were marching in good order.

Question. What persons other than resident citizens of Winchester were left behind there when the place was evacuated?

Answer. Some sutlers, wounded men, surgeons, and hospital attendants, and some officers' wives.

Question. Was it, in your opinion, necessary and proper that these persons should be left at Winchester?

Answer. It was my opinion that it was necessary to leave the sick and wounded, and the surgeons and attendants. It was very proper, I thought, for the officers to leave their wives, under the circumstances.

Question. If General Milroy had halted his command, as he proposed, in order to wait for the other column, it would probably have brought on another battle?

Answer. I don't think it would.

The court was then closed for deliberation, pending which, the following note was received (at 2 p. m.), viz:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
"*Washington, September 2*, 1863.

"General BARRY:

"SIR: The intention of the Secretary's order of this morning, in regard to General Schenck, was not properly conveyed in my note of this morning. It was that General Schenck should be released from attendance on the court to-day; he will be present to-morrow.

"I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
"E. D. TOWNSEND,
"*Assistant Adjutant-General.*"

The court then adjourned to meet at 11 a. m. September 3, 1863.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

SEPTEMBER 3, 1863.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, all the members and the judge-advocate.

The testimony given yesterday by Captain Powell was read over to him, and corrected.

The president of the court then submitted the following order, which he had received since adjournment of yesterday:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 394. } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, September 2*, 1863.

* * * * * * *

VI. Paragraph VIII, of Special Orders, No. 346, from this Department, appointing a court of inquiry to investigate the facts and circumstances connected with the evacuation of Winchester, is amended as follows:

Instead of the following words, "The court will report whether the orders of the General-in-Chief in regard to the evacuation of Winchester were complied with; and, if not, by whom they were disobeyed. It will also report whether the retreat of the command was properly conducted, and the public property suitably cared for; and, if not, what officer or officers were in fault," the following will be substituted: "The court will inquire into, and report, the facts and circumstances in regard to the evacuation of Winchester."

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Maj. Gen. R. C. Schenck was again summoned to appear as a witness before the court, the summons being delivered through Lieut. Col. Donn Piatt, his chief of staff, who was present on his behalf.

Lieutenant-Colonel Piatt replied to this summons as follows, viz:

"Mr. PRESIDENT: General Schenck, relieved from attendance as a witness yesterday, returned from Baltimore this morning, proposing to offer himself as a witness, if the court wish yet to examine him, if, in so doing, he forfeits no right to appear as a party interested in the investigation, proposing as he does to summon certain witnesses and have them examined. General Schenck, if the court determines to examine him as a witness, asks two hours to examine the telegrams and orders connected with this investigation."

The court was then closed for deliberation, and, being opened, Col. Donn Piatt was directed by the court to inform General Schenck that the court would adjourn until 11 a. m. to-morrow, to give him the time asked for, and to inform him that at that hour they would await his presence before them as a witness.

Appendices E and F were read to the court by the judge-advocate, and filed in evidence.

The court then adjourned to meet at 11 a. m. September 4, 1863.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1863.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, all the members.

Maj. Gen. R. C. Schenck, U. S. Volunteers, was called as a witness by the court. Before being sworn, he submitted the following request, viz:

"The modification which has been made of the order convening and instructing this court, a copy of which has been furnished me by the judge-advocate, requires that the court shall 'inquire into, and report the facts and circumstances in regard to the evacuation of Winchester,' thus, having only to return to the President, for his consideration, the testimony taken.

"As Winchester, and the troops there stationed under Major-General Milroy, were, at the time of the evacuation, within my department and command, I am necessarily one of the parties especially concerned in so broad and comprehensive an investigation.

"I therefore respectfully request, and ask the court now to decide, that besides testifying myself, I shall be permitted, as my right, to have such other witnesses as I may indicate summoned and examined, and especially Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief of the Army, and Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, and that I have the right also to cross-examine any of the witnesses.

"ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
"*Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.*"

The court was then closed for deliberation on this communication, and, on being again opened, the following answer was made to General Schenck:

"The court will summon such witnesses as it may deem necessary, but it cannot say, at this time, what witnesses will be required.

"While all question of 'right' is denied, the court sees no objection to granting Major-General Schenck the same privileges that were accorded to Major-General Milroy."

The decision of the court in reference to General Milroy, as recorded on page 7 of these proceedings, was read to General Schenck by the judge-advocate.

Maj. Gen. R. C. SCHENCK, U. S. Volunteers, was then duly sworn, and answered as follows, viz:

By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. Were the troops at Winchester under your command at the time that place was evacuated, in June last?

Answer. They were within my command.

Question. How long had those troops been under your command?

Answer. Since the 22d of December, 1862.

Question. What orders or instructions did you receive from the General-in-Chief in reference to the holding or evacuation of Winchester?

Answer. The question of occupying Winchester with any considerable force had been frequently a subject of conversation between the General-in-Chief and myself, and we differed somewhat in opinion in regard to such occupation. He appeared to think that nothing but a small force for picket duty, or as an outpost, should be kept at Winchester. I was of opinion that any such small force, in so advanced a position, would always be liable to be cut off, even by such rebel force, or a detachment from it, as we knew to be always in the Shenandoah Valley. One of the principal duties assigned to me was the protection of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, not only within the limits of my department proper, but all the way to the Ohio River. My policy was not to permit the railroad to lie along or to constitute the front, toward the enemy, of the country to be guarded, but to keep it in the rear of a strip of country in advance of it, in direction of the enemy. Thus I would cover and secure my means for the transfer and concentration of troops, and for the trans-

portation of supplies, which I could not do if this line of communication and transportation were in advance on my front and at all times liable to be cut by the enemy. I did not believe that any number of pickets stationed immediately on and scattered along the road itself would insure its protection, and especially against cavalry raids, which we had most and constantly to apprehend. I had no cavalry force in number or condition equal to that mounted force with which the enemy were threatening us, otherwise I might have relied in some greater degree on that resource. These views I consider especially applicable to that portion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad most approachable from the Shenandoah Valley, and the valleys of Lost River, Cacapon, Patterson Creek, and New Creek beyond, and that part of Loudoun County immediately east of the Blue Ridge. On this account, I always advised, and, so far as my command was concerned, preferred to cover that large bend of the railroad toward the north by a line of occupation to be held with some considerable force, extending along what may be regarded as the chord of that semicircle. For this purpose, I thought there should not only be, as there has constantly been, a pretty strong force kept at New Creek, but that Romney and Winchester should be occupied, and that as strong a force as General Heintzelman could afford should be kept at Leesburg. These points, and especially Winchester, were the keys to the approaches north. General Halleck frequently repeated his suggestions and advice, in conformity with his own views, that Winchester should be occupied only as an advanced outpost, but I adhered, and, as I still think, rightly, to my own idea, and that the more in the case of Winchester, because there being no railroad communication left with that position, it was not within easy supporting distance in case of any such raids as we had reason to apprehend, and any small force kept there would, therefore, I thought, be inevitably lost. These views of mine, however, were held and expressed with reference to the known and probable force of the enemy kept continuously in the Valley, and had not any reference to the movement of any large and overwhelming force of the enemy, such as Lee's army, or any considerable portion of it. In this connection, I refer to telegrams from General Halleck to myself, dated 5th of January, 30th of April, and 8th of May, 1863. General Halleck, in view of this difference of opinion between us, which was always pleasantly discussed, did not, as I understood him, and as the communications will show, ever peremptorily order or insist upon the abandonment of Winchester. On the 8th of June, 1863, General Halleck sent me a telegram, recommending me, on account of an apprehended raid of cavalry massing by the enemy at Culpeper, to mass and concentrate my troops along the railroad, exposing no large force in advance. When that telegram arrived in Baltimore, I was absent from my headquarters, in the State of Delaware, within my department. On the 9th of June, Lieut. Col. Donn Piatt, my chief of staff, telegraphed me at Dover, informing me of this communication from General Halleck, and asking what points for concentration General Halleck had suggested to me. I immediately replied to Lieutenant-Colonel Piatt on that same day (the 9th), stating, among other things, that General Halleck had never indicated points of concentration, and directing him to ask General Halleck if he had points to suggest, informing him also that I would return to Baltimore by 4 o'clock in the morning. I did so return to Baltimore the morning of the 10th of June. I found that Lieutenant-Colonel Piatt had sent a telegram in my name, as directed on the 9th, asking General Halleck if his knowledge of rebel movements enabled him to suggest the better points on the railroad to concentrate, and informing him of the number of my troops respectively at Harper's Ferry, Frederick, Winchester, Martinsburg, Romney, and New Creek, and stating that the troops at Winchester could fall back to Harper's Ferry or Martinsburg. To this dispatch no reply was received from General Halleck until the 11th of June, when I received his telegram, dated at noon of that day, advising that "the Winchester troops, excepting enough to serve as an outpost, should be withdrawn to Harper's Ferry." These are all the communications, I believe, that I ever received from General Halleck in regard to the abandonment of Winchester, in whole or in part, and they were, as will be seen, not in the form of orders, but suggestions, rather. The telegrams attached hereto being referred to, will make my answer to this question connected and complete.

[Telegrams.]

"WASHINGTON, *January* 5, 1863.

"General SCHENCK, *Baltimore:*

"No attempt should be made to hold Winchester against a large force of the enemy, but use it simply as an outpost, as advised in our conversation a day or two ago. Isolated posts and columns are too liable to be cut off.

* * * * * * *

"H. W. HALLECK,
"*General-in-Chief.*"

"WASHINGTON, D. C., *April* 30, 1863.

"Major-General SCHENCK,
"*Baltimore:*

"If you want more troops in the west, and at Harper's Ferry, why do you leave so large a force at Winchester? As I have often repeated to you verbally and in writing, that is no place to fight a battle. It is merely an outpost, which should not be exposed to an attack in force.

"H. W. HALLECK,
"*General-in-Chief.*"

"WASHINGTON, *May* 8, 1863.

"Major-General SCHENCK,
"*Baltimore:*

* * * * * * *

"You will maintain only a small force at Winchester, as an outpost, and employ the remainder of Milroy's troops for the protection of the railroad and operations against the enemy in Western Virginia.

* * * * * * *

"H. W. HALLECK,
"*General-in-Chief.*"

"WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 8, 1863.

"Major-General SCHENCK,
"*Baltimore:*

"The indications are that the enemy is massing about 12,000 cavalry and artillery in Culpeper County for a raid. Deserters say the men have been given to understand that it is to be a long and desperate one.

"I can only repeat the recommendation, so often made to you, to mass your troops more in convenient places for rapid and concerted operations, holding railroad bridges only with small detachments, in block-houses, and exposing no large force in advanced positions, where they are liable to be cut off.

"We probably shall not know the direction or intention of this raid till it is actually in motion. Hence the necessity of keeping your forces well in hand for a sudden movement.

"H. W. HALLECK,
"*General-in-Chief.*"

"BALTIMORE, *June* 9, 1863.

"Major-General SCHENCK,
"*Dover, Del.:*

"Halleck telegraphs: 'Expose no large force in advanced positions, where it is liable to be cut off.'

"I understand this refers to Winchester, and we have other telegrams to the same effect. What points for concentration does Halleck suggest as the proper ones? As Stuart's force is mounted, and ours infantry, the query is important. Does he mean that we should occupy Martinsburg, Harper's Ferry, and Point of Rocks?

"DONN PIATT,
"*Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief of Staff.*"

"DOVER, DEL., *June* 9, 1863.

"Lieut. Col. DONN PIATT,
"*Chief of Staff:*

"Halleck has never indicated points of concentration. Maryland Heights, of course, is one; any other must be somewhat determined by circumstances. Confer with Kelley and Milroy. Be slow about leaving Winchester, but not too slow. Frederick City may become very important if any crossing be attempted east of Harper's Ferry. I will be home by 4 to-morrow morning. Ask Halleck if he has any points to suggest.

"ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
"*Major-General.*"

"BALTIMORE, MD., *June* 9, 1863.

"Major-General HALLECK,
"*General-in-Chief:*

"Does your knowledge of rebel movements enable you to suggest the better points on the railroad to concentrate?

"I have at Point of Rocks and Frederick, 3,400 men; at Harper's Ferry, 6,300; at Winchester, 6,900; at Martinsburg, 3,000; at Romney, 2,300; at New Creek, 2,400. Troops at Winchester can fall back now to Harper's Ferry, in face of enemy, [or] to Martinsburg. Force at Romney can fall back to Green Spring.

"ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
"*Major-General, Commanding.*"

"WAR DEPARTMENT, *June* 11, 1863—12 m.

"Major-General SCHENCK:

"Harper's Ferry is the important place. Winchester is of no importance other than as a lookout. The Winchester troops, excepting enough to serve as an outpost, should be withdrawn to Harper's Ferry. The troops at Martinsburg should also be ready to fall back to Harper's Ferry. No large amount of supplies should be left in any exposed position.

"H. W. HALLECK,
"*General-in-Chief.*"

Question. What orders or instructions did you communicate to Maj. Gen. R. H. Milroy in reference to holding or evacuating Winchester?

Answer. On the night of the 9th of June, I sent Lieutenant-Colonel Piatt, my chief of staff, and also Brig. Gen. Daniel Tyler, to visit Harper's Ferry, Winchester, Romney, Martinsburg, and other points within the commands of Major-General Milroy, who was at Winchester, and of General Kelley, whose division was stationed on the railroad, with instructions to ascertain and report the exact condition of things, and directing my chief of staff to act in some degree at his discretion, according as the necessities might seem to be, and to keep me constantly informed. On the next day I received from Lieutenant-Colonel Piatt the following dispatch:

"WINCHESTER, *June* 10, 1863.

"Major-General SCHENCK:

"Matters look well here, excepting the cavalry. You can say to the General-in-Chief that we are ready for the rebels, should they come. Had we not better go on to Romney? Do you need Woodhull? He is leaving.

"DONN PIATT,
"*Lieutenant-Co onel, and Chief of Staff.*"

I would here state that I had directed this officer to proceed immediately to Winchester, as he did, without any delay at Harper's Ferry or Martinsburg, Winchester being the chief point of interest. On the 9th, I had received the following telegrams from Brig. Gen. B. F. Kelley, viz:

"HARPER'S FERRY, *June* 9, 1863.

"Lieut. Col. DONN PIATT,
"*Chief of Staff:*

"I have no news from the Valley later than I reported, and that was that Jones had left the Valley, going toward Culpeper, and that Jenkins was in command above Strasburg. I will send the artillery company to Milroy, as directed.

"B. F. KELLEY,
"*Brigadier-General.*"

"HARPER'S FERRY, *June* 9, 1863.

"Lieut. Col. DONN PIATT,
"*Chief of Staff:*

"A cavalry scout sent yesterday to Snicker's Gap has just returned by way of Wood Grove and Hillsborough, in Loudoun County. Saw no enemy. Learned that a detachment of the First New York Cavalry had a skirmish with Mosby at Salem yesterday, capturing 14 men and 17 horses, including Mosby's private saddle-horse.

"B. F. KELLEY,
"*Brigadier-General.*"

These telegrams from General Kelley to Lieutenant-Colonel Piatt were received by me after the latter had left on the 9th to go to Winchester. On the 10th, I had

again a report from Lieutenant-Colonel Piatt, after he had returned to Harper's Ferry, by telegraph, as follows:

"HARPER'S FERRY, *June* 10, 1863—11 a. m.

"Lieutenant-Colonel CHESEBROUGH,
"*Assistant Adjutant-General:*

"All quiet. Don't believe in raid, but are getting ready for it. Any dispatches, send them here. Go to Winchester this afternoon.

"DONN PIATT,
"*Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief of Staff.*"

And on that same day, I received the following telegram from the Secretary of War:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, *June* 10, 1863—11 a. m.

"Major-General SCHENCK:

"A sharp cavalry engagement between our forces, under Pleasonton, and the rebel forces took place yesterday at Beverly Ford, the details of which have not reached the Department. Pleasonton telegraphs that Stuart designed to have commenced a raid to-day into Maryland, but thinks he has been too much crippled to do so soon.

"E. M. STANTON,
"*Secretary of War.*"

On the 11th, Lieutenant-Colonel Piatt having returned to Winchester, I received from him the following telegram:

"WINCHESTER, *June* 11, 1863—12 m.

"Major-General SCHENCK:

"Just in from inspection of fortifications and troops. All looks fine. Can whip anything the rebels can fetch here. Answer at Martinsburg.

"DONN PIATT,
"*Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief of Staff.*"

I should state here that Lieutenant-Colonel Piatt was then, and is yet by assignment, the assistant inspector-general of the Eighth Army Corps. I received afterward on the same day from Brig. Gen. D. Tyler, from Martinsburg, the following telegram:

"MARTINSBURG, *June* 11, 1863.

"Major-General SCHENCK:

"Left Winchester at 2 p. m. of this p. m. Milroy deserves credit for his fortifications; it will take all of Lee's cavalry and light artillery to whip him out.

"DAN. TYLER,
"*Brigadier-General.*"

On that day also, I received the following telegram from Major-General Milroy:

"WINCHESTER, *June* 11, 1863.

"Major-General SCHENCK:

"I have the place well fortified, and am well prepared to hold it, as General Tyler and Colonel Piatt will inform you, and I can and would hold it, if permitted to do so, against any force the rebels can afford to bring against me, and I exceedingly regret the prospect of having to give it up, and it will be cruel to abandon the loyal people that are in this county to the rebel fiends again.

"R. H. MILROY,
"*Major-General.*"

It was on the 11th that General Halleck's communication, referred to last in my answer to the former question, was received. In relation to the partial withdrawal of the troops from Winchester, I immediately telegraphed that dispatch with instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Piatt, as follows:

"BALTIMORE, *June* 11, 1863—12.40 p. m.

"Lieut. Col. DONN PIATT,
"*Martinsburg:*

"The following just received from Washington:

"'Harper's Ferry is the important place. Winchester is of no importance other

than as a lookout. The Winchester troops, excepting enough to serve as an outpost, should be withdrawn to Harper's Ferry. The troops at Martinsburg should be ready to fall back to Harper's Ferry. No large amount of supplies should be left in any exposed position.

"'H. W. HALLECK,
"'*General-in-Chief.*

"Colonel Piatt will take steps for preparing to carry out carefully and judiciously these instructions of the General-in-Chief. The troops at Romney will also have to be considered in any arrangement for such falling back and concentration. Be ready, but wait for further orders.

"ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
"*Major-General, Commanding.*"

In consequence of these instructions, Lieutenant-Colonel Piatt appears to have sent an order to General Milroy, which I presume is embodied in his testimony, and hence, in the night between the 11th and 12th, or some time in the morning of the 12th, I received from General Milroy the following telegram:

"WINCHESTER, *June* 11, 1863—12 p. m.

"Major-General SCHENCK:

"Have just received an order from Colonel Piatt to immediately take steps to move my command to Harper's Ferry, leaving only a sufficient force for a lookout. I have sufficient force to hold the place safely, but if any portion is withdrawn the balance will be captured in forty-eight hours. All should go or none. Please designate what portion of my forces must be left here for the enemy.

"R. H. MILROY,
"*Major-General.*"

On the 12th, I sent the following dispatch to Lieutenant-Colonel Piatt:

"BALTIMORE, *June* 12, 1863.

"Lieut. Col. DONN PIATT,
"*New Creek, Va.:*

"Copy of your dispatch to General Milroy just received from Captain Woodhull. You have somewhat exceeded my instructions. I directed steps to be taken for preparing to carry out instructions of the General-in-Chief, and added, 'Be ready, but wait for further orders.' I will communicate directly with Milroy.

"ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
"*Major-General, Commanding.*"

Early on the same morning, and at the same time that I sent the last-cited dispatch to Colonel Piatt, I sent the following instructions directly to General Milroy by telegraph:

"BALTIMORE, *June* 12, 1863.

"Maj. Gen. R. H. MILROY,
"*Winchester, Va.:*

"Lieutenant-Colonel Piatt has, I learn by copy of dispatch sent me, which he forwarded to you from Harper's Ferry, misunderstood me, and somewhat exceeded his instructions. You will make all the required preparations for withdrawing, but hold your position in the meantime. Be ready for movement, but wait for further orders. I doubt the propriety of calling in McReynolds' brigade at once. If you should fall back to Harper's Ferry, he will be in part on the way and covering your flank; but use your discretion as to any orders to him. Below I give you a copy of a telegram of the General-in-Chief. Nothing heard since. Give me constant information.

"ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
"*Major-General, Commanding.*"

[Copy of General Halleck's telegram.]

Harper's Ferry is the important place. Winchester is of no importance other than as a lookout. The Winchester troops, excepting enough to serve as an outpost, should be withdrawn to Harper's Ferry. No large amount of supplies should be left in any exposed position.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

On the same morning, I sent a telegram, which I cannot now find on my files to refer to, asking General Milroy as to his means of transportation for getting away from Winchester. To this, on the same day, I received the following reply:

"WINCHESTER, *June* 12, 1863.

"Major-General SCHENCK:

"Telegram received. I can at any time, if not cut off from Martinsburg, have sufficient transportation to take all public stores away from here in six hours.

"R. H. MILROY,
"*Major-General.*"

I received that day also, from Brigadier-General Kelley, at Harper's Ferry, the following telegrams:

"HARPER'S FERRY, *June* 12, 1863.

"Lieutenant-Colonel CHESEBROUGH:

"All quiet this morning. Scouts returned from Hillsborough last night; heard nothing of the enemy. Sent out other scout in Loudoun County this morning.

"B. F. KELLEY,
"*Brigadier-General.*"

'HARPER'S FERRY, *June* 12, 1863.

"Lieutenant-Colonel CHESEBROUGH:

"My cavalry scout just returned from Loudoun County; went as far as Hillsborough; neither saw nor heard of any rebels.

"B. F. KELLEY,
"*Brigadier-General.*"

I had also the following from General Milroy:

"WINCHESTER, *June* 12, 1863.

"Major-General SCHENCK:

"The Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry had a slight skirmish with a rebel cavalry force, about 500, 12 miles from here, on road to Front Royal, this afternoon. The Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, with one section of artillery, had a splendid little skirmish with some 400 rebel cavalry this side of Middletown at the same time. The Thirteenth skirmished with the rebels a short time, and drew them into an ambuscade of the Eighty-seventh and artillery. Eight of the rebels were killed, a number wounded, and 37, including a captain and 2 lieutenants, taken prisoners. No casualties on our side. The enemy are probably approaching in some force. I am entirely ready for them. I can hold this place. Please state specifically whether I am to abandon it or not.

"R. H. MILROY,
"*Major-General.*"

This was the condition of affairs and the state of my information on the 12th of June. I had received nothing from General Halleck on that day, and nothing later than his dispatch, dated at noon on the day before, although I had addressed to him on the 12th the following inquiry by telegraph:

"BALTIMORE, *June* 12, 1863.

"Major-General HALLECK,
"*General-in-Chief:*

"Have you any knowledge or belief that there is any rebel infantry in the Valley or north of the Rappahannock, on this side of the Blue Ridge? There seems to me to be yet only parties of cavalry.

"Kelley's scouts could find no enemy in Loudoun to-day, having gone as far up as Hillsborough.

"ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
"*Major-General, Commanding.*"

On the 13th, I received the following from Colonel Piatt:

"HARPER'S FERRY, *June* 13, 1863—11 a. m.

"Major-General SCHENCK:

"Have received the following dispatches from General Milroy. Am sorry that you interfered with me.

"DONN PIATT,
"*Chief of Staff.*"

"'Colonel PIATT,
"'*Chief of Staff:*

"'A small detachment of First New York encountered a body of rebel cavalry at White Post, supposed to be the advance of force met by Twelfth Pennsylvania on Front Royal road. Two of First New York wounded, and 1 missing. One rebel killed and some wounded. A large rebel wagon train, with strong cavalry force, was discovered on Cedar Creek or Back road this morning. Have sent out heavy scouting parties on Cedar Creek, Front Royal, and Strasburg roads, well supported. Have not yet heard from Berryville. Am perfectly certain of my ability to hold this place.

"'R. H. MILROY,
"'*Major-General.*'"

"'Colonel PIATT,
"'*Chief of Staff:*

"'Enemy have appeared in considerable force on Cedar Creek, Strasburg, and Front Royal roads, and skirmishing going on. Nothing but cavalry appears yet. "Let them come."

"'R. H. MILROY,
"'*Major-General.*'"

The court then adjourned to meet at 12 m. September 5, 1863.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1863.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, all the members and the judge-advocate.

The testimony given yesterday by Major-General Schenck was read over to him, corrected, and his examination resumed, as follows:

On the 13th of June, I received from General Halleck a dispatch, dated 11 a. m., in reply to my inquiry of the day before, whether he had reliable information of rebel infantry being in the Valley. That dispatch is as follows:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, *June* 13, 1863—11 a. m.

"Major-General SCHENCK:

"Our cavalry scouts will probably be in to-day with more reliable information from the Valley.

"H. W. HALLECK,
"*General-in-Chief.*"

I received also, later in that day, the following telegrams, viz:

"WINCHESTER, *June* 13, 1863.

"Major-General SCHENCK:

"Considerable skirmishing with artillery all forenoon. McReynolds was attacked at Berryville this morning; repulsed the enemy, but is falling back on this place, via Smithfield. It is reported that Stuart is crossing the run at Berry's or Snicker's Ferry. I fear the attack is only a feint to cover the great raid.

"R. H. MILROY,
"*Major-General.*"

"HARPER'S FERRY, *June* 13, 1863.

"Lieutenant-Colonel CHESEBROUGH:

"A messenger just from Charlestown reports that the enemy attacked Colonel McReynolds at Berryville this morning, and was repulsed, but that McReynolds subsequently fell back, by way of Smithfield, toward Winchester, and that shortly after he left, the rebel cavalry dashed in and burned the stores. If this is reliable, it would seem as if it was not a movement in force, as they in that case would need all the stores they could get. Have you any information from Heintzelman or Stahel of the approach of the rebels?

"B. F. KELLEY,
"*Brigadier-General.*"

I sent to Lieutenant-Colonel Piatt the following dispatch:

"BALTIMORE, *June* 13, 1863.

"Lieut. Col. DONN PIATT,
"*Chief of Staff, Harper's Ferry:*

"Instruct General Milroy to use great caution, risking nothing unnecessarily, and to be prepared for falling back in good order if over-matched. I rely on your having support afforded him, as far as may be practicable. In the meantime, go on with your concentration of forces. Keep me advised of what is needed. What movement has been made from Romney?

"ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
"*Major-General, Commanding.*"

I sent also to General Milroy these two dispatches:

"BALTIMORE, *June* 13, 1863.

"Maj. Gen. R. H. MILROY,
"*Winchester, Va.:*

"It is some hours since I have heard from you. Is there any new movement or demonstration by the rebels?

"ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
"*Major-General, Commanding.*"

"BALTIMORE, *June* 13, 1863.

"Maj. Gen. R. H. MILROY,
"*Winchester, Va.:*

"Of what rebel regiments were the prisoners you took yesterday? Can you hear of rebel infantry in the Valley?

"ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
"*Major-General, Commanding.*"

My reason for asking General Milroy to what regiments the prisoners he had taken belonged must be obvious. We knew that the rebel General Jones, something like a fortnight before, had left the Valley to join General Lee in front of Fredericksburg, or had gone in that direction, and also that all the infantry of the First Maryland Line and other rebel infantry that were in the Valley had gone to Lee. We knew just what regiments of cavalry the enemy had been long keeping in the Shenandoah Valley, and which Milroy, with his force, had been accustomed to encounter and drive when they approached or threatened Winchester. General Milroy answered this telegram that evening at 9 o'clock, by courier to Martinsburg, but his answer was not received at headquarters until noon of the 14th.

"WINCHESTER, *June* 13, 1863—9 p. m.
"(Via Martinsburg, June 14—11 a. m.)

"Major-General SCHENCK:

"Have been skirmishing; occasionally pretty severe. One battle, in which the enemy were repulsed and his lines broken and scattered by two of the Ohio and one Virginia regiment, assisted by the artillery. We captured some prisoners of a Louisiana brigade, who say they belong to Ewell's, recently Jackson's old corps, and that this corps is all in front us; also Jenkins and Imboden. McReynolds will soon be here. He had a fight with the rebels, and repulsed them before leaving Berryville. He is closely pursued and hard pressed by a heavy body of cavalry. I can hold this place five days if you can relieve me in that time. They will surround, but can't take, my fortifications.

"R. H. MILROY,
"*Major-General.*"

That evening, I also received this telegram from General Kelley:

"HARPER'S FERRY, *June* 13, 1863.

"My scouts to Loudoun County returned. Went as far as Hillsborough: saw no enemy. The rebel citizens in that neighborhood report that General Lee is on his way to drive General Milroy out of Winchester.

"B. F. KELLEY,
"*Brigadier-General.*"

This last telegram from General Kelley contains the first intelligence or report of any kind that I had indicating that Lee or any considerable portion of his force, or any infantry at all, had left the front of Fredericksburg or from east of the Blue Ridge, to advance upon Winchester or into the Valley. I immediately telegraphed Milroy—a telegram which I distinctly recollect, but which, from its not reaching him, seems not to have been preserved or placed on file by the operator; at least I cannot find it. By that telegram I directed him to fall back, fighting, if necessary, and to keep the road to Harper's Ferry, if possible, instead of moving to Martinsburg. My idea had always been that if a concentration was made upon the railroad, it must be on Maryland Heights, and I supposed that General Halleck, when speaking so frequently of Harper's Ferry, meant Maryland Heights. This telegram, I understood, never reached General Milroy, the wires being cut about that time between him and the railroad. It was in cipher, like others, and I have understood was only partly received when the interruption took place. This completes, I believe, the history of the 13th of June.

On the 14th of June, I received the following dispatches, the first being from my aide-de-camp, Captain Woodhull, whom I had sent with General Tyler, and who was at that time serving as General Tyler's assistant adjutant-general:

"MARTINSBURG, *June* 14, 1863—10.50 a. m.

"Major-General SCHENCK:

"A scout has just arrived here from Milroy; left Winchester 11 last night; reports Ewell's cavalry corps in and around Winchester, from 15,000 to 18,000 strong. Jones' and Imboden's forces unknown; also fought yesterday with success, but quite a loss on both sides. Milroy advises Smith to be on guard; he apprehends a raid on Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry.

"MAX WOODHULL,
"*Assistant Adjutant-General.*"

"MARTINSBURG, *June* 14, 1863—11 a. m.

"Major-General SCHENCK:

"General Milroy reports that he was attacked yesterday by General Ewell with from 15,000 to 18,000 men; that he sustained himself. Notifies us to look out for Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg.

"DAN. TYLER,
"*Brigadier-General.*"

"MARTINSBURG, *June* 14, 1863.

"Major-General SCHENCK:

"Captain Boyd has just brought from Winchester the following dispatch to you:

"'WINCHESTER, *June* 13, 1863—10 p. m.

"'Force at Bunker Hill arrived this morning at 6 o'clock. I was sharply engaged with the enemy on last evening; prospect of a general engagement, but will hold this place in spite of fate.

"'R. H. MILROY,
"'*Major-General.*'

"DAN. TYLER,
"*Brigadier-General.*"

I sent the following dispatch to General Tyler, who was then at Martinsburg, from whence communication might be held with General Milroy by courier.

"HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
"*Baltimore, June* 14, 1863.

"Brigadier-General TYLER,
"*Martinsburg, Va.:*

"I repeat, everything must go to Maryland Heights that is possible. Endeavor to communicate this, and urgently, again to Milroy. The enemy appears to have gone by Winchester to the westward, if he is appearing at Martinsburg.

"ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
"*Major-General, Commanding.*"

This telegram I sent in the apprehension that Milroy might not have received my

order to conduct his retreat in the direction of Harper's Ferry. A telegram was also sent at noon on that day to General Tyler, as follows:

"BALTIMORE, *June* 14, 1863—12 m.

"Brigadier-General TYLER,
"*Martinsburg:*

"The general commanding thinks it better that your command should fall back to Harper's Ferry, and, if possible, offer relief to Milroy by the Harper's Ferry and Winchester road. Communicate this by cipher to Milroy.

"By order of Major-General Schenck:

"DONN PIATT,
"*Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief of Staff.*"

On the 14th, about noon, I received also from General Halleck the following:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, *June* 14, 1863—10.30 a. m.

"Major-General SCHENCK:

"It is reported that Longstreet's and Ewell's corps have passed through Culpeper to Sperryville, toward the Valley.

"H. W. HALLECK,
"*General-in-Chief.*"

This appeared to be a further answer to the inquiry which I had made to the General-in-Chief on the 12th, and contained the first and only hint or intimation I had from him that any of Lee's force had gone in the direction of the Valley. Later in the day, I think, I had the two following telegrams from General Halleck and from the President:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, *June* 14, 1863.

"Major-General SCHENCK:

"If you have not executed my orders to concentrate your forces at Harper's Ferry, you will do so immediately. Troops, stores, &c., at New Creek, Grafton, &c., should be carried west the moment danger approaches. Unless there is a more prompt obedience of orders, there must be a change of commanders. See to this immediately.

"H. W. HALLECK,
"*General-in-Chief.*"

"WAR DEPARTMENT, *June* 14, 1863.

"Major-General SCHENCK:

"Get General Milroy from Winchester to Harper's Ferry, if possible. He will be 'gobbled up' if he remains, if he is not already past salvation.

"A. LINCOLN,
"*President United States.*"

By the COURT:

Question. In the dispatch from the General-in-Chief, dated June 14, 1863, that officer states: "If you have not executed my orders to concentrate your forces at Harper's Ferry, you will do so immediately." To what orders does the General-in-Chief refer? He also states in the same telegram, "Unless there is a more prompt obedience of orders, there must be a change of commanders." To what commander or commanders does the general refer; to any at Winchester or elsewhere?

Answer. I suppose to his telegram of the 11th of June, as that is the only communication from him in which he refers to Harper's Ferry or any other place as a point of concentration in case Winchester should be abandoned. But I do not admit that that telegram contains an order, but only advises a partial evacuation of Winchester, leaving enough troops there still to serve as an outpost. I do not know to what commander or commanders General Halleck meant to refer as deserving to be changed, but suppose either General Milroy or myself, or both of us. I remember looking at this sentence when it was received with some such query passing through my mind, but I did not think that it required my attention. I was doing all I could, and suppose that General Halleck, as is often the case with all of us, was a little excited by the news he had heard.

A report of the present condition of General Milroy's division, compiled by Capt. F. A. Palmer, aide-de-camp, was shown to General Schenck (see Appendix G), and he replied:

This was made by my authority, and I believe it to be correct. After this was made, it was found that a still greater number, by, I think, some 200 or 300, could be accounted for; and this, without counting teamsters and other retainers of the camp who escaped with the teams to Harrisburg or went to other points.

By the COURT:

Question. If General Milroy had promptly obeyed your order to him of the 13th day of June, 1863, to leave part of his forces at Winchester and withdraw the residue, what, in your opinion, would have been the result of his doing so upon the part left at Winchester?

Answer. I never instructed General Milroy in my peremptory order of the 13th, or at any other time, to abandon Winchester with a portion of his forces, leaving a part behind.

General Schenck was then asked by the court whether he wished to make any further statements or explanations in reference to the facts and circumstances connected with the evacuation of Winchester. General Schenck replied as follows, viz:

I would never at any time, even with only Jones' and Imboden's forces in the Valley, have recalled a part of the division at Winchester, leaving a small force; and still less, when a part of Lee's army, or the whole of it in force, came down upon the place as they did, to invest it. I would at any time have evacuated Winchester altogether or not at all. Indeed, if I had been free in good time to concentrate all my forces, excepting a guard to be left upon the railroad, in view of an approach in great force, I would have concentrated at Winchester, where I believe I could have held Lee's army in front or outside of the fortifications until Hooker could come up, the main difficulty with Milroy in that connection having been the impossibility, with his division, of manning the whole of the works, which had been repaired and very considerably extended and multiplied since the occupation of the place before he was stationed there.

By the COURT:

Question. Do you know of any instance in which General Milroy disobeyed by neglect or otherwise any order from you relating to the evacuation of Winchester?

Answer. No.

The court then adjourned to meet at 12 m. Monday, September 7, 1863.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1863.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, all the members and the judge-advocate.

The testimony given yesterday by Major-General Schenck was read over to him and corrected. General Schenck then asked and received permission to have the following telegram appear upon the records of the court, viz:

WARRENTON JUNCTION, *June* 12, 1863—7 p. m.

General WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A colored boy captured on the 9th states that Ewell's corps passed through Culpeper on Monday last, on their way to the Valley, and that part of Longstreet's had gone also. A second negro just across the river confirms this statement. I send a reconnaissance to find out the truth.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, etc.

All the testimony having been received that was deemed necessary by the court, the investigation of the facts and circumstances in regard to the evacuation of Winchester was closed.

WILLIAM F. BARRY,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, President.
ROBERT N. SCOTT,
Captain Fourth U. S. Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

APPENDIX A.

Brig. Gen. W. F. BARRY,
Brig. Gen. J. J. ABERCROMBIE, and
Brig. Gen. G. A. DE RUSSY,
Detailed for the Court of Inquiry under Special Orders, No. 346, for the purposes in said order named:

The undersigned, for the purpose of protecting all his rights, privileges, and interests, doth hereby respectfully protest that he should not in his reputation, fame, or person be in any manner whatever injured or affected by the findings of the present court of inquiry, because he says:

That all the officers who compose said court are brigadier-generals, while he is a major-general; and while he cannot but admit that the officers who compose this court are in all respects personally his peers, yet officially they are not so, and he asks that this, his protest, may be made part of the record.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

AUGUST 15, [1863.]

APPENDIX B.

WASHINGTON, *January* 5, 1863.

General SCHENCK, *Baltimore:*

No attempt should be made to hold Winchester against a large force of the enemy, but use it simply as an outpost, as advised in our conversation a day or two ago. Isolated posts and columns are too liable to be cut off.

* * * * * * *

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

—

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March* 16, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore:*

All troops in Western Virginia will be ordered to your command The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company represent that their road about Harper's Ferry is unsafe under General Milroy; can you not put a more competent officer in his place?

I must again call your attention to the importance of constructing block-houses for the defense of railroad bridges.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April* 30, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore:*

If you want more troops in the west and at Harper's Ferry, why do you leave so large a force at Winchester? As I have often repeated to you verbally and in writing, that is no place to fight a battle. It is merely an outpost, which should not be exposed to an attack in force.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

—

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May* 2, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore:*

* * * * * * *

There is every probability against any force of the enemy in front of Milroy; he must be on another stampede.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

—

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May* 8, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore:*

I have just learned that Elliott's cavalry has been sent to Woodstock and Edinburg. They are of no possible use there, excepting to be captured. You will maintain only a small force at Winchester, as an outpost, and employ the remainder of Milroy's troops for the protection of the railroad and operations against the enemy in Western Virginia. For Milroy to attempt operations up the Shenandoah at the present time is utter madness.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

—

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May* 29, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore:*

There are reasons why your forces at Harper's Ferry, in the Shenandoah Valley, and Western Virginia should be on the alert, and prepared for an attack.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

—

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 8, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore:*

The indications are that the enemy is massing about 12,000 cavalry and artillery in Culpeper County, for a raid. Deserters say the men have been given to understand that it is to be a long and desperate one.

I can only repeat the recommendation so often made to you, to mass your troops more in convenient places for rapid and concerted operations, holding railroad bridges only, with small detachments in block-houses, and exposing no large force in advanced positions, where they are liable to be cut off. We probably shall not know

the direction or intention of this raid till it is actually in motion: hence the necessity of keeping your forces well in hand for a sudden movement.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

—

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 11, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore:*

Harper's Ferry is the important place. Winchester is of no importance, other than as a lookout. The Winchester troops, excepting enough to serve as an outpost, should be withdrawn to Harper's Ferry. The troops at Martinsburg should also be ready to fall back on Harper's Ferry. No large amount of supplies should be left in any exposed position.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

—

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 14, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore:*

I have so repeatedly urged you to withdraw your main forces from Winchester, and so recently (the 11th) directed it, that I cannot understand how Milroy could have been left there to be invested. I repeat, you must concentrate on Harper's Ferry, not on Winchester or Martinsburg. If General Milroy does not obey your orders, remove him from command.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

—

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 15, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore:*

Don't fail to put every man not required as vedettes into Harper's Ferry defenses; there must be no delay in this. Detached forces will all be wiped out. Your engineer officer should be at Harper's Ferry, to assist in directing defenses; another will be sent you in a few days. Should the place be besieged, it will soon be relieved.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

—

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 15, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore:*

Don't give General Milroy any command at Harper's Ferry; we have had enough of that sort of military genius. If you have not already done so, send all your small posts and available troops there; that place must be held.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

APPENDIX C.

(For Milroy's report, see pp. 41–52.)

APPENDIX D.

Telegrams submitted to the court by Lieut. Col. Donn Piatt, assistant inspector-general, Eighth Army Corps.

N. B.—The telegrams quoted in full by General Schenck in his testimony have been withdrawn from this appendix, and returned for file to General Schenck's headquarters.

ROBERT N. SCOTT,
Captain Fourth U. S. Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

—

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., June 9, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Dover, Del.:

Halleck telegraphs:

Expose no large force in advanced positions, where it is liable to be cut off.

I understand this refers to Winchester, and we have other telegrams to the same effect. What points for concentration does Halleck suggest as the proper ones? As Stuart's force is mounted, and ours infantry, the query is important. Does he mean that we should occupy Martinsburg, Harper's Ferry, and Point of Rocks?

DONN PIATT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief of Staff.

—

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., June 9, 1863.

Brigadier-General AVERELL,
Weston, Va.:

Letter received; answer by mail to-day. Scammon telegraphs:

From knowledge of force in my front, my opinion is that no part of my force can be sent to Summerville.

Stuart is said to be collecting over 10,000 mounted men at Culpeper, for a raid. It can scarcely be for your region, but it is well to be on the alert.

No more infantry can be spared for the present.

DONN PIATT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief of Staff.

—

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., June 11, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

The following dispatch just received from Milroy:

WINCHESTER,
June 8—8.30 p. m.

Jenkins is still above Strasburg, but the greater part of the rebel cavalry have left the Valley to join Stuart at Culpeper. I learn from various sources that Lee has

mounted the whole of Hood's infantry division. Their cavalry force at Culpeper is probably more than twice 12,000. I would advise that the militia of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Ohio be at once called out, as there is doubtless a mighty raid on foot. A number of foreigners just from Richmond speak of a great movement of troops through Richmond from the south.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

HARPER'S FERRY,
June 13, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK:

Received the following at noon to-day:

Colonel PIATT:

Enemy approaching in strong force. Infantry and artillery on Strasburg pike. Elliott pitching into them. Any extra star very much in the way; ought to be there myself. Will get them, if Elliott falls back.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

DONN PIATT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief of Staff.

—

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, June 13, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Harper's Ferry, Va.:

Call in Colonel Smith's command immediately, so that it can march to the relief of Milroy on the arrival of General Tyler, who will be in Harper's Ferry on midnight train.

See him on train.

DONN PIATT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief of Staff.

—

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, June 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. R. H. MILROY,
Winchester, Va.:

It is some hours since I have heard from you. Is there any new movement or demonstration by the rebels?

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., June 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. R. H. MILROY,
Winchester, Va.:

Of what rebel regiments were the prisoners you took yesterday? Can you hear of rebel infantry in the Valley?

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HARPER'S FERRY, *June* 13, 1863—11 p. m.

Lieut. Col. DONN PIATT:

I explained to you in my last telegram why I did not order the Fifteenth Virginia to Martinsburg. Shall I now do so?

The telegraph line ceased to work to Winchester at about 9 o'clock, so Colonel Smith reports.

All quiet in this neighborhood yet.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

(We have not worked with Winchester since about 9 o'clock.—OPERATOR.)

—

HEADQUARTERS, *Baltimore, June* 14, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY, *Harper's Ferry:*

Tyler informs the general commanding that at nightfall he will fall back to Williamsport, and from thence to Harper's Ferry. It is important Milroy should know this. Send trusty scout with it in cipher, if possible.

By order:

DONN PIATT,
Chief of Staff.

—

MARTINSBURG, *June* 14, 1863—3 p. m.

Major-General SCHENCK and President LINCOLN:

General Milroy is in a tight place. If he gets out, it will be by good luck and hard fighting. Not a straggler from his army is yet in; it is neck or nothing. We are besieged here; have had a little skirmish. I imagine our rebel friends are waiting for grub and artillery.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

—

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, June 14, 1863.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

I am doing all I can to get Milroy back toward Harper's Ferry on the railroad. He sent down a courier in the night to say that, if he could not fall back, he could sustain himself, and hold his position five days, but I have no force to support him. The rebels appear to have pushed on beyond him rapidly and impetuously, and are reported approaching Martinsburg.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH HEADQUARTERS, 12 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel PIATT:

Harper's Ferry reports a slight current from Winchester battery, which proves the wire is not broken. It is probably on the ground. Cannot work to Winchester at present.

Respectfully, &c.,

G. W. BALDWIN.

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., June 14, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Harper's Ferry:

The general commanding requests you to find some trusty scout to carry, if possible, information to General Milroy that Martinsburg is evacuated, and that he can expect no help from your quarter; that he must hold out to the last.

Send in cipher, and take every precaution.

DONN PIATT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief of Staff.

—

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., June 14, 1863.

Major-General MILROY,
Winchester, Va.:

Our forces have evacuated Martinsburg, and fallen back to Harper's Ferry. We can give you no help. You must hold out to the last, and then use your own judgment as to cutting your way out.

By order of Maj. Gen. R. C. Schenck:

DONN PIATT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief of Staff.

[P. S.]—General Kelley will send this through, if possible, by scout.

—

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, June 14, 1863.

Brigadier-General TYLER,
Martinsburg, Va.:

I repeat, everything must go to Maryland Heights that is possible. Endeavor to communicate this, and urgently, again to Milroy. The enemy appears to have gone by Winchester to the westward, if he is appearing at Martinsburg.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., June 14, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK:

My orders to Milroy and Kelley have been to get everything possible to Maryland Heights, but I have nothing from Milroy later than 11 last night, his telegraphic communication being intercepted. The enemy appears to have pushed on impetuously to the westward of him, approaching Martinsburg.

General Tyler is there, directing, with a view to get all to Harper's Ferry, but it is not yet known whether the reported approach to Martinsburg is in force.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., June 14, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington:

My orders have been absolute in relation to concentration at Harper's Ferry. I believe Milroy and Tyler are doing their best to comply with my commands. The orders in reference to concentration of troops west of Martinsburg, at Grafton, have also gone out, and are being executed.

Averell is also ordered to Grafton.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HARPER'S FERRY,
June 15, 1863.

Colonel PIATT:

Your dispatch received, and sent by scout to Milroy. Nothing from the enemy in my front this morning.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY,
June 15, 1863—12.40 p. m.

Major-General SCHENCK:

Colonel McReynolds has just come from the front. He reports that Generals Milroy and Elliott are within an hour's march of the city. He thinks that 2,000 will cover his loss. Not nearly so bad as I had feared.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., June 15, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

Nothing from Milroy since 11 o'clock Saturday night. Is it not possible to have a cavalry movement in the front as a diversion in his favor?

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HARPER'S FERRY,
June 15, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK:

I am in with the greater part of my command. The fortifications at Winchester were invested by about 15,000 rebels and twenty pieces of artillery. They carried my outer works by storm, 6 o'clock on Sunday evening. I spiked all my guns Sunday night, and left with the whole of my command quietly at 1 o'clock this morning, bringing

all the horses of my artillery, and wagons, but was interrupted by an overwhelming force with artillery 4 miles this side of Winchester, on the Martinsburg road, and, after a desperate fight of two hours, I got through, but my force was greatly shattered and scattered. We were pursued by a large cavalry force, who picked up numbers of my weary boys.

I cannot yet tell the amount of my loss, but I think it will not exceed 2,000.

What are your orders?

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

[NOTE.—For additional telegrams, see Part III, Correspondence, etc., under dates of June 3, 4, 6, 10, 11, 13, and 14.]

APPENDIX E.*

HEADQUARTERS MILROY'S DIVISION,
Winchester, March 1, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK:

DEAR SIR: From information received through deserters, negroes, citizens, and scouts, I have every reason for believing that the rebel force in front of me has been very considerably re-enforced, and that an early attack is intended on this place, or rather on my forces stationed here, and that the attack has only been this long delayed on account of the very inclement weather of the last month. I therefore ask that I may be allowed, without delay, at least two more regiments of infantry, one more of cavalry, and one more battery, and that I may be allowed to assume the offensive. My cavalry force should be increased for the reason that, from the best information I can get, the rebel cavalry force in my front is about five times as great as my own at present is.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

R. H. MILROY,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., March 4, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded to the General-in-Chief.

It is impossible for me to give to General Milroy the re-enforcements he asks, for the simple and conclusive reason that I have not the troops. I will add that it seems to be the general opinion of secessionists in Baltimore that Milroy is to be soon attacked.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Winchester, Va., June 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. R. C. SCHENCK:

DEAR SIR: Having received some orders looking to the evacuation of this place and falling back upon Harper's Ferry, I hope you will

*See also reports of Capts. John Carlin and F. W. Alexander, orginally parts of this appendix.

pardon me for making a few suggestions, in addition to those of General Elliott, which I inclose, on the importance of holding this point:

First. This place is the key to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Let this point be abandoned, and our forces withdrawn to Harper's Ferry, and no force that it would be practicable for our Government to place at Harper's Ferry, and at points along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad west of that place, would or could secure it against raids from the enemy occupying this place as a base. That railroad never has been nor never can be kept from destruction while this place is occupied by the rebels.

Secondly. The fortifications on the hill near this place are now so perfect, and all approaches to them so well protected by outworks, that I can hold them against five times our number.

Thirdly. The Union men and women of this and adjoining counties have been so often disappointed and abandoned to the demons of treason, that they had become very timid and doubtful, but our six months' occupation here has begun to give them confidence in, and many of them have come out and taken a decided stand for, the Union, and in both town and country the Union sentiment has recently been rapidly improving. Men and women are coming in daily in large numbers and voluntarily taking the oath of allegiance, and I am told that the leading influential secessionists of this place, in private counsel among themselves, have determined, upon the first serious reverse to their cause in Virginia, to come out boldly and take the stump for reconstruction.

Fourthly. There is a large amount of wheat in this and the surrounding counties, of the last two years' crops, still unthreshed, which the rebs would get, if we abandoned the country to them.

I am, therefore, decidedly of opinion that every dictate of interest, policy, humanity, patriotism, and bravery requires that we should not yield a foot of this country up to the traitors again.

With much respect, I am, general, truly, yours, &c.,

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., June 14, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded to the General-in-Chief.

The original not received until this morning, but in the meantime your orders to abandon Winchester and fall back to Harper's Ferry have been made still more peremptory.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Winchester, Va., June 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. R. H. MILROY,
U. S. Vols., Comdg. Second Div., Eighth A. C., Winchester, Va.:

GENERAL: By request, I respectfully submit my views in regard to the occupation of this place by the United States forces.

With the force under your command, including that at Berryville, the fortifications commanding the town, and outworks, can be held against two or three times its number.

The loyal sentiment of the inhabitants of the place and vicinity is much stronger than I expected to find, and has increased during the past three months, because of the belief of loyal people that the country would be occupied by our troops, and that they would not again be subjected to the ravages of the rebel forces.

From observation and information, I am satisfied that in this vicinity there is a large amount of wheat, the crop of two seasons, not yet threshed; this would afford subsistence to the rebels, should they occupy the country.

I do not know the military necessity for an evacuation of the place, but would regret it very much, should there be occasion for it.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

APPENDIX F.

HARPER'S FERRY, *January* 6, 1863.

Colonel WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Baltimore:

Major Russell has just returned from a scout as far as Winchester. Went yesterday by way of Charlestown and Berryville, returned via Bunker Hill and Smithfield. All quiet; neither saw nor heard of any rebels in his route. He brings me the same report contained in your dispatch, but says it is only rumor. There may be, and probably is, a force in the upper part of the Valley, but I do not believe A. P. Hill is there.

If you deem it best, I would suggest that the regiment and battery you have at Baltimore be sent to Milroy.

Please give me orders in regard to holding or abandoning Winchester in case we are threatened by a strong force.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS MILROY'S DIVISION,
Winchester, Va., January 6. (Via Harper's Ferry.)

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore:*

Information is received that A. P. Hill and Loring are approaching this place by way of Staunton and New Market in heavy force. I can hold this place, but need re-enforcements, especially cavalry. Could not a force be sent from Washington toward Luray and Port Republic, to cut them off?

R. H. MILROY,
Brigadier-General.

—

HARPER'S FERRY, VA.,
January 13, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Baltimore:

The following just received from General Milroy:

JANUARY 12.

General KELLEY:

Have received information from two sources to-day that a large rebel force is approaching this place, half to attack by Front Royal and Valley pike, the other to go

around by Berryville to cut me off from Martinsburg; their object being to get the stores from here, for which they are suffering.

I have no cavalry for scouting, and am helpless. If I am to hold this place, my force should be doubled. Please order Washburn from Romney here with my artillery, and a cavalry force, to come up through Berryville.

B. F. KELLEY,
[*Brigadier-General.*]

—

BALTIMORE, MD.,
March 14, 1863—1.30 p. m.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Following sent to commanding officer, Harper's Ferry:

You will immediately send forward two regiments of infantry to re-enforce General Milroy at Winchester.

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General Morris:
WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES UPPER POTOMAC,
Harper's Ferry, Va., March 14, 1863.

General HALLECK:

I have reliable information from Union men this moment from Charlestown, that Hampton, Jones, and Imboden are with their forces at Strasburg; in all over 10,000 men, with ten or more field pieces. It is believed they are moving on Winchester.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Copies to General Heintzelman and to General Schenck, commanding department, Baltimore.)

—

GENERAL SCHENCK'S HEADQUARTERS,
Baltimore, April 26, 1863—11.30 p. m.
(Received April 27, 12.15 a. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

General Milroy sends the following:

WINCHESTER, *April* 26, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore:*

I have just received a message from General Elliott at Lost River, 5 miles beyond Wardensville. He found the river too high to cross with his infantry and artillery. Sent on a regiment of cavalry toward Moorefield; says he cannot cross his infantry and artillery without bridging, and he has not tools to build a bridge.

I think before he can cross, Jones will have escaped. What do you say to having Elliott go from Wardensville to Woodstock, then up the Valley to Harrisonburg, to head Jones off? I think it would be best to turn Leopold over to the civil authorities of Maryland. Shall I do so?

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

Shall I direct this movement? I am inclined to consent to it. It is a bold, but I believe would be an effective and successful, movement. General Elliott has four regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and one or two batteries.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

BALTIMORE, MD., *June* 11, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The following just received from Lieutenant-Colonel Piatt, assistant inspector-general, whom I sent with General Tyler to Winchester:

WINCHESTER, VA., *June* 11, 1863—12 m.

Major-General SCHENCK:

Just in from inspection of fortifications and troops. All looks fine. Can whip anything the rebels can fetch here.

DONN PIATT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief of Staff.

Your instructions to-day in regard to withdrawing troops from Winchester and concentrating at Harper's Ferry have been received, and I have given directions to be ready and carry them out.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

—

BALTIMORE, MD., *June* 13, 1863.

Colonel PIATT, *Harper's Ferry:*

Instruct General Milroy to use great caution, risking nothing unnecessarily, and to be prepared for falling back in good order if overmatched. I rely on your having support afforded him as far as may be practicable.

In the meantime, go on with your concentration of forces. Keep me advised of what is needed. What movement has been made from Romney?

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., June 14, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore:*

If you have not executed my orders to concentrate your forces at Harper's Ferry, you will do so immediately.

Troops, stores, &c., at New Creek, Grafton, &c., should be carried west the moment danger approaches.

Unless there is a more prompt obedience of orders, there must be a change in the commanders.

See to this immediately.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WINCHESTER, VA., [*June*] 13, 1863—8 p. m.
Via Martinsburg, Va., June 14—11 a. m.
(Received June 14—11.40 a. m.)

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore, Md.:*

Have been skirmishing, occasionally pretty severely. One battle, in which the enemy were repulsed, and his lines broken and scattered by two of the Ohio and one Virginia regiment, assisted by the artillery.

We captured some prisoners of a Louisiana brigade, who say they belong to Ewell's, recently Jackson's old corps, and that his corps is all in front of us; also Jenkins and Imboden.

McReynolds will soon be here. He had a fight with the rebels, and repulsed them before leaving Berryville. He is closely pursued and hard pressed by a heavy body of cavalry.

I can hold this place five days, if you can relieve me in that time. They will surround, but can't take, my fortifications.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

APPENDIX G.

BALTIMORE, *August* 18, 1863.

DONN PIATT, *Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief of Staff:*

COLONEL: I have the honor, agreeably to instructions contained in Special Orders, No. 181, to submit the following as a report of the whereabouts of the forces lately commanded by Maj. Gen. Robert H. Milroy:

Commanded by Col. A. T. McReynolds, First New York Cavalry, July 25, 1863.

Command.	Number of men.	Number of officers.	Total.	Camp Parole, Annapolis.	Aggregate.
12th Virginia Infantry	593	31	624	111	.....
116th Ohio Infantry	596	26	622	130	.....
87th Pennsylvania Infantry	270	10	280	138	.....
123d Ohio Infantry	208	5	213	386	.....
122d Ohio Infantry	181	10	191	70	.....
18th Connecticut Infantry	242	9	251	480	.....
1st New York Cavalry	539	37	576	107	.....
12th Pennsylvania Cavalry	418	30	448	143	.....
1st and 3d Virginia Cavalry	22	2	24	44	.....
Total	3,069	160	3,229	1,609	4,838

Command.	Number.	Camp Parole.	Total.
13th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Army of the Potomac, General Gregg	206	173	.....
5th Maryland Infantry, in Baltimore	200	199	.....
5th U. S. Artillery, Relay House, Lieutenant Spooner	36	.....	.....
3d Virginia Cavalry, Cumberland, Captain McVickar	50	.....	.....
1st Virginia Light Artillery, Wheeling, Va., Captain Carlin	56	.....	.....
1st Virginia Cavalry, Army of the Potomac, Lieutenant Dawson	29	.....	.....
Baltimore Battery, Captain Alexander	94	.....	.....
116th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, one company, Baltimore, and stragglers	100	.....	.....
Total	771	372	1,143

Commanded by Brigadier-General Elliott, Third Division, Third Corps, Army of the Potomac, August —, 1863.

Command.	Number of men.	Number of officers.	Total.	Camp Parole.	Aggregate.
110th Ohio Infantry	395	24	419	95	.....
122d Ohio Infantry	669	33	702	.....	.....
6th Maryland Infantry	433	36	469	68	.....
87th Pennsylvania Infantry	219	15	234	.....	.....
67th Pennsylvania Infantry	105	12	117	621	.....
Total	1,821	120	1,941	784	2,725

14th Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Camp Parole	38
Total Camp Parole, July 29, 1863	2,803
Total accounted for	8,744
Then on duty	5,903

The above report is drawn from the morning and tri-monthly reports of the several commanders, and is as correct and definite as the scattered condition of the forces will admit.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. PALMER,
Captain, and Aide-de-Camp.

ADDENDA.

WASHINGTON, *September* 1, 1863.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

SIR: I have been summoned to this city to appear as a witness before a court of inquiry convened under Special Orders, No. 346, current series, Adjutant-General's Office.

Until this morning, I had not seen nor did I know the terms of that order. I had only understood that, on the application of Major-General Milroy, forwarded through me as his corps commander, a court of inquiry had been ordered.

But, coming here as a witness, I find myself answering to a call which would make me in fact a party defendant to the investigation which this court is conducting, and this without notice, without opportunity to object to the constitution of the court, and without a part in the testimony which has been given; and also when I have neither been "accused," and so demanded a court of inquiry, nor has one been "directed" by the President to inquire into my official conduct.

Referring to instructions embodied in the order for this court, I find this language:

> The court will report whether the orders of the General-in-Chief, in regard to the evacuation of Winchester, were complied with; and, if not, by whom they were disobeyed.

But the orders of the General-in-Chief were given only to and through me as the corps commander. I am, therefore, necessarily put upon my defense as at least one of the parties to this proceeding. In any investigation that ensues, there will be involved also, of necessity, the conduct and course of the General-in-Chief in relation to the matter in question; and yet, as I am distinctly advised, this court, in the findings and report and recorded opinions of which he is

so directly concerned, and all the members of which are inferior to me in grade, is entirely of his own selection, and the judge-advocate of it his own military secretary.

I shrink from no legitimate inquiry into any official conduct of mine, as involved in the particular matter in question, or in any other performance of my duty; but I respectfully demand as a right that my reputation and conduct shall not be called in question, or decided upon by surprise or indirection.

I ask, Mr. President, that you will order a court of inquiry, which shall be, as to me and my rights, regular in its institution and fair in the opportunities afforded me to meet anything which it may be pretended implicates me unfavorably in any action attending the evacuation of Winchester.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

—

[SEPTEMBER 7, 1863.]

Major-General Schenck then proposed to the court that Major-General Hooker, being in the city, should be summoned as a witness, stating that he was informed that there could be proven, and he proposed to have proven, among other facts, by General Hooker this: That he, then being in command of the Army of the Potomac, did receive a telegram from General Pleasonton, informing him that it was reported that two corps of Lee's army—Longstreet's and Ewell's—had marched through Culpeper, by way of Sperryville, to the Shenandoah Valley, and that this telegram, like others, was received by military telegraph in the usual way through the War Department, where such telegraphic information was accustomed to be taken down as it passed, for the information of the Secretary of War and of the General-in-Chief; and that this was on the 12th day of June, 1863.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK.

[Indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 7, 1863.

The court will place upon its record the telegram alluded to (if any such was transmitted), for which purpose it will procure it from the files of the War Department or from those of the headquarters of the army. In either event, the court will feel bound to admit that this telegram came regularly through the usual channels, unless positive information should accompany it amounting to proof that this one formed an exception in the ordinary transmission of such dispatches.

ROBERT N. SCOTT,
Captain Fourth U. S. Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

—

WARRENTON JUNCTION,
June 12, 1863—7 p. m.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A colored boy captured on the 9th states that Ewell's corps passed through Culpeper on Monday last, on their way to the Valley, and

that part of Longstreet's has gone also. A second negro just across the river confirms the statement. I send a reconnaissance to find out the truth.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
June 13, 1863—9 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

General Butterfield's dispatch just received. The negroes say Ewell took the road to Sperryville. They are all traveling the same way. I am pushing reconnaissance in that direction. Ask Ingalls if he got my dispatch about Mosby.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
June 13, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER:

Mr. Smith reports this morning that Ewell left Culpeper last Sunday morning, and Longstreet on Monday and Tuesday, for the Valley. Have parties over the river, and expect to know more to-day. Would it not be well for General Stahel to send out toward the Valley and see?

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

—

SEPTEMBER 7, 1863.

Major-General Schenck then asked to have Major-General Halleck, General-in-Chief, summoned as a witness, stating that he proposed to offer the testimony of General Halleck in connection with an article, which he produced to the court, published in the New York Times on or about the day on which the order was made for the convening of this court, and giving an account of the evacuation of Winchester, erroneous as to many of the facts stated, and reflecting on the conduct and character of Major-Generals Schenck and Milroy in that connection, and to prove by him that that article was written and sent for publication by some person employed or on duty at the headquarters of the army, or was made up from data furnished from those headquarters.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK.

[Indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 7, 1863.

Respectfully returned to Major-General Schenck.

This communication refers to a matter with which the court has nothing to do.

ROBERT N. SCOTT,
Captain Fourth U. S. Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

REVIEW OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL OF THE RECORD OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY RELATIVE TO THE EVACUATION OF WINCHESTER BY THE COMMAND OF MAJ. GEN. R. H. MILROY.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 17, 1863.

The record of the court of inquiry recently convened and ordered to inquire into and report the facts and circumstances in regard to the evacuation of Winchester by the command of Maj. Gen. R. H. Milroy, U. S. Volunteers, has been fully reviewed by me, and I have the honor to present the following summary of facts, with the conclusions deemed to be properly deduced therefrom:

The facts naturally divide themselves and will be presented under the following heads:

I. The circumstances and character of the occupation of Winchester before the attack.

II. The orders given General Milroy in reference to the evacuation.

III. The circumstances of the attack.

IV. The evacuation (June 15).

V. The retreat.

I. The circumstances and character of the occupation of Winchester before the attack.

At the outset of the investigation, there is encountered the important and significant fact that, from a period long prior to the evacuation of Winchester by General Milroy, there had existed a decided difference of opinion between the General-in-Chief and Major-General Schenck as to the purpose and proper manner of occupying this post. General Schenck, having the duty assigned him to protect the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, instead of stationing guards and pickets near or along the line, believed it better to establish strong garrisons in a cordon of posts considerably to the south of the road. Winchester, especially, he considered the key to the approach to a considerable section of country traversed by the road, and here he deemed it proper to station a division of about 9,000 men, under General Milroy. On the other hand, the General-in-Chief was of the opinion that the troops should be concentrated at important points on or near the line, like Harper's Ferry, and that only a small force should be left at Winchester (and like points), as a lookout or outpost.

Thus, we have a series of telegrams from General Halleck to General Schenck from the date of January 5, 1863, down to the period of the attack upon Winchester, in all of which the former conveys his views upon this subject in a decided manner and in similar terms. On January 5, he says:

> No attempt should be made to hold Winchester against a large force of the enemy, but use it simply as an outpost, as advised in our conversation a few days ago. Isolated posts and columns are liable to be cut off.

On April 30, he telegraphs:

> As I have often repeated verbally and in writing, that [Winchester] is no place to fight a battle. It is merely an outpost, which should not be exposed to an attack in force.

On May 8, he telegraphs:

> You will maintain only a small force at Winchester as an outpost, and employ the remainder of Milroy's troops for the protection of the railroad and for operations against the enemy in West Virginia.

On June 8, after notifying General Schenck of the threatened raid by Stuart, he says:

I can only repeat the recommendation so often made to you, to mass your troops more in convenient places for rapid and concerted operations, exposing no large force in advanced positions, where they are liable to be cut off. We shall not know the direction or intention of this raid until it is actually in motion; hence the necessity for keeping your forces well in hand for a sudden movement.

On June 11, he telegraphs:

Harper's Ferry is the important place. Winchester is of no importance other than as a lookout. The Winchester troops, excepting enough to serve as an outpost, should be withdrawn to Harper's Ferry.

On June 14, he telegraphs:

I have so repeatedly urged you to withdraw your main forces from Winchester, and so recently (the 11th) directed it, that I cannot understand how Milroy could have been left there to be invested. I repeat, you must concentrate on Harper's Ferry, not on Winchester. If General Milroy does not obey your orders, remove him from command.

On June 14, he further telegraphs:

If you have not executed my orders to concentrate at Harper's Ferry, you will do so immediately. Unless there is a more prompt obedience of orders, there must be a change in the commanders. See to this immediately.

On June 15, the day of the evacuation of Winchester, he telegraphs:

Don't fail to put every man not required as vedettes into Harper's Ferry defenses. There must be no delay. Detached forces will all be wiped out.

Of these telegrams, General Schenck states in his testimony that he regarded them as expressing suggestions and advice merely, and he says that, notwithstanding these suggestions, he adhered, and, as he still thinks, rightly, to his own idea, particularly as to Winchester, where, the post not being connected by railroad with Harper's Ferry, and not being within easy supporting distance, a small force would, he thought, be inevitably lost. He states that General Halleck never, as he (Schenck) understood him, peremptorily ordered or insisted upon the abandonment of Winchester. But upon examination of these telegrams, it certainly would not appear that all of them were intended by the General-in-Chief as advisory or suggestive merely. That of May 8, beginning "You will maintain only a small force at Winchester," &c., is certainly in the form of an order; and though in the telegram of June 8, he says, "I can only repeat the recommendation so often made," &c., yet this term is rather used by him in connection with his views concerning the concentration of troops generally, and not in reference to the particular disposition of the forces at Winchester or any other post. The telegram of June 11 is quite positively expressed, and in that of the 14th it is referred to in terms as a direction, and the General-in-Chief expresses himself at a loss to understand why, after his previous directions and urgings, General Milroy should have been left at Winchester to be invested. The second telegram of this date is a positive order; alluded to former orders, and adds:

Unless there is more prompt obedience of orders, there must be a change of commanders.

From this analysis, it would be inferred that these directions of the General-in-Chief, though sometimes not urged as forcibly as at others, were certainly intended, at least on and after June 11, to be

taken as military orders, and to be executed as such, and therefore the view of General Schenck, as expressed in his testimony, that the abandonment of Winchester was never ordered by General Halleck is an erroneous one. General Schenck further states in his testimony that his opposition to the opinion of the General-in-Chief that Winchester should be used merely as an advanced outpost, was expressed only in view of the ordinary state of things, and of the usual force of the enemy in the Shenandoah Valley, and not in view of the movement of a large and overwhelming force, such as Lee's army or any considerable portion of it. On the other hand, it may be noted that the instructions and directions of General Halleck conveyed a general and uniform rule of action, and are expressed apparently in special view of the possibility of a large and preponderating force of the enemy appearing in the Valley at any time. How material a circumstance was this opposition on the part of General Schenck to the views of the Commander-in-Chief, as affecting the order given to General Milroy himself in regard to the evacuation of Winchester, will now be made evident.

II. The orders given General Milroy in reference to the evacuation.

The first order received upon this subject by General Milroy was from Lieut. Col. Donn Piatt, General Schenck's chief of staff, who had been dispatched by the general to Harper's Ferry to make certain dispositions of troops. This order, which was by telegram from Harper's Ferry, and dated June 11, was received by General Milroy on the 11th, about midnight, and was expressed as follows:

In accordance with orders from Halleck, received to-day, you will immediately take steps to remove your command from Winchester to Harper's Ferry. You will, without delay, call in Colonel McReynolds and such other outposts not necessary for observation at the front. Send back your heavy guns, surplus ammunition, and subsistence, retaining only such force and arms as will constitute what General Halleck designates as a lookout, which can readily and without inconvenience fall back to Harper's Ferry.

In reply, General Milroy at once telegraphed, remonstrating against being obliged to abandon the post, and averring that he was well prepared to hold it, and could hold it against any force that "the rebels could afford to bring against it." As will be presently seen, this telegram [Schenck's] was received by General Milroy before the attack of the enemy commenced, or before he was aware that Lee's army or any force other than the troops under Jones, Imboden, &c. (the usual force of the enemy in the Valley), was in his front. General Milroy, however, in view of this order, did commence to make the preparations indicated for evacuation, and it is shown that his chief quartermaster did send off to Harper's Ferry, on the 11th, one hundred and fourteen wagons loaded with quartermaster's stores, which, for the most part, arrived in perfect safety. The other wagons and quartermaster's stores were prepared for moving, when, early on Friday morning, a further order was received from General Schenck, which caused the preparations for evacuation to be discontinued. This important order, which was received early on the morning of the 12th, was as follows:

BALTIMORE, MD., *June* 12, 1863—1 a. m.

Major-General MILROY:

Lieutenant-Colonel Piatt, as I learn by copy of dispatch sent me, which he forwarded to you from Harper's Ferry, misunderstood me, and somewhat exceeded his instructions. You will make all the required preparations for withdrawing, but hold your position in the meantime. Be ready for movement, but await further

orders. I doubt the propriety of calling in McReynolds' brigade at once. If you should fall back to Harper's Ferry, he will be in part on the way and covering your flank; but use your discretion as to any order to him.

Below I give you a copy of the telegram of the General-in-Chief.

Then follows the telegram of General Halleck of June 11, which has been above set forth.

This order of General Schenck, conflicting with and in terms correcting the former order sent by Colonel Piatt, was viewed by General Milroy as directly countermanding the former order, and imposing upon him a renewed obligation to remain at his post. Under these circumstances, as he says in his testimony, if he had withdrawn without fighting, without demonstrating that he could not safely stay, it would have been, in his opinion, a case of disobedience of orders.

His second in command, Brigadier-General Elliott, commanding his First Brigade, agreed with him in this view, and advised him to wait for a positive order to evacuate, saying that he did not think him justified in leaving without such order.

Lieutenant-Colonel Piatt himself says in his testimony that—

This order entirely deprived General Milroy of all discretionary authority to retire without reference to the force that might attack him; that he had no discretion but to remain there till further orders.

This was, indeed, the construction given to the order by all the officers of General Milroy's command who were made acquainted with it. It was viewed as countermanding the former order, and rendering the movements of the command dependent upon the further instructions of General Schenck.

It is to be remarked that though the telegram of General Halleck, dated June 11, was annexed to the order of General Schenck, it could hardly be held in such connection to convey a meaning inconsistent with the order. It would rather properly have been deemed to express merely a suggestion of the Commander-in-Chief; whereas if it had stood alone, its purport would have been more nearly that of an order or direct instruction. This order of General Schenck was the last one that was received by General Milroy before the evacuation.

On the night of the 12th, he telegraphed to General Schenck the particulars of a reconnaissance which he had sent out on that day, expressing the opinion that the enemy were approaching in some force, and asking it to be stated specifically whether he was to abandon Winchester or not. To this communication no reply was received.

On the 13th, the wires between Winchester and Martinsburg were cut by the enemy, and a positive order from General Schenck, sent on the evening of that day, directing General Milroy to fall back upon Harper's Ferry at once, was never received by the latter. This peremptory order was dispatched by General Schenck on first receiving the intelligence that it was Lee's army that had attacked Winchester.

It is proper to remark in this place that in refraining until the last moment from ordering an evacuation of Winchester, General Schenck was, no doubt, somewhat influenced by the strong representations that were made to him by General Milroy himself of his ability to hold the place against a large force—representations which were confirmed in part by Lieutenant-Colonel Piatt and by General Tyler.

In a letter from General Milroy, of June 12, to General Schenck, he sets forth at length the reasons for a continued occupation of the post, expressing somewhat the same view as that held by the latter general in his conflict with the General-in-Chief, before alluded to,

and stating that he can hold the works against a force five times as great as his own. General Elliott, in an accompanying letter, coincides generally with the views of General Milroy, and expresses the opinion that the forts can be held against a force two or three times the number of Milroy's command.

General Milroy, both before and after the attack, repeatedly telegraphed to General Schenck that he was able to hold the place, and fully confident of sustaining himself against a strenuous attack, and even as late as on June 14, when he had ascertained that it was a part of Lee's army that was attacking him, he telegraphs that he can hold the place five days, if at the end of that time he can be relieved. On the same day he also telegraphs that he will hold it in spite of fate. This last assertion of General Milroy, made at a time when he must have known that his provisions and ammunition were nearly exhausted, shows that he had an overweening confidence in the strength of his position and his own ability to defend it. His general opinion, however, is confirmed by Colonel Piatt, and General Tyler, who, having been been sent by General Schenck to inspect the fortifications at Winchester, communicated to the latter on June 11 their favorable impressions as to the capacity of the works to hold out against any attack that the enemy could be expected to make upon the place; but in this communication these officers did not contemplate the possibility of an attack by Lee's army. General Schenck is also represented by Colonel Piatt as having been considerably influenced in his action in countermanding the order communicated by the latter by the statements of General Kelley, commanding at Harper's Ferry. General Kelley was a Virginian; had lived the greater part of his life in that part of the country, and was well acquainted personally, as well as through scouts, with the roads, passes, fords, &c., through that region. General Schenck had a high opinion of General Kelley's knowledge as to these particulars, and when, therefore, it was represented by the latter that there was no enemy in the Valley other than the usual force of Jenkins, Jones, &c., he (General Schenck) was further disinclined to give General Milroy the peremptory order for the evacuation, of which he could not himself see the immediate necessity.

This last observation introduces another significant feature in the history of the case, which is now to be noticed—the want of accurate knowledge of the movements of Lee, which continued up to the very time of the attack upon Winchester—a circumstance which may, to a considerable extent, account for, and, if necessary, excuse the hesitation in sending positive and precise orders in regard to the evacuation of the post to General Milroy.

III. The circumstances of the attack.

Under this head will be considered first the intelligence of the approach of the enemy, and, secondly, the attack itself.

1. The approach of the enemy.

It is singular to observe up to how late a period the movements of Lee in advancing upon Winchester and down the Valley remained undiscovered by those in authority. It appears that soon after June 1, intelligence had been received, and it was generally understood that the rebel General Stuart had collected a large force (about 12,000) of cavalry in Culpeper County, for the purpose of making an extensive raid. In a telegram of May 29, General Halleck had warned General Schenck that his forces must be on the alert in anticipation of an attack, and, on June 8, he telegraphed to the latter general the

particulars in reference to Stuart's force, &c. It was observed by General Milroy that after June 1, the enemy in his front were becoming bolder, and this was attributed to the fact that Stuart was assembling his cavalry in force, and that the raid was impending. In his telegrams to General Schenck up to the evening of the 13th, especially in those of the 12th and 13th, he reports the troops as having severe skirmishing with the enemy, whom he represents to be in force, but he conveys no intimation, nor had he been able to obtain any, that Lee's army was advancing. On the contrary, he expresses the opinion that the attack on Winchester (which he supposed to be made by the usual Valley force, somewhat increased) is but a feint to cover the raid of Stuart. Nor does General Schenck's information from General Kelley, up to the evening of the 13th, suggest the advance of Lee through the mountains, but, on the contrary, tends to allay any apprehension of such advance.

On the 9th, the latter general telegraphs that his scouts have returned from Snicker's Gap and saw no enemy.

On the 12th, he telegraphs that his scouts are in, and have neither seen nor heard of an enemy.

On the 13th, he telegraphs that he has learned that the force which occupied Berryville after McReynolds fell back to Winchester, burned the stores there, and he argues that the attack upon the town was not a movement in force.

Meanwhile (on the 10th) the Secretary of War telegraphs to General Schenck that Pleasonton had sharply engaged Stuart at Beverly, and thinks the latter too much crippled to make his raid into Maryland very soon.

Meanwhile, also (on the 12th), General Schenck had telegraphed the General-in-Chief, inquiring if he had knowledge of any force of infantry west of the Blue Ridge, and expressing the opinion that the troops in the Valley were only cavalry parties.

On the 13th, General Halleck replies that scouts will be in on that day with more reliable information.

It was on the evening of June 13, between 6 and 7 o'clock, that it first became known to General Milroy that the force in his front, with which he had been skirmishing all day, was Ewell's corps. This information was obtained from a prisoner belonging to a Louisiana regiment, and is immediately telegraphed to General Schenck. It did not, however, reach him until the morning of the 14th.

In the meantime (on the evening of the 13th), Kelley had telegraphed him that his (Kelley's) scouts had learned from citizens at Hillsborough that Lee was on his way to attack Winchester. This telegram conveyed to General Schenck, as he says, the first intimation which was given him that the force of General Lee or any infantry at all had left the front of Fredericksburg, or had come through from the east side of the Blue Ridge, the recent skirmishing which had been reported by Milroy and McReynolds having been described as with cavalry only, aided by some artillery. Upon the receipt of this last information, General Schenck immediately telegraphed to General Milroy a positive order to evacuate Winchester and fall back to Harper's Ferry. This telegram, as we have seen, never reached General Milroy, the wires between Winchester and Martinsburg having been cut by the enemy. On the next day, also, General Schenck instructed General Kelley to convey a similar direction to General Milroy by courier from Harper's Ferry, but this was attempted without success.

On the 14th, General Schenck received further information of the enemy at Winchester from General Tyler, stationed at Martinsburg, and with whom General Milroy had communicated by a scout, who left Winchester late on the night of the 13th. This information confirmed the previous intelligence that Ewell's corps, consisting of 15,000 to 18,000 men, was in Milroy's front; that he had thus far sustained himself, and was confident that he could hold the place. After this no communication whatever was had with General Milroy until after his retreat.

It was on the 14th, also, about noon, and after the above-mentioned dispatch had been received from General Milroy, that General Schenck received a telegram from the General-in-Chief, in final answer to his own of the 12th. This telegram, which is dated from the War Department at 10.30 a. m., is as follows:

It is reported that Longstreet's and Ewell's corps have passed through Culpeper to Sperryville, toward the Valley.

This, General Schenck testifies, was the first and only intimation received by him from General Halleck that any of Lee's force had gone in the direction of the Valley.

It would thus appear that it was not until after Lee's army had engaged General Milroy at Winchester, and the latter had fully informed his commanding officer of the fact, that information was received at the War Department, not of Lee's presence at Winchester, but of his reported advance from Culpeper.

2. The attack.

The reconnoitering and scouting parties, sent out by General Milroy since June 1, had observed no unusual movement of the enemy until on the occasion of the reconnaissance of Friday, the 12th, which has been before adverted to.

On the next day, the enemy was observed advancing in force, and at the same time Berryville, where the Third Brigade, under Colonel McReynolds, was stationed, was also attacked. Colonel McReynolds, according to previous instructions, withdrew, skirmishing, and, by making a considerable *détour*, effected a very successful march to Winchester, where he arrived at evening with very slight loss. Before withdrawing, he sent off his wagon train with his stores, which eventually reached Harper's Ferry in safety.

The entire force of General Milroy at Winchester now numbered about 9,000 men, of which about 7,000 were effective troops. The force of the enemy is variously estimated. In his telegram from Harper's Ferry, on the 15th, after the retreat, General Milroy states it as 15,000 to 20,000 men; but in his testimony he says that he has since learned from prisoners, deserters, and citizens of Winchester, that the force in his front included both Ewell's and all or the greater part of Longstreet's corps, numbering in all 40,000 to 50,000 men, with eighty pieces of artillery ranged upon his works. Major Cravens, of the staff, estimated the enemy at the same number, but Captain Baird, another staff officer, places it at 20,000, and Brigadier-General Elliott at 20,000 to 30,000.

June 13 was passed in active skirmishing. In the evening, as before mentioned, the precise character of the attacking force was first disclosed. Under the cover of night, General Milroy withdrew all his forces within the fortifications north of the town, with the exception of those stationed in the outworks or rifle-pits at the front.

On Sunday, it became more apparent that the enemy had sur-

rounded the post, and during the day our troops were engaged with them in constant skirmishing, especially in the direction of the Martinsburg and Berryville roads.

In the evening, the main attack was made from the direction of the Romney road. A large force was precipitated upon the rifle-pits, which were carried. The force which occupied them, however, was enabled to retire with but slight loss, its retreat being covered by the guns of the forts. By night, the works were closely invested in front, the sentinels of the enemy being within about 200 yards of the main fort.

About midnight, General Milroy called a council of war of the brigade commanders, and an evacuation was determined upon.

IV. The evacuation.

It was fully agreed in the council of war that it was necessary to evacuate the post. Our forces were surrounded; they had rations for but one day, and their artillery ammunition was nearly expended. The telegraph wires had been cut; all communication between them and Harper's Ferry was at an end, and there appeared no probability of their being relieved. The only question with the council of war was as to the proper road by which to retreat. All excepting Colonel McReynolds appear to have agreed that the Martinsburg road was to be preferred; and though there is some difference of opinion among the officers whose testimony is contained in the record as to this point, yet the majority (including Captain Powell, the chief engineer of General Milroy's staff, who may be deemed an expert) agree that the determination of the council was the most prudent. Colonel McReynolds would have taken the Berryville road, but this road, as well as the town of Berryville, had been occupied by the enemy in considerable force on the 13th, and it was likely that a larger body would have been encountered on this road than was actually met on the road selected for the retreat.

The outposts of the enemy being so near the works, the evacuation was ordered to be made with as little noise as possible. Nothing on wheels was allowed to be taken. About two hundred wagons were left, and twenty-four guns in all were spiked and abandoned. About 200,000 rounds of small-arms ammunition was also abandoned, but the remaining artillery ammunition, about 20 rounds to a gun, was mostly destroyed. The artillery and team harness was also, as far as possible, destroyed. The amount of quartermaster's stores left behind was but small. The sick, wounded, &c., remained with the surgeons in the hospital.

About 2 o'clock in the morning of the 15th, the evacuation commenced, the forces marching from the forts in the order of the brigades. Some 800 artillery and team horses, mounted by teamsters, non-combatants, and invalids, brought up the rear of the column.

A question is raised in the testimony whether the light batteries, commanded by Captains Carlin and Alexander, could have been brought off with safety, but it is agreed by nearly all the witnesses that though the batteries would have been very useful in the retreat in the engagement of the 15th, yet their removal would have occasioned so much noise as probably to have attracted the attention of the enemy in front, and advised them of the movement, and, further, that the roughness of the road might have seriously delayed the artillery, and thus endangered the march of the column. Colonel McReynolds thinks he could have got off his battery (Alexander's) by the Berryville road, but, as has already been stated, this road was,

in the opinion of the large majority of the witnesses, not a feasible one for the retreat.

V. The retreat.

The march from the forts was commenced and continued in good order until the head of the column arrived at a point about 4 miles from Winchester. Here were met the enemy's pickets, and an engagement with a force (afterward ascertained to be Johnson's, and perhaps a part of Rodes' division of Ewell's corps) immediately commenced. In the testimony, this force is variously estimated at from 6,000 to 12,000 men, with eight to twelve guns. The enemy was charged suddenly and successfully by two regiments of Elliott's (First) brigade, which, however, were in turn compelled to fall back. Then followed a confused contest for about an hour, when, by turning or driving back the right of the enemy's position, our forces were enabled to continue their retreat. They had, however, become much separated during the engagement, fought, as it was, before daylight. About 1,200 men reached Harper's Ferry with General Milroy in the afternoon or evening of the 15th, after a severe march of over 30 miles. A part of Colonel Ely's command (the Second Brigade), being surrounded, were surrendered by that officer or were captured. A considerable portion of the troops broke off from the main body to the left, and came through by way of Hancock; a smaller portion by taking a road or roads to the right of the Martinsburg road.

It is testified that during the retreat and the engagement the conduct of General Milroy's officers was generally good. Colonel McReynolds, however, is referred to by a number of witnesses as an exception to this rule, and the opinion is quite generally expressed that had this officer brought up his brigade more promptly at the time of the action, the forces of General Milroy would have been much less shattered by this engagement. His brigade was not at all in the action, although for a time under artillery fire. General Milroy sent two of his aides to order Colonel McReynolds to the front, but neither of them could find him. The commanding officer of one of his regiments also testifies that he sent twice for the colonel, but was unable to find him, and that he received no orders whatever from him during the fight. The colonel appears to have been separated from his regiments, and his four regiments to have been separated from each other, and to have lost a considerable number by capture, and this, too, though taking no part in the engagement. It is, in fine, the general opinion of the witnesses that the retreat would have been much more successful if Colonel McReynolds had obeyed orders, and come up promptly and gone into the engagement at the proper time, or even if he had kept his command together, so as to have retreated with the main body. Indeed, General Milroy sent an aide to the rear at the close of the fight to inform the colonel that he continued fighting only to allow him (McReynolds) to come up with his brigade and pass through on the road.

On the other hand, the colonel, in his testimony, insists that two of his regiments (the First New York Cavalry and the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry) deserted him; left the ground without his knowledge; and his testimony is somewhat corroborated by that of Lieutenant Spooner. It is further alleged that the fact that the horses ridden in the rear by teamsters and others were, as well as their riders, struck with a panic by the first shelling of the enemy, and dashed in among the regiments of the Third Brigade, which preceded them in column, had something to do with the dispersion of the latter.

It is generally testified that General Milroy showed judgment and courage through this fight and during the retreat. The fact that his horse was disabled, and he was for some time dismounted, rendered it less practicable for him to keep his troops well in hand during the engagement. But it is natural, and perhaps almost inevitable, that a body of troops, making a forced retreat at night, and obliged to cut its way through a superior hostile force, should have been considerably dispersed and shattered. The entire loss on the retreat and during the attack, including the sick left behind and paroled, appears to have been rather less than 3,000. On the retreat about 150 horses were also captured.

The principal witnesses who appeared before the court were interrogated in reference to a question which has not yet been considered, to wit: Whether, if General Milroy had evacuated at an earlier day, he might not have effected his retreat in good order, taking with him all his artillery and stores. It is the general opinion of these witnesses, all of whom were in General Milroy's command, that he might have so retreated either on the 12th or 13th. The majority of them, however, express the belief that the heavy artillery could not have moved off safely later than the 12th.

Colonel McReynolds thinks that he should have been ordered to retreat directly from Berryville to Harper's Ferry on Saturday, when he was ordered to join the main body at Winchester, and he believes that if at the same time General Milroy had moved from Winchester, the whole command, with its artillery and trains, could have been saved, the enemy not having then occupied the roads. Colonel McReynolds presents some good reasons for this view, though at the same time it is to be noted that, had such a plan been adopted, the Third Brigade, being separated from the main force, would have been in more danger of being cut off by a rapid movement of the enemy. But the discussion of the question whether the retreat was not too long delayed is rendered much less important by the consideration that General Milroy was, during June 12, 13, and 14, under positive instructions from his superior officer to await further orders before retreating. So, when Brigadier-General Elliott says in his testimony that he should have left on the night of the 13th, he states at the same time that this would have been in direct disregard of existing orders. He adds, however, that as General Milroy had telegraphed for further orders; as the communication had been interrupted, so that he could not receive such orders; as since last communicating with his superior he had become aware that he was attacked by an unexpected and vastly superior force, and as he was not likely to be relieved, he (Elliott) thinks the general might properly have taken and should have taken the responsibility of retreating on the night of the 13th. Probably this would have been, under all the circumstances, the wisest course. Such a course would, indeed, have been taken in disobedience of the letter of the order, but it was known to General Milroy that the last order or instruction which he had received from his commanding officer was not given in contemplation of the situation existing after the evening of the 13th, but of an entirely different and far less threatening danger. With this order, too, General Milroy had received General Halleck's instructions of the 11th, and these, in connection with the peculiar circumstances of his new situation, would have justified him in retreating without waiting further orders. As it was, he was at last obliged to retreat without them.

A strategic view is, however, advanced in this connection by General Milroy, which may, perhaps, have some weight. It is this: That by holding his post and continuing to resist the attack of the enemy until as late as Sunday night, he forced them to mass their troops at some point in his front, after which he could retreat more intelligently and safely. This view is concurred in by officers of his staff and by Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, of the First New York Cavalry; but it does not actually appear from the testimony that after the enemy had massed in the front, the detachments which occupied the roads to the north were any less in force than they had been on Saturday or Saturday night.

In this connection, but one other consideration remains to be noticed. It is suggested by General Milroy at the close of his official report that the three days' delay which the stand made by him at Winchester occasioned the enemy, may have been fully worth to the country the sacrifice which it cost, and a similar view is taken by Lieutenant-Colonel Piatt, who, in answer to a question as to his opinion upon this very point, testifies that—

> If the War Department and the General-in-Chief had no other information of the movements of Lee than is indicated in the two telegrams received in Baltimore [which have been quoted above], the check that the rebels received at Winchester must have been of importance to us.

CONCLUSIONS.

From the entire testimony as above detailed, the following conclusions are believed to be justly derived:

1. That the General-in-Chief, prior to the attack upon Winchester, had repeatedly instructed General Schenck to maintain only a small force at that place, and to use it only as an outpost, concentrating his forces principally upon Harper's Ferry, and that General Schenck had disregarded these instructions, viewing them as suggestions merely.

2. That it was owing to General Schenck that at the time of the attack and evacuation there were at Winchester any more troops, munitions, &c., than would have been sufficient for a mere outpost.

3. That up to the time of the evacuation, General Milroy was under orders from his commanding officer, General Schenck, not to retreat at once, but to hold his post until further orders, which further orders had not been received up to the time of the evacuation, though telegraphed for by General Milroy.

4. That in giving this order, General Schenck was doubtless somewhat influenced by the representations which General Milroy himself had, in the most confident and extravagant terms, repeatedly made as to his ability to hold the post against a large force of the enemy.

5. That, further, the order of General Schenck was issued without reference to or knowledge of the fact that the army of Lee was then approaching Winchester, but in contemplation merely of an attack by the usual Valley force of the enemy or by Stuart's cavalry.

6. That at the time of giving this order, General Schenck had had from his superior officers no intelligence whatever of the approach of Lee; that he received no such intelligence until it was too late for him to prevent the disaster at Winchester, and that, on the contrary, all the intelligence received by him, both from his superiors and inferiors in rank, was of a nature to quiet any apprehension that he

might have felt as to the probability of an advance by Lee or any portion of his army upon Winchester.

7. That the evacuation of Winchester by General Milroy was as well ordered as could have been expected under all the circumstances, and that the loss of most of the public property, which was abandoned, was inevitable.

8. That during the retreat the troops of General Milroy were not kept well in hand, but were very much dispersed, but that this was in great part owing to the sudden attack made upon them in the darkness of the night, and to their being obliged to force their way through a body of troops superior in numbers, and in some part also (in the opinion of the majority of the witnesses) to a want of active co-operation on the part of Colonel McReynolds, commanding Third Brigade, in the engagement with the enemy, and in the efforts used for securing a safe retreat.

J. HOLT,
Judge-Advocate-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Indorsement.]

OCTOBER 27, 1863.

In June last a division was substantially lost at and near Winchester, Va. At the time, it was under General Milroy as immediate commander in the field, General Schenck as department commander at Baltimore, and General Halleck as General-in-Chief at Washington.

General Milroy, as immediate commander, was put in arrest, and subsequently a court of inquiry examined chiefly with reference to disobedience of orders, and reported the evidence.

The foregoing is a synoptical statement of the evidence, together with the Judge-Advocate-General's conclusions. The disaster, when it came, was a surprise to all. It was very well known to Generals Schenck and Milroy for some time before that General Halleck thought the division was in great danger of a surprise at Winchester; that it was of no service commensurate with the risk it incurred, and that it ought to be withdrawn; but, although he more than once advised its withdrawal, he never positively ordered it. General Schenck, on the contrary, believed the service of the force at Winchester was worth the hazard, and so did not positively order its withdrawal until it was so late that the enemy cut the wire and prevented the order reaching General Milroy.

General Milroy seems to have concurred with General Schenck in the opinion that the force should be kept at Winchester at least until the approach of danger, but he disobeyed no order upon the subject.

Some question can be made whether some of General Halleck's dispatches to General Schenck should not have been construed to be orders to withdraw the force, and obeyed accordingly; but no such question can be made against General Milroy. In fact, the last order he received was to be prepared to withdraw, but not to actually withdraw until further order, which further order never reached him.

Serious blame is not necessarily due to any serious disaster, and I cannot say that in this case any of the officers are deserving of serious blame. No court-martial is deemed necessary or proper in the case.

A. LINCOLN.

Review of the Judge-Advocate-General of the record of the court of inquiry relative to the evacuation of Martinsburg by the command of Brig. Gen. Daniel Tyler.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 17, 1863.

The record of a court of inquiry lately convened to investigate the facts and circumstances connected with the evacuation of Martinsburg by the command of Brig. Gen. D. Tyler, U. S. Volunteers, having been submitted to me under your indorsement of the 12th instant, has been fully reviewed, and I have the honor to report the following summary of facts, with the conclusions derived therefrom:

Up to June 13, the United States forces at Martinsburg, Va., had been for several months under the command of Col. B. F. Smith, whose detachment consisted of two regiments of infantry, eight companies each, one field battery, and rather more than a company of cavalry; in all, about 1,300 men. Martinsburg was not a fortified post.

On the 13th, a written order was issued by Major-General Schenck to Brigadier-General Tyler, by which he was required to assume command of the troops at Martinsburg, for the purpose of using them to support and cover the retreat of Major-General Milroy from Winchester to Harper's Ferry. Details of the service are left to the discretion of General Tyler, but Bunker Hill is suggested as a suitable position at which to make a stand if the rebels be found in force between his own troops and those of Milroy. General Tyler is required to keep constantly in communication meanwhile with General Milroy. Pursuant to this order, General Tyler proceeded from Baltimore, by way of Harper's Ferry, to Martinsburg, where he arrived about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, when he found Colonel Smith just taking out his troops to meet an advance of the enemy, who were already skirmishing with his pickets.

In his official report, General Tyler says that he went to Martinsburg "to relieve Colonel Smith in the command of the Third Brigade," but he states that, on arriving, he concluded not to assume the command. In his testimony he sets forth his reason for this course as follows:

First. Because the command was not commensurate with his rank, and was not equal to the expectations which he had formed of it when leaving Harper's Ferry.

Secondly. Because he was a perfect stranger to the command, and it would be "more for the good of the service for Colonel Smith to fight the battle which was already begun."

He nevertheless, as he says, notified Colonel Smith that he would give him any advice that he might require. However insufficient these reasons, especially the first, may be considered, there was received by General Tyler about noon intelligence which rendered it necessary for him to take the command, at least for the special purpose of carrying out the instructions contained in the order of General Schenck. This was the intelligence that General Milroy had been attacked by Lee's army in greatly superior force, and that Bunker Hill, situated between Martinsburg and Winchester, had been occupied by the enemy. It would have been useless, therefore, for General Tyler to have attempted with his small force to make a diversion in favor of General Milroy. Indeed, his orders from General Schenck had been predicated on the supposition that Milroy

was attacked only by the usual Valley force of cavalry under Jenkins, Imboden, or Jones.

In the course of the day, however, a further communication was received from General Schenck to the effect that it was thought better by the latter that General Tyler's command should fall back to Harper's Ferry, and, if possible, afford relief to General Milroy from that point. General Tyler, however, still refrained from assuming command of Colonel Smith's troops, and the latter says in his testimony that the general at no time exhibited to him his orders or explained the reason why he had visited Martinsburg, and that he (Smith) therefore supposed that he had come as an inspector. He adds that during the day he sometimes consulted or advised with the general. General Tyler, on the other hand, says that when he informed Colonel Smith that he would not, under the circumstances, assume command, he at the same time notified him (Smith) of his order.

During the day, the enemy gradually massed his forces, but was held in check by Colonel Smith's troops, and especially by the guns of his battery, the enemy appearing to have as yet no artillery on the ground. About noon, General Jenkins, commanding the rebel force, summoned Colonel Smith to surrender, to which summons the latter refused to accede.

Early in the morning, Colonel Smith had sent off his wagon train by the Williamsport road. He had received orders, addressed to himself personally by General Kelley, his division commander, from Harper's Ferry, to fall back by this road if pressed by a much superior force. General Tyler, however, states that it was he who sent off the brigade train, and that he notified Colonel Smith to delay his retreat until the safety of the train was secured. Colonel Smith, on the other hand, says that General Tyler proposed to him to retreat early in the day, but that he (Smith) declined to do so, as he wished first to assure the escape of his wagons; that General Tyler thereupon said that he would leave the matter to Colonel Smith's judgment, at the same time declining to assume the responsibility of the retreat.

Still another instance, however, is mentioned in the testimony, in which General Tyler assumed to give an order or direction during the day. Lieutenant-Colonel Harlan, commanding the One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, testifies that the general ordered him at one time to open fire upon his own skirmishers. He adds that he disobeyed this order for the reason that he had placed the skirmishers himself, and knew that they were his own men, although he could not make General Tyler believe it.

Toward evening, the enemy suddenly opened upon Colonel Smith's troops with (as it is testified) about thirty guns. Under this severe and concentrated fire, they were at first thrown into some disorder, but appear to have been soon rallied by Colonel Smith and his officers.

The Williamsport road seeming to be occupied or commanded by the enemy, orders were rapidly communicated by Colonel Smith to retreat by the Shepherdstown road, these orders being given to the commanding officers of the two infantry regiments (One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio and One hundred and sixth New York), but not, as it would appear, to Captain Maulsby, commanding the battery. Colonel Smith says that he sent his aides to direct the different commanders to take the Shepherdstown route, but does not distinctly recollect whether he sent particularly to Maulsby or not.

Colonel Smith himself conducted the One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio off the field, ordering the One hundred and sixth New York to follow. The latter, after moving, was halted to reform its line, which had been broken by the artillery.

At this moment, General Tyler came to the front, and assumed command of this regiment and of the battery, which was also about to leave the ground. He says that he did so because he found the One hundred and sixth Regiment alone in the field, and apparently awaiting orders, and because Colonel Smith had left and could not be found; that he (Smith) had retreated without orders from him (Tyler), leaving at the moment of the attack without returning to look after the column. Upon thus assuming command, General Tyler states that he ordered Captain Maulsby to throw half a dozen shots from each of the four of his guns, which he had directly under his command—the remaining section being in another part of the field—and then to limber up and follow the infantry. He then ascertained by personal observation that the Williamsport road was occupied by Jenkins, and rode back to the infantry, and ordered them to march off by the Shepherdstown route. On returning presently, as he says, to look after the artillery, he found that after firing, as directed, Captain Maulsby had moved off rapidly by the Williamsport road. The two sections with Maulsby were soon after captured on this road by the enemy's cavalry, but Captain Maulsby, with his officers and most of his men and horses, succeeded in escaping. Of the remaining section, one gun got off safely on the Shepherdstown road with the infantry; the other was disabled, and left on the field by the lieutenant commanding the section. An officer on duty with the two sections under Maulsby testifies that the guns might have been saved if the infantry supports had not moved off the field and left them. He says that these guns remained last on the field because they were detained there by General Tyler, who directed them to be used upon the advancing enemy, and "then to limber up and get away, as the infantry had been gone some time." General Tyler, however, did not order or direct Captain Maulsby by which road to retreat, and the witness states that at the point where the guns were placed the officers could not see the troops moving by the Shepherdstown road.

General Tyler accompanied the One hundred and sixth Regiment from the field, and, after marching about a mile, overtook Colonel Smith and the One hundred and twenty-sixth. The general states that he then reformed the column, and conducted the retreat to the river at Shepherdstown, where the troops crossed by the ford, and continued their march on the other side down to Harper's Ferry. Colonel Smith, however, in his official report makes no mention of General Tyler having anything to do with the conduct of the retreat. It appears that this march was made in good order and with very little straggling.

The entire loss of the command during the day was 4 or 5 killed, about a dozen wounded, and some 150 taken prisoners, being chiefly those who erred and took the Williamsport road.

The amount of public property lost was small. The stores, of which Martinsburg was the depot, had been removed by railroad to Harper's Ferry prior to June 14. Indeed, the principal and most unfortunate feature of the retreat was the loss of the two sections of Maulsby's battery. Captain Maulsby himself was severely wounded, and unable to attend the court as a witness, and no official report by him is filed with the proceedings.

In their conclusion, the court find that the retreat was generally properly conducted, and the public property suitably cared for; that the four guns captured were improperly kept on the field after all the supports had left, and that the gun of the remaining section, which was disabled, was improperly abandoned on the field by Lieutenant Herr. Upon the whole testimony, it is believed that the following conclusions are properly arrived at:

1. That Colonel Smith handled his command skillfully during the day (June 14), but that he withdrew from the field too abruptly, and without giving the desirable attention, or communicating with certainty, to a part of his command the final orders for the retreat.

2. That General Tyler was at fault in keeping the two sections of Maulsby's battery on the field (as is found by the court) after the infantry supports had retired, and in finally neglecting, after assuming command over the battery, to direct Captain Maulsby as to his line of retreat.

3. That Maulsby's four guns were lost principally because of this action and neglect on the part of General Tyler, and partly because of the neglect of Colonel Smith to convey a positive order to Maulsby as to the direction of the retreat.

4. That General Tyler would have more strictly complied with the instructions of his commanding officer if he had assumed command of the brigade upon his arrival at Martinsburg, in accordance with General Schenck's order of June 13, taken in connection with the communication from the latter of the 14th; that if General Tyler had so assumed command, it is probable that the errors which were committed at the time of the attack by the enemy in force, in consequence of there being practically two commanding officers in the field, might have been avoided.

Respectfully submitted.

J. HOLT,
Judge-Advocate-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

No. 401.

Report of Maj. Napoleon B. Knight, First Delaware Cavalry, of operations June 27–29.

HDQRS. FIRST BATTALION DELAWARE VOL. CAVALRY,
Camp near Baltimore, Md., June 30, 1863.

GENERAL: In obedience to Special Orders, No. 172, headquarters Eighth Army Corps, I moved on Saturday evening [27th] with two companies of my command, numbering in all 95 men, on the Hookstown road, in the direction of Westminster, and having encamped for the night at Reisterstown, we proceeded early next morning to Westminster, where we arrived about 11 o'clock, and occupied the town. Having encamped on the outskirts of the town, on the road leading to Gettysburg, I immediately threw out pickets on all the roads leading into the town, at sufficient distances from my encampment to allow ample time to be informed of the appearance of the enemy.

Lieutenant Bowman's (One hundred and fiftieth New York Volunteers) scouts reported about 6 p. m. on the day of our arrival that

there were no rebels at either Gettysburg or Hanover, which report was confirmed by citizens coming from those points, and information of which I forwarded to you immediately by special courier.

About 9 o'clock on the evening of the 28th instant, the picket on the Hampstead road came in, and reported the advance of the enemy's cavalry. We were immediately in the saddle, and went out to meet them. While awaiting their approach, I was informed that they had taken the Manchester road, which enters the turnpike about 3 miles below Westminster, with a view to attack my rear and cut off retreat. I at once fell back to that point, and awaited their approach. Pickets were sent out on all the roads to ascertain the exact whereabouts of the enemy, but failing to discover his presence, so reported to me. Supposing that the rebels had retired, I at once marched back and reoccupied the town, extending my pickets to a greater distance from the town on all the roads.

On the following morning my pickets reported all quiet, and a great many of my horses having been rendered almost unfit for service by marching over the stony road without shoes, I ordered them to be shod that morning.

About 3.30 o'clock on the afternoon of the 29th (yesterday), information was brought in by a citizen (the picket having been captured) that the enemy were advancing in force on the Washington road. I immediately ordered all the serviceable horses to be mounted, amounting to about 70, and, advancing in column through the town, proceeded to give him battle. I ordered Lieut. D. W. C. Clark, Company C, with an advance guard of 12 men, to feel the enemy and ascertain his position. The advance, having been driven in, reported a strong column of cavalry, a part of whom were armed with carbines, moving toward us on the Washington road, while another column was marching to the upper end of the town, with a view to attack us in front and rear simultaneously, and at the same time to cut off our retreat.

Captain Corbit, commanding Company C, was ordered to charge the column on the Washington road, which he did in a gallant and masterly manner, driving the enemy with very considerable loss until his reserve arrived, and, re-enforcing the shattered column which Captain Corbit had so gallantly charged, turned again in overwhelming numbers upon Corbit and his bold followers, and charged them so furiously that I ordered up Lieut. Caleb Churchman, of Company D, to his support, Lieutenant Churchman having been previously posted so as to watch the movements of the enemy at the upper end of the town. The enemy having been so heavily re-enforced, drove the two companies slowly back to the main pike, the men of my command fighting all the time with the greatest bravery and determination, and contending hotly for every inch of ground; but finding that the column of the enemy was coming down upon us from the upper end of the town, I determined to fall back upon Reisterstown, and ordered Lieutenant Churchman, with his company, to protect and cover our retreat, which he did in splendid style, losing all but 7 of his men, and falling himself into the hands of the enemy. I then fell back to Reisterstown, the enemy pursuing to within 2½ miles of that place. I there ordered the lieutenant of the First Connecticut Cavalry to hold them in check until I could rally my few remaining men on this side of the town, and ordered Lieutenant Reedy, Company C, to push on, and turn back some 7 or 8 of the men, who were about a mile in advance. This he failed to do, but proceeded with

the men directly to Baltimore. I came slowly on, accompanied by Adjutant Lobdell, Lieutenant Clark, and 2 men, about a mile this side of the town, and there halted, determined to return to and reoccupy Reisterstown. This I was proceeding to do, when a courier arrived, having an order from you directing me to return to Baltimore. This order I immediately carried out, sending Adjutant Lobdell in advance to report to you the condition of affairs, and returned to our old camping ground at Steuart's Hill.

My casualties and losses are 67 men killed, wounded, and missing, including 2 commissioned officers—Capt. Charles Corbit and Lieut. Caleb Churchman; the former of whom fell while gallantly charging the enemy, and is now a prisoner in their hands, and the latter was captured while covering the retreat of the main body.

One wagon laden with hospital stores and camp and garrison equipage, and also the regimental books and papers, fell into the hands of the enemy.

I cannot close this report without calling your attention to the bravery and intrepidity of the officers and men of my command, whose efficiency and determination of purpose has saved us from utter annihilation.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. KNIGHT,
Major, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. R. C. SCHENCK,
Commanding Middle Department, Baltimore, Md.

No. 402.

Report of Capt. George D. Summers, Second Maryland Potomac Home Brigade, of operations June 14–July 5.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY F,
Camp near Frederick, Md., Sunday, July 12, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose to you monthly report for the month of June. You will see from the report that I had a skirmish at Berryville on Sunday, the 14th day of June. My advance ran into a large body of cavalry near Berryville. I lost 1 man wounded and 2 captured, and was forced to fall back, after inflicting some punishment on the enemy. I fell back to Charlestown, and then to Halltown, contesting every inch of ground with the enemy's skirmishers.

From there, on June 16, I was ordered to fall back to Maryland Heights, which I did without further loss, being the last soldier in this command that left Dixie.

On June 17, was ordered by General Tyler, in company with Captain Vernon's company, to go to Point of Rocks, and hold the position. Before we got there, we were attacked by White's battalion; we were overpowered and whipped. I regret to say I lost 1 brave man killed, 3 wounded, and 4 missing.

On the 18th instant, 3 of my men who were sent with some of Captain Vernon's were captured, after desperate resistance, at Frederick, Md.

I was then ordered to go to Berlin, Md., which town I occupied until June 30, when I was ordered to Maryland Heights again, and on the next day to this place. I have scouted all around since, and have done some good work.

Two of my men (couriers) were captured near Gettysburg, on July 5, by Stuart's cavalry.

I am now temporarily attached to Major Cole's battalion, but should be pleased to be near you—my regiment, at least. I want to be in General Kelley's department. Will you please make effort to get me with you? I write to General Kelley to that effect to-day.

All is quiet here. The victorious Army of the Potomac is in front of Lee, near Hagerstown, Md. I hope that Lee will stand to fight. If he does, I feel certain of victory for our arms.

I am, colonel, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

GEO. D. SUMMERS,
Capt. Company F (Cavalry), Second Regt. Maryland Vols.

Col. R. BRUCE,
Comdg. Second Regt. P. H. B., Maryland Vols.

No. 403.

Report of Brig. Gen. Henry M. Naglee, U. S. Army, of skirmish near Harper's Ferry, W. Va.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., July 16, 1863.

SIR: I would respectfully report that on the afternoon of the 14th instant, after occupying the intrenchments near Harper's Ferry, and the pontoon bridge had been constructed, I ordered Major Farnsworth, of the First Connecticut Cavalry, with 50 of his men, to picket the roads leading from the Ferry, and to ascertain whether any of the rebel cavalry were upon these roads, within 2 or 3 miles of the intrenchments. Discovering some of the cavalry of the enemy some 4 miles from Harper's Ferry, an effort was made to cut off their pickets, amounting to some 15 or 20 men, which was successful; but in an effort to capture another picket, Major Farnsworth allowed his men to pursue so far as to find himself surrounded by the rebel reserve, who succeeded in capturing Major Farnsworth, with 24 of his men, and liberating a portion of the prisoners he had taken. The affair resulted in the capture of Col. A. W. Harman (wounded), Twelfth Virginia Cavalry; Capt. M. J. Grandin, Thirty-third Virginia Infantry; Lieut. Jackson Eastham, Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, and 4 privates, and in wounding several of the enemy.

We lost Maj. Charles Farnsworth and 24 men, made prisoners by the enemy.*

Very respectfully, &c.,

HENRY M. NAGLEE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

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* Nominal list omitted.

No. 404.

Report of Capt. Erastus Blakeslee, First Connecticut Cavalry, of skirmish near Harper's Ferry, W. Va.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CONNECTICUT CAVALRY,
Maryland Heights, July 18, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report as follows in regard to a skirmish in which the First Connecticut Cavalry were engaged, on the 14th instant:

Major Farnsworth, myself, and 50 men crossed the Potomac, by order of General Naglee, to reconnoiter the enemy's position beyond Bolivar Heights, and to ascertain their strength. About 2 miles from Harper's Ferry, the advance guard, 18 men, under myself, charged upon the pickets of the enemy, numbering about 30, and drove them in confusion back upon their reserve. Major Farnsworth coming up, now charged upon the whole reserve of the enemy, about 200 strong. The enemy also charged, and it became a fierce hand-to-hand fight, in which, owing to the disparity of our numbers, they repulsed us, rescued several prisoners whom we had previously taken, and, I am sorry to add, captured Major Farnsworth and 24 men. The major's horse was shot under him, and he fought most gallantly on foot with his saber until he was overpowered and taken prisoner. I took command of the remainder of our men, and fell back, bringing with me 1 captain, 1 second lieutenant, and 2 privates, all of whom were captured by the advance in their first charge upon the picket, in which we also shot several horses and wounded the colonel of the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, so that he was afterward found and brought in a prisoner.

First Sergt. Allen F. Phillips, Company A, deserves especial mention for his courage and good conduct in the affair.

I am, sir, most respectfully and truly, your obedient servant,

E. BLAKESLEE,
Commanding First Connecticut Cavalry.

[General H. M. NAGLEE.]

No. 405.

Reports of Brig. Gen. William W. Averell, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Separate Brigade, of operations May 22–*July* 28, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Grafton, W. Va., June 21, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following brief report of the operations of the forces composing this brigade during the week ending to-day. On Sunday, 14th instant, at Beverly, 11 p. m., I received the inclosed telegram, marked A. It may be observed that although this dispatch mentions the point of concentration, yet it contains no order to commence the movement, but I inferred from the information given that an order was intended, and therefore issued orders to the troops at Beverly, Buckhannon, Weston, and Bridgeport to hold themselves in readiness to move at an hour's notice. I waited until the morning of the 15th for further instructions, and then started for Clarksburg.

At Laurel Hill, 3.30 p. m., I received dispatch marked B, inclosed, from which it seemed that the entire abandonment of the country was expected, although no directions were given as to the disposal of the immense depots of stores at Clarksburg and Webster. I ordered everything but the cavalry pickets to the railroad; arrived at Clarksburg at 5 a. m., 16th. The Third and Eighth Virginia were at Bridgeport. Their ordnance stores had been unnecessarily delayed. They were hurried forward, and issued during the 16th and 17th, days and nights. The horses which had been issued were not shod, and though timely requisitions for forges, tools, and materials had been made before the arrival of the horses, yet the incompleteness and insufficiency of the supplies retarded our operations. Horses cannot travel over the rugged roads of this country without shoes, without breaking down very soon. When a regiment of infantry is transformed into cavalry in the space of forty-eight hours, by mounting the men upon green horses, a short march, however well conducted, occasions much wear and tear of material, and it would be a dangerous experiment to take such troops immediately into action. Unavailable as infantry, they are inefficient as cavalry. I hope to render this transition state as short as possible.

On the morning of the 16th, a telegram from Brigadier-General Kelley directed me to hold Beverly. Accordingly, the Tenth Virginia and Ewing's battery were sent back to that place. On the morning of the 17th, I arrived at Grafton with the Twenty-eighth Ohio, Second Virginia, and Keeper's battery. The Twenty-eighth and the battery were sent forward to New Creek. I had communicated with Colonel Mulligan at New Creek, and requested him to cause reconnaissances to be made, &c. Ascertaining from his reply, which I inclose,* that there was no cause for immediate apprehension, I hesitated about forwarding the Second Virginia immediately, as the horses to mount it were here. I have had a staff officer twice at Wheeling to hurry forward the ordnance, which was so long coming. The unwillingness of the ordnance officer at that point to issue to me or to my ordnance officer in bulk, occasioned the delay. I have officers now at Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, striving to obtain what is most essential. Telegrams inclosed from Wheeling and Pittsburgh will make you aware of what is to be expected from those places.

The orders received from your headquarters and from Brigadier-General Kelley are somewhat conflicting and indefinite. The first received undoubtedly contemplates a complete withdrawal of all troops from this section. The orders from General Kelley direct the holding of Beverly and leaving of small guards.

One of his orders on the 17th,† you will observe, sanctions the delay of the Second Virginia at this place. I still have some cavalry pickets, light, at Buckhannon and Weston. Since the concentration of the troops, it is represented to me that guerrilla parties are making their appearance in different localities. Last night I received the inclosed telegram marked D [E], from Colonel Piatt, in reply to a report of the condition and position of my troops. I regret that Colonel Piatt should have entertained the idea expressed in the beginning of the dispatch, and presuming that the report which I sent to him by telegraph was too incomplete to form a just idea, I was induced to make this.

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*Inclosure C. †Inclosure D.

No threatening force has, up to this time, approached within 100 miles of me, and there has been a force of from 5,000 to 7,000 men nearer to the enemy by 80 miles than myself. I cannot, in consideration of all the facts above stated, conceive how I could have been expected "to strike a handsome blow."

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure A.]

BALTIMORE, *June* 14, 1863.

Brigadier-General AVERELL,
Buckhannon, W. Va.:

Ewell, with Jackson's old division, from Lee's army, is fighting us at Winchester, and trying to come down on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Keeping a lookout for the passes through the mountains westward, you will make Grafton your point of concentration. The enemy is not likely to pass westward toward you through the Alleghanies. Let me know if you hear anything of the rebels in your direction.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

ADDENDA.

JUNE 14, 1863—10.50 p. m.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore:*

Your dispatch of 6 p. m. received. There is no force of the enemy on the Staunton road nearer than Buffalo Gap. There is a picket of about 500 in the vicinity of Huntersville; none threatening me anywhere. Scouts in to-day; am on the alert. Do you wish me to concentrate at Grafton without further orders from you?

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

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JUNE 15, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore:*

It was impossible to make out clearly from your cipher dispatch of last night what your orders are. Grafton is mentioned as a point of concentration, but I wish to know if you expect me to concentrate there without further orders.

Respectfully,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure B.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Baltimore, June 15, 1863.

Brigadier-General AVERELL, *Beverly:*

Yes, concentrate at Grafton, as you are expected to move on to New Creek, where General Kelley is, who will take command.

DONN PIATT,
Chief of Staff.

ADDENDA.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
June 15, 1863—7.30 a. m.

General AVERELL, *Buckhannon:*

Instead of remaining at Grafton as the point of concentration, you will push eastward, with all the means of re-enforcing you can command, to New Creek. The enemy are believed to be this morning in Martinsburg, but we hold Harper's Ferry and Winchester.

By order:

DONN PIATT,
Chief of Staff.

(Same to Colonel Mulligan, or officer in command at Grafton.)

[Inclosure C.]

NEW CREEK, *June* 16, 1863—5.30 p. m.

General AVERELL:

No force at Cumberland. It was ordered here yesterday by General Kelley. I have a troop of cavalry seeking the information desired. Scouted the Springfield road all night without report of enemy.

JAS. A. MULLIGAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure D.]

NEW CREEK, *June* 17, 1863.
(Received Grafton, 10.30 p. m.)

General W. W. AVERELL:

A sufficient guard will be left to protect the stores at Clarksburg and Webster.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

—

NEW CREEK, *June* 17, 1863.
(Received Grafton, June 17, — p. m.)

Brigadier-General AVERELL:

When your cavalry is ready to move to New Creek, direct it to march on the Northwestern turnpike, and via Oakland and Altamont.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

—

NEW CREEK, *June* 17, 1863.
(Received Grafton, June 17—12 m.)

General AVERELL:

The first order was, your whole force be sent to New Creek, and report to me. At my earnest suggestion, the order was rescinded, as far as regards Beverly; you will, therefore, execute the order, leaving the necessary guard at Clarksburg and Webster to protect our stores.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure E.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Baltimore, June 20, 1863—10 p. m.

Brigadier-General AVERELL,
Grafton, Va.:

Sorry to receive your report. You have missed striking a handsome blow that would have put heart in all of us. No blame, of course; I know your troubles. But hurry up your force, and get ready soon as possible. Call on Wheeling or on Cincinnati for material.

DONN PIATT,
Chief of Staff.

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HDQRS. FOURTH SEPARATE BRIG., EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Beverly, W. Va., September 1, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my brigade from the time I assumed command of it to this date:

I arrived at Weston, W. Va., on May 22, and, pursuant to special orders from headquarters Middle Department, assumed command of this brigade on the ensuing day, relieving Brig. Gen. B. S. Roberts.

The following troops and batteries composed the brigade, viz: The Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. A. Moor; Second West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Latham; Third West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson; Eighth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Oley; Tenth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Harris; Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, Colonel Schoonmaker; Company C, Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry, Captain Jaehne; Company A, First West Virginia Cavalry, Captain Hagan; Company C, Third West Virginia Cavalry, Captain Bowen; Third Independent Company Ohio Cavalry, Captain Smith; Battery B, First West Virginia Artillery (six guns), Captain Keeper, and Battery G, First West Virginia Artillery (four guns), Captain Ewing.

Measures were at once taken to mount the Second, Third, and Eighth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and to equip them partially as cavalry. The purchase of horses was ordered by the major-general commanding the Middle Department, and they were procured rapidly from Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Gallipolis, and from the counties in the vicinity of the railroad running from Grafton to Parkersburg. Modifications were made in arms and equipments to fit them for mounted service, and carbines and sabers were obtained from Wheeling for the Eighth West Virginia Volunteers.

A camp of instruction was established at Bridgeport, near Clarksburg, and, on June 6, the Third West Virginia was sent to it.

On the 9th, the Eighth West Virginia was also sent. Horses were issued to those regiments, but the equipments did not come with the horses. While waiting for them, the officers received some instructions in cavalry tactics.

Equipments arrived on the 15th, with orders to move to New Creek, to re-enforce the command there, which was thought to be threatened by detachments advancing westward from the enemy's main body, which was then proceeding to Maryland.

The equipments were issued to the Third and Eighth, and, on the 17th, they proceeded to Grafton. The Twenty-eighth and Keeper's

battery were forwarded by railroad to New Creek; the Second marched to Grafton, held in readiness to move; the Fourteenth Pennsylvania and two additional independent companies recently joined were brought to Webster, while the Tenth West Virginia and Ewing's battery, with two independent companies, remained at Beverly, with one independent company at Buckhannon and one at Weston. The necessity for my entire command at New Creek not being urgent, the movement of the remainder was delayed, and equipments and horses were issued to the Second West Virginia.

On July 1, the force at Beverly was threatened by a force of the enemy under Col. [W. L.] Jackson. I went with the Fourteenth Pennsylvania, Third and Eighth West Virginia, to the relief of Colonel Harris' command. The enemy desisted from his threatened attack, and was pursued beyond Huttonsville. The Twenty-eighth and Keeper's battery were recalled from New Creek to Philippi. I had just returned from my pursuit of Jackson to Beverly, when I received an order to proceed to Hancock, Md., with the mounted force of my command. The Twenty-eighth Ohio was ordered to Beverly, to join the Tenth West Virginia and one company of cavalry in holding that place, and at 2 a. m. on the 6th, I proceeded with the Third and Eighth West Virginia and Fourteenth Pennsylvania northward to the railroad.

On the 7th, Keeper's battery and the Eighth West Virginia were forwarded by railroad to Cumberland. Four independent companies were sent on the 8th, and on the 9th, 10th, and 11th the Third West Virginia and Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry were forwarded with Ewing's battery.

On July 12, I set out from Cumberland with the Third and Eighth West Virginia, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and an independent battalion—which had been organized by putting four of the independent companies under Major Gibson, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Keeper's and Ewing's batteries—and arrived at Fairview, below Hancock, at 10 a. m. the 13th; about 50 miles' march.

Advanced on the 14th to Williamsport, where it was ascertained that the rebel army had recrossed the river during the previous night.

On the 15th, returned to Indian Springs, near Cherry Run, above Williamsport, Md. By your order, Keeper's battery was sent back to Beverly.

On the 16th and 17th, my command crossed the river, which was deep and swift, by means of three flat-boats and three skiffs.

On the morning of the 18th, the battalion of Major Gibson was sent southward, to make a reconnaissance in the direction of Shanghai. Later in the day I moved with my command to Hedgesville. On the way there, Major Gibson was met returning with 14 prisoners and 3 wagons, captured from the enemy.

On the 19th, marched toward Martinsburg with my command, with the exception of the Third West Virginia, which was left to cover the road to Winchester; drove the enemy's pickets until they were re-enforced, about noon, when I received your orders to retire. The command was withdrawn to the junction of the road to Winchester, the enemy following, and using his artillery without much effect. Ewing's battery opened for the first time during the day, and the enemy retired.

One captain, 1 lieutenant, and 6 men were wounded of my command. Five of the enemy were killed and a few prisoners were taken by us.

Gibson's battalion was sent to Williamsport on the 20th, to open up communication with force at that point. Information was received during the day of the advance of a division of the enemy to attack us, and your orders were received to retire to Cherry Run at 3 a. m. the ensuing morning, covering the withdrawal of your command. The order was successfully carried out, and the enemy, though in vastly superior force, was baffled in his attempts to molest us.

We remained quiet on the 22d, but on the 23d sent the Eighth West Virginia to reconnoiter in the direction of Shanghai.

On the 24th, having received intelligence that the enemy was in motion to the southward from Winchester, my command, pursuant to your order, marched again to Hedgesville, from which point, on the 25th, I sent the Third West Virginia to Martinsburg, and, on the 26th, Gibson's battalion to Winchester.

About noon on the 28th, I set out with my command, and marched to Bunker Hill, via Martinsburg, and to Winchester on the 30th, from which point patrols were sent to Strasburg and other points, from 15 to 20 miles.

About 170 disabled officers and men, left behind by the enemy, were here paroled, to report to the nearest commander of United States troops upon their recovery.*

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I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Commanding Department of West Virginia.

No. 406.

Report of Maj. Gen. Darius N. Couch, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Susquehanna, of operations June 11–*July* 5.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Chambersburg, Pa., July 15, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to instructions from the honorable Secretary of War, I left Washington June 11, for Harrisburg, in order to assume command of the newly organized Department of the Susquehanna.

After an interview with His Excellency Governor Curtin and gentlemen of his council, an order was prepared and issued to the department, calling for a corps of troops for State defense. This was in accordance with instructions received from Mr. Stanton.

The Governor also issued a proclamation to the people of the State in connection with my order.

On the 15th, 800 of the enemy's mounted force appeared at Chambersburg, 16 miles north of the Maryland line. They were closely watched by about 120 men of the First New York Cavalry, under Captain Boyd, who covered the wagon train of General Milroy on its retreat from Winchester, Va., toward Harrisburg, Pa.

At this date there were not 250 organized men in the department for duty. The sick in the hospital at York were removed, as well as the United States stores at Carlisle.

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*Portion here omitted relates to Averell's raid in West Virginia, August 5–31, 1863. See Series I, Vol. XXIX.

Lieutenant-Colonel Coppee, of Philadelphia, volunteered his services to the State, and was sent to Altoona to arrange with the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the defense of that point, the bridges crossing the Juniata, as well as the mountain passes, southerly toward Bedford, McConnellsburg, and London.

Comparatively few troops offered for State defense.

The President called for volunteers for six-months' service, and Governor Curtin issued his proclamation for 50,000 men. This was on the 15th, and men in masses began to assemble at Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Huntingdon, Altoona, &c.

The militia of Pennsylvania was not organized. Farmers in the threatened parts were directed to remove their stock.

On the 17th, the only company of infantry, Captain McGowan's, from York Hospital, was sent to Shippensburg. Rebel advance fell back on the 18th to Greencastle. Some 2,500 of General Milroy's force, in retreating, via Hancock, arrived near Bedford Springs, where their commander joined them. They were a good deal demoralized. Colonel Higgins re-enforced Milroy with 1,200 men, without blankets or camp equipage. Militia regiments from New York began to arrive. New Jersey sent one regiment for three days. Other companies from that State reported at Harrisburg.

The Secretary of War placed the arsenals and clothing depots at my disposal; also gave me ample authority to receive, subsist, and arm whatever troops might be offered from the neighboring States.

The New York militia were mustered into the United States service for thirty days. The Pennsylvanians generally declined to be mustered for six months. Finally, a portion consented to serve during "the existence of the emergency."

The heights on the right bank of the Susquehanna, opposite to Harrisburg, were being fortified, in order to cover that city and the important bridges. Some of the patriotic citizens of that city volunteered to work in the trenches; others were paid. The colored population were not behind their white brethren in giving assistance.

The Eighth and Seventy-first New York Militia went to Chambersburg on the 19th.

Rebel advance of infantry and artillery, 8,000 men, reported at Hagerstown.

Brig. Gen. W. F. Smith joined after returning from Altoona and Bedford. He was placed in command of all the troops and defenses opposite Harrisburg. The works were being pushed under the chief engineer of the department, Capt. J. B. Wheeler, assisted by Maj. James Brady, First Pennsylvania Artillery; Captain Wilson, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and other employés of that and the Northern Central road.

Every effort was made to organize artillery and get it into position. Major [Granville O.] Haller, acting aide-de-camp, was sent to Gettysburg to take command.

Capt. David McConaughy, of Gettysburg, in company with others, were sent out as scouts to gain information.

Colonel Thomas, Twentieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, had the defense of the bridges of the Northern Central Railroad.

On the evening of the 22d, the rebel cavalry advanced upon Chambersburg, followed by heavy masses of infantry and artillery. It was the head of their army, under General Lee. A part of Ewell's corps advanced toward Carlisle, which place they occupied on the 27th and

28th by 12,000 men, our forces, under Brigadier-General Knipe, falling back to near Harrisburg. The remainder of Ewell's corps, 8,000, crossed from Chambersburg to Gettysburg on the 26th; drove in our scouts with their supports, with a loss to us of 176 men missing and prisoners of the Twenty-sixth Emergency Regiment. From that place the enemy moved in the direction of York.

The chief burgess and a deputation of citizens met this force 9 miles from the town, and formally surrendered. It was occupied by General Early on the 28th. A body of 2,500 of the rebels immediately pushed toward Columbia, drove in the troops at Wrightsville, under Colonel Frick, who retreated across the river and burned the bridge. Same day, their advance approached to within 3 miles of Harrisburg, engaging our pickets and reconnoitered the works.

Colonel Thomas, Twentieth Regiment, in charge of bridges near York, retired toward the Susquehanna.

The call of June 15 brought only seven full regiments. The Governor obtained the sanction of the President, and called out 60,000 militia for State service. These rendezvoused at Harrisburg, Reading, and Huntingdon. Up to this time, New York had sent nearly 6,000 men.

Col. E. Franklin, a citizen of Lancaster, had been placed in command of the fords and bridges on the Lower Susquehanna, to Conowingo, in Maryland, some of which were guarded by citizens partially armed with shot-guns.

Five thousand men of the counties bordering on the Juniata filled the passes leading to their homes, and threw up military works. They were an army of bushwhackers, commanded by ex-officers.

Brigadier-General Smith advanced to Carlisle July 1, with 3,000 men. During the night, Lee's cavalry, 3,200 strong, surrounded the place, and, after demanding its surrender, shelled the town, retiring before the next morning in the direction of Gettysburg, where General Lee was hastily concentrating, having been forced to this by the rapid movements of the Army of the Potomac, under General Meade.

The battle of Gettysburg was fought on July 1, 2, and 3, when the rebels commenced falling back to Hagerstown. Brigadier-General Knipe joining Smith, the latter moved in the direction of Gettysburg through the mountains, via Pine Grove, in order to make a diversion in favor of Meade by attacking Lee's flank and rear. This movement compelled the latter to keep a large force in line of battle near Cashtown. Smith was ordered by General Meade to join him at Gettysburg. Subsequently it was countermanded, and he followed the retreating army of Lee, via Altodale, to the vicinity of Waynesborough, where he effected a junction with one of Meade's brigades, under Brigadier-General Neill. Smith's division was mostly composed of New York troops, including one brigade of Pennsylvania emergency men, under Colonel Brisbane, acting brigadier-general. I respectfully refer to the elaborate report of Brigadier-General Smith.

Major-General Sigel was assigned to duty in this department, and took command of the rendezvous at Reading. Major-General Stahel was present as chief of cavalry.

Major-General Dana, on duty at Philadelphia, reported to me at Chambersburg on the 11th, and was assigned to the command of the Second Division, composed of Pennsylvania militia, excepting two New York regiments, under the command of Brigadier-General Yates.

Colonels Beaver and Miles, both of the Second Army Corps, dangerously wounded at Chancellorsville, commanded Camps Curtin and Huntingdon.

Colonel Pierce, Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, who had succeeded Milroy, killed, wounded, and captured a company of rebel cavalry at McConnellsburg.

On July 5, Captain Jones, First New York Cavalry, attacked Lee's wagon train near Greencastle, and brought off 645 prisoners, 300 of whom were wounded, 90 wagons, and 1 piece of artillery.

Had Colonel Pierce fully carried out my instructions, he would have inflicted very heavy loss upon the rebels, in breaking up their trains. He sent in nearly 1,000 prisoners; General Smith about 300, with some wagons and horses. This officer joined his force with those of General Meade, the latter having under advisement the breaking up of this division and distributing the regiments among the brigades of his army. This course was recommended to that officer and approved by General Smith. Lee, however, recrossed the Potomac before it was accomplished. Thus ended, disastrously to the enemy, their invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

I received from Governor Curtin and State officers every assistance. Among the latter, more prominently were Col. John A. Wright, aide-de-camp; Hon. William M. Meredith, attorney-general; Adjutant-General [A. L.] Russell, Commissary-General Irwin, General Cameron, Col. T. A. Scott, Judge Watts, Hon. Charles McAllister, Colonel McClure, Judge [Francis M.] Kimmell, Colonel Stumbaugh, and J. N. Du Barry, together with a very great number of gentlemen residing within the limits of the department, who lent their assistance in working for the common cause.

The Governor of New York pushed forward his regiments with alacrity. They were generally armed and equipped ready for field service, and their arrival brought confidence.

Among the patriotic associations in the country, the Union League, of Philadelphia, is not surpassed for its vigor and efficient labor. It alone placed several regiments in the field.

The militia of Pennsylvania raised to resist the invasion was composed of men from all classes and professions, and was a fine body of men.

My thanks are due to the following-named gentlemen, who freely gave their services to the State, and served as volunteers on my staff; they were stationed in various sections of the department: Lieut. Col. Henry Coppee, military secretary; Majors Wilson and Wayne MacVeagh; Capts. David McConaughy, W. A. H. Lewis, and A. Wright; and Cadets [Reuben W.] Petrikin, [William] Krause, and [Charles W.] Raymond, from West Point, extra aides-de-camp.

New York sent nineteen regiments and one battery, commanded by the following brigadier-generals: Brigadier-Generals Hall, Yates, Ewen, Crooke, and Smith.

Pennsylvania furnished eight regiments of emergency men, twenty-two regiments of three-months' militia, five companies of artillery, one battalion of six-months' infantry, two regiments and one battalion of six-months' cavalry, and one battalion of three-months' cavalry. The three-months' men were generally organized between July 4 and 11 of the same month.

New Jersey sent one battalion of infantry that remained until after the invasion.

Number of prisoners reported, 1,341, of whom nearly 500 were

taken under arms, 400 wounded, and the remainder stragglers and deserters. This does not include quite a number who escaped through the mountains and went north, being aided in this by the citizens.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General, Commanding.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

*ADDENDA.**

Pennsylvania Volunteers and Militia called into service during the Gettysburg Campaign.

[The emergency militia and the six-months' volunteers were mustered into the United States service, and the ninety-days' militia into the State service. Under act of Congress approved April 12, 1866, the State was reimbursed by the United States for money expended in payment of the latter troops.]

Organizations.	Commanders.	Strength at muster-in.			Date of muster-in.	Date of muster-out.
		Officers.	Men.	Total.		
					1863.	1863.
Independent Company Cavalry (Murray Troop).	Capt. Frank A. Murray	3	88	91	June 18	Aug. 11
Independent Company Cavalry (First Philadelphia City Troop).	Capt. Samuel J. Randall	2	73	75	June 18	July 30
Independent Company Cavalry (Luzerne Rangers).	Capt. Henry H. Brown	3	81	84	June 19	Aug. 1
Independent Company Cavalry (Wissahickon Cavalry).	Capt. Samuel W. Comly	3	77	80	June 19	July 30
Independent Company Cavalry (Continental Troop).	Capt. Alban H. Myers	3	83	86	June 20	July 31
Independent Company Cavalry (Curtin Horse Guards).	Capt. John W. Jones	3	72	75	June 24	Aug. 12
Independent Battery	Capt. E. Spencer Miller	3	99	102	June 19	July 25
Independent Battery	Capt. Henry D. Landis	3	105	108	June 27	July 30
20th Infantry	Col. William B. Thomas	44	927	971	June 17	Aug. 10
26th Infantry	Col. William W. Jennings	38	705	743	June 22	July 30
27th Infantry	Col. Jacob G. Frick	37	770	807	June 22	July 31
28th Infantry	Col. James Chamberlin	39	678	717	June 24	July 28
29th Infantry	Col. Joseph W. Hawley	39	722	761	June 23	Aug. 1
30th Infantry	Col. William N. Monies	38	680	718	June 25	July 29
31st Infantry	Col. John Newkumet	37	679	716	June 30	Aug. 8
33d Infantry (Blue Reserves)	Col. William W. Taylor	36	618	654	June 26	Aug. 4
Independent Battalion Infantry.	Lieut. Col. Robert Litzinger	17	384	401	June 23 –25	Aug. 8
Independent Company Infantry.	Capt. John Spear	3	93	96	June 17	July 21
Independent Company Infantry.	Capt. William B. Mann	3	98	101	June 17	July 24
Independent Company Infantry.	Capt. James B. German	3	72	75	June 18	July 26
Total emergency militia		....	.....	7,461		
First Battalion Cavalry	Lieut. Col. Richard F. Moson	12	269	281	July 13	Aug. 21
Independent Company Cavalry	Capt. James M. Bell	3	99	102	June 30	Aug. 9
Independent Company Cavalry	Capt. William B. Dick	3	69	72	July 9	Oct. 5
Independent Company Cavalry (Dana Troop).	Capt. R. W. Hammell	3	101	104	July 2	Sept. 16
Independent Battery	Capt. Joseph M. Knap	5	116	121	June 27	Aug. 16
Independent Battery †	Capt. Benoni Frishmuth	4	100	104	June 26	Aug. 1
Independent Battery	Capt. W. C. Ermentrout	5	144	149	July 3	Aug. 26
Independent Battery (Second Keystone Battery).	Capt. Edward Fitzki	5	138	143	July 6	Aug. 24
Independent Battery (Chester County Artillery).	Capt. George R. Guss	4	117	121	July 1	Aug. 24

*Compiled under the direction of the Adjutant-General, U. S. Army.
†Attached to Thirty-second Regiment.

Pennsylvania Volunteers and Militia called into service during the Gettysburg Campaign—Continued.

Organizations.	Commanders.	Strength at muster-in.			Date of muster-in.	Date of muster-out.
		Officers.	Men.	Total.		
					1863.	1863.
32d Infantry (Gray Reserves)	Col. Charles S. Smith	38	856	894	June 26	Aug. 1
34th Infantry	Col. Charles Albright	37	851	888	July 3	Aug. 10
35th Infantry	Col. Henry B. McKean	38	633	671	July 4	Aug. 7
36th Infantry	Col. Henry C. Alleman	38	809	847	July 4	Aug. 11
37th Infantry	Col. John Trout	38	690	728	July 4	Aug. 3
38th Infantry	Col. Melchoir H. Horn	38	749	787	July 3	Aug. 7
39th Infantry	Col. James Nagle	37	845	882	July 4	Aug. 2
40th Infantry (First Coal Regiment).	Col. Alfred Day	38	739	777	July 14	Aug. 16
41st Infantry	Col. Edward R. Mayer	38	829	867	July 5	Aug. 4
42d Infantry	Col. Charles H. Hunter	38	861	899	July 6	Aug. 11
43d Infantry	Col. William W. Stott	39	657	696	July 6	Aug. 13
44th Infantry (Merchants' Regiment).	Col. Enos Woodward	39	906	945	July 9	Aug. 27
45th Infantry	Col. James T. Clancy	37	868	905	July 1–6	Aug. 29
46th Infantry	Col. John J. Lawrence	38	760	798	July 8	Aug. 18
47th Infantry	Col. James P. Wickersham	38	722	760	July 9	Aug. 13
48th Infantry	Col. John B. Embich	37	717	754	July 8	Aug. 26
49th Infantry (Second Corn Exchange).	Col. Alexander Murphy	38	863	901	July 14	Sept. 2
50th Infantry	Col. Emlen Franklin	37	777	814	July 11	Aug. 15
51st Infantry (Second Coal Regiment).	Col. Oliver Hopkinson	42	741	783	July 10	Sept. 2
52d Infantry (Second Union League).	Col. William A. Gray	37	679	716	July 9	Sept. 1
53d Infantry	Col. Henry Royer	39	652	691	July 13	Aug. 18
54th Infantry	Col. Thomas F. Gallagher	37	702	739	July 4	Aug. 17
55th Infantry	Col. Robert B. McComb	38	689	727	July 3	Aug. 26
56th Infantry	Col. Samuel B. Dick	33	600	633	July 5	Aug. 13
57th Infantry	Col. James R. Porter	37	660	697	July 8	Aug. 17
58th Infantry	Col. George H. Bemus	38	641	679	July 10	Aug. 15
59th Infantry (Third Union League).	Col. George P. McLean	39	679	718	July 9	Sept. 9
60th Infantry	Col. William F. Small	26	335	361	July 20	Sept. 8
Independent Battalion Infantry	Lieut. Col. John McKeage	30	589	619	July 18	Aug. 8
Independent Company Infantry	Capt. Joseph K. Helmbold	3	55	58	July 18	Sept. 7
Independent Company Infantry	Capt. Horace A. Beale	3	73	76	July 6	Sept. 4
Independent Company Infantry	Capt. Benjamin T. Green	3	68	71	July 6	Sept. 3
Independent Company Infantry	Capt. David Mitchel	3	53	56	July 18	Sept. 2
Independent Company Infantry	Capt. Osborn E. Stephens	3	71	74	July 2	July 30
Independent Company Infantry	Capt. William F. Rich	3	96	99	June 29	July 8
Total ninety-days' militia		....	.....	23,807		
						1864.
20th Cavalry	Col. John E. Wynkoop	49	1,074	1,123	June–July	Jan. 4–25
21st Cavalry	Col. William H. Boyd	48	1,079	1,127	July–Aug.	Feb. 20
22d Cavalry (battalion)	Maj. B. Mortimer Morrow	16	331	347	July —	Feb. 5
						1863.
1st Battalion Cavalry	Lieut. Col. Richard C. Dale	21	557	578	June–July	Dec. 29
						1864.
Independent Battery (Park Battery).	Capt. Horatio K. Tyler	4	138	142	July 16	Jan. 28
						1863.
Independent Battery	Capt. W. H. Woodward	3	128	131	July 9	Nov. 4
						1864.
Independent Battery	Capt. Robert J. Nevin	5	147	152	July —	Jan. 7
1st Battalion Infantry	Lieut. Col. Joseph F. Ramsey	24	517	541	July —	Jan. 9
2d Battalion Infantry	Lieut. Col. John C. Lininger	29	662	691	July —	Jan. 21
3d Battalion Infantry	Lieut. Col. T. Ellwood Zell	16	438	454	July —	Jan. 29
Independent Company Infantry	Capt. Samuel T. Griffith	3	102	105	Aug. 8	Jan. 29
Independent Company Infantry	Capt. William M. Schrock	3	65	68	June 24	
Total six-months' volunteers.		....	.....	5,459		

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 43. HDQRS. PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, *Harrisburg, June* 15, 1863.

I. To repel the threatened and imminent invasion of Pennsylvania by the enemies of the country, the President of the United States has this day issued his proclamation for 50,000 volunteers, to serve for a period of six months, if not sooner discharged, to be subsisted, equipped, and paid as promptly as are all other troops in the service.

II. All organizations or companies of men responding to this call will at once report by telegraph the place of their rendezvous, so that orders may be issued from the departmental headquarters of Major-General Couch, at this city, for transportation to Harrisburg or such other points as may be deemed expedient.

III. Troops rendezvoused at Harrisburg will be mustered into the United States service at this point, and those ordered to rendezvous elsewhere will be mustered in at the places of their respective rendezvous by mustering officers detailed for that duty.

By order of A. G. Curtin, Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant-General, Pennsylvania.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 44. HDQRS. PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, *Harrisburg, June* 26, 1863.

In organizing the troops responding to the proclamation of the Governor, this day issued, calling for 60,000 men for the defense of the State, to be mustered into the service of the State for the period of ninety days, unless sooner discharged, it is ordered:

I. Camps of rendezvous will be established by the United States Government for districts comprising the adjacent counties at such points as may be indicated by the commandant of the Department of the Susquehanna and the Department of the Monongahela, in charge of which camps commanders and skillful surgeons will be appointed.

II. Squads and companies will be received at the camps, and as rapidly as possible organized into companies of not less than 64 men, and into regiments of ten companies each, and mustered into the service of the State by officers appointed by the adjutant-general for this purpose.

III. Officers will be elected—company officers by the men and field officers by the company or line officers.

IV. Transportation to the camp of rendezvous nearest their location will be furnished by the United States Government on application of any one actually having charge of a squad or company to the agent at the nearest railroad station.

V. Troops responding to this call of the Governor will be clothed, subsisted, equipped, and supplied by the General Government after arriving at their rendezvous.

VI. Annexed is the quota required from each county on the present call, after crediting those counties which had already responded under recent orders with the number of troops furnished and actually mustered into service:

Adams	469	Berks	1,738
Allegheny	3,600	Blair	550
Armstrong	720	Bradford	866
Beaver	600	Bucks	1,147
Bedford	540	Butler	640

Cambria	588	Luzerne	1,447
Cameron	70	Lycoming	623
Carbon	425	Mercer	740
Chester	881	McKean	180
Centre	540	Mifflin	320
Clarion	520	Monroe	340
Clinton	286	Montgomery	1,201
Clearfield	365	Montour	175
Columbia	321	Northampton	911
Crawford	980	Northumberland	472
Cumberland	587	Perry	460
Dauphin	744	Philadelphia	7,718
Delaware	255	Pike	150
Erie	1,000	Potter	240
Elk	115	Schuylkill	1,312
Fayette	800	Snyder	232
Franklin	840	Somerset	540
Fulton	180	Sullivan	80
Forest	120	Susquehanna	655
Greene	480	Tioga	554
Huntingdon	502	Union	90
Indiana	675	Venango	500
Jefferson	360	Warren	380
Juniata	297	Washington	950
Lancaster	2,154	Wayne	640
Lawrence	460	Westmoreland	1,080
Lebanon	514	Wyoming	187
Lehigh	907	York	1,138

By order of A. G. Curtin, Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant-General, Pennsylvania.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 75. } HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,
Harrisburg, June 19, 1863.

I. All officers in charge of men assembled at this point will report their commands, without delay, at the headquarters of Col. James A. Beaver, commanding at Camp Curtin.

II. Officers are required to remain with their commands, and all such as fail to comply with this special order will be reported to these headquarters by the commandant of camp, and not recognized as entitled to commissions.

By order of A. G. Curtin, Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant-General, Pennsylvania.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 76. } HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,
Harrisburg, June 30, 1863.

All persons residents of the city of Harrisburg or vicinity unattached to any military organization, to whom arms or ammunition, or either, have lately been issued from the Harrisburg State Arsenal, or who are in possession of arms belonging to the State, will immediately attach themselves to a military organization, to report to these headquarters, or return the arms and other State property in their hands to the arsenal.

By order of A. G. Curtin, Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant-General, Pennsylvania.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,
No. 77. } *Harrisburg, July* 18, 1863.

The following companies, now at Huntingdon, mustered into the State service for the period of ninety days, will form a battalion, to be commanded by a lieutenant-colonel and a major, viz: Captain McKeage's company, Blair County; Captain Crozier's company, Blair County; Captain Travis' company, Blair County; Captain Swoope's company, Blair County; Captain Hamman's company, Blair County; Captain Davidson's company, Blair County. The commanding officer will detail an acting adjutant and an acting quartermaster from the line officers.

By order of the Governor:

A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant-General, Pennsylvania.

[Indorsement.]

The aforegoing are true and correct copies of Special Orders, Nos. 75, 76, and 77, issued during the year A. D. 1863, as the same appear on file in this office.

PRESLY N. GUTHRIE,
Adjutant-General, Pennsylvania.

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New York Militia sent to Maryland and Pennsylvania between June 15 *and July* 3, 1863.*

Regiments.	Commanders.	Location.	Date of departure.	Strength.
			1863.	
4th	Col. Daniel W. Teller	New York City	June 20	500
5th	Col. Louis Burger	do	June 19	828
6th	Col. Joel W. Mason	do	June 22	656
7th	Col. Marshall Lefferts	do	June 17	650
8th	Col. Joshua M. Varian	do	June 18	371
11th	Col. Joachim Maidhof	do	June 18	762
12th	Col. William G. Ward	do	June 19	684
13th	Col. John B. Woodward	Brooklyn	June 20	496
17th	Lieut. Col. John P. Jenkins	White Plains	July 3	400
18th	Col. James Ryder	South East	July 3	400
21st	Col. Joseph Wright	Poughkeepsie	June 27	600
22d	Col. Lloyd Aspinwall	New York City	June 19	568
23d	Col. William Everdell, jr	Brooklyn	June 18	626
28th	Col. Michael Bennett	do	June 20	484
37th	Col. Charles Roome	New York City	June 19	693
47th†	Col. Jeremiah V. Meserole	Brooklyn	June 26	400
52d	Col. Matthias W. Cole	do	June 22	351
55th	Col. Eugene Le Gal	New York City	June 24	350
56th	Col. David M. Talmadge	Brooklyn	June 20	476
65th	Col. Jacob Krettner	Buffalo	June 19	555
67th	Col. Chauncey Abbott	East Hamburg	June 23	400
68th	Col. David S. Forbes	Fredonia	June 24	400
69th	Col. James Bagley	New York City	June 22	600
71st	Col. Benjamin L. Trafford	do	June 18	737
74th	Col. Watson A. Fox	Buffalo	June 19	504
84th	Col. Frederick A. Conkling	New York City	July 3	480
	Total			13,971

*From Annual Report of the Adjutant-General, State of New York, who reports that, "In connection with this militia force, detachments of volunteers scattered throughout the State, were organized, equipped, and ordered forthwith to Harrisburg, Pa. This force comprised 1,827 men."

†Ordered to the Department of Washington, June 27.

No. 407.

Report of Brig. Gen. William F. Smith, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations June 26-July 15.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DEPT. OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Greencastle, Pa., July 18, 1863.

MAJOR: I have to report that, in obedience to orders from the general commanding, I assumed command of the troops south of the Susquehanna and in the vicinity of Harrisburg on Friday, June 26, and was busily engaged until Tuesday, 30th, in strengthening the defenses at Bridgeport, opposite the city of Harrisburg, and at Marysville, to protect the bridges of the Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroads.

On Sunday, a rebel cavalry force, with a section of artillery, came to our picket line near Oyster Point, and drove in our cavalry pickets, but did not succeed in moving the infantry pickets.

On Monday, I sent the regular cavalry, under Lieutenant [Frank] Stanwood, on the Carlisle road, and he engaged and drove in the pickets of the enemy, but was obliged to retire under a fire of artillery which was opened on him.

On Tuesday, learning that the rebel infantry had left Carlisle, the cavalry was ordered forward, and found the enemy at Sporting Hill. General Ewen, New York militia, in command of the Twenty-second and Thirty-seventh New York State Militia, went forward to support Lieutenant Stanwood, and a section of Landis' battery, under the direction of Lieutenant Muhlenberg, was immediately ordered up. The enemy was found in position, and attacked about 4 p. m. The artillery arrived on the ground about 5 p. m., and soon silenced the fire of the enemy.

General Ewen's command was ordered forward to occupy Carlisle, but did not march until the next morning. Captain Boyd, First New York Cavalry, with 120 men, was also ordered by the Trindle Spring road, via Churchtown, to Carlisle. He stopped at Churchtown, and entered Carlisle on the morning of July 1.

Colonel Brisbane, commanding the Pennsylvania Brigade, was ordered to move on Carlisle by the mud road at daylight, but, owing to a want of transportation, did not move until about 9 a. m.

I visited the headquarters to receive instructions and make arrangements for supplies and transportation, and, recrossing the river, the remainder of the command, under Brigadier-General Knipe, U. S. Volunteers, was directed to march as far as practicable and encamp, and to move at an early hour in the morning.

The Eleventh New York Artillery, under Colonel Forbes, refused to march under certain pleas, and the matter was referred to General Couch. This delayed my starting till 3.30 p. m., and finally, leaving orders with General Knipe to carry out the instructions with reference to the refractory regiment, I left to join the advance. Hearing rumors on the road of a large cavalry force in the vicinity, I sent out scouts on the cross-roads, and pushed on, entering Carlisle at sunset.

General Ewen had passed through the town on the Baltimore turnpike about 1½ miles, and, while going on to examine his position, word came from my scouts that a large cavalry force of the enemy was in the immediate vicinity, on the York road, and, turning back, before I

entered the village, their guns had opened on us. The road for several miles back of us was filled with stragglers from the brigades of General Ewen and Colonel Brisbane, and the men with me were wearied with a long march, to which they were unused.

Under these circumstances, I determined to content myself till morning with simply holding the town, but before I could get a line of skirmishers out, a summons was sent by General Fitzhugh Lee to surrender the town, or send out the women and children. I sent an answer that the women and children would be notified to leave. In less than half an hour, another message was sent to the purport that, if not surrendered, the town would be burned. The answer was returned that one answer had already been given. I then sent a volunteer aide, Mr. Ward, of Harrisburg, to communicate with General Knipe, and order him to march at 3 a. m., and to report to General Couch the position of affairs. In the meantime the enemy opened a battery on the town, to which, by my orders, our artillery did not reply, as I deemed the fire too inaccurate, and wished to save my ammunition.

About 11 o'clock I sent another volunteer aide, Mr. James Dougherty, to try and get to General Knipe with orders to move immediately. Mr. Dougherty was captured and his orderly wounded, and about 12 m. a third and last summons came to surrender, to which the reply was given that the message had been twice answered before.

About 1 o'clock the firing ceased, with the exception of three guns about 3 a. m., soon after which reports came in that the enemy was moving off on a country road which came into the turnpike about 2½ miles from Carlisle, and by daylight there was nothing opposed to us.

The casualties were 12 wounded, none fatally.

Thursday [July 2] the entire command was put in near the barracks, which had been burned during the night, and on Friday a train of provisions came up to Carlisle. The supplies which we could draw from the citizens were extremely limited, though every disposition to aid us was manifested.

General Knipe's command having joined me on Friday, the whole command was put in motion at 6 a. m. on Saturday for Mount Holly, where we were detained for two hours by the arrival of about 2,000 prisoners, paroled on the battle-field, and sent under a flag of truce toward Carlisle. Wishing to prevent the enemy from getting information of our strength, I was forced to accept the prisoners, subject to the decision of the Government, and turn the rebel escort back. The Thirty-seventh New York Militia Regiment was left at Mount Holly to watch the Baltimore road, and the command moved toward Pine Grove.

A most furious rain-storm set in, which raised the creeks, carried away bridges, and made the march toilsome in the extreme. The command of General Ewen was left at Laurel Forge, to cover the entrance to the narrow valley, and also watch a road leading over the mountain to Bendersville. The remainder of the force was concentrated at Pine Grove Furnace, the Eighth New York State Militia being ordered to hold the pass to Bendersville from Pine Grove.

On Sunday, General Knipe was ordered with his command to hold the cross-roads from Mount Holly to Cashtown and Pine Grove to Bendersville, while General Ewen crossed the mountain to the Mount Holly and Cashtown road, holding the pass in his rear, and being within a mile of General Knipe's command. Colonel Brisbane, with

the Pennsylvania Brigade, was holding a by-road from Pine Grove to Cashtown. A cavalry scout, under Lieutenant Stanwood, was sent up Mountain Creek Valley, in the direction of the pass from Chambersburg to Gettysburg, through which it was supposed the enemy would send his trains, if he were defeated. Lieutenant Stanwood drove in the pickets a couple of miles from the turnpike, but had not sufficient force to press on. Captain Boyd joined me at Pine Grove, having followed the rear guard of the enemy to Fayetteville, on the Gettysburg and Chambersburg road, capturing prisoners. He was directed to pass by Bendersville, in the direction of Cashtown, to try and ascertain the movements and position of the enemy. He fell in with them, and captured eight wagons and —— prisoners. During the day a small provision train came up, which was very acceptable, as it was impossible to subsist the troops from the country. A scout from General Meade also came through, giving the information that the enemy was retiring; and, later in the day, Captain West, a volunteer aide and assistant on the Coast Survey, returned, having successfully opened communications with General Meade on Saturday from Mount Holly.

On Monday morning, I marched the brigade by three different roads, concentrating at Newman's Pass behind Cashtown. We were, however, too late to intercept the trains which had gone that route.

Tuesday morning, I was proposing to enter the Cumberland Valley and follow down the mountains toward Boonsborough, when an order came from General Meade to march to Gettysburg, which order was shortly after countermanded, with permission to do as I had proposed. The command was then marched to Altodale, and an officer sent to Chambersburg, to try and procure supplies, as my trains had failed to overtake me. A small supply being procured, the troops were marched on Wednesday to Waynesborough, where I found General Neill, with a brigade of infantry and one of cavalry, and eight pieces of artillery. Here I was forced to wait for my trains to come up, but sent a cavalry scout to communicate with General Meade, west of South Mountain.

Thursday was spent in waiting for rations to come up, and for instructions from General Meade.

On Friday, I was ordered by him to occupy the enemy to the best advantage, and to be ready to join the Army of the Potomac or General Couch, as circumstances might require. Colonel McIntosh was at once ordered with his brigade of cavalry and four guns to feel the enemy along the Antietam below Leitersburg, which he did in the most skillful manner, driving his cavalry pickets across the creek upon their infantry and artillery supports. The cavalry was supported in this movement by two regiments of Pennsylvania militia, under Colonel Frick, at Ringgold and Smithsburg, and one regiment, Forty-third New York Volunteers, from General Neill's command, posted near Leitersburg.

On Saturday, hearing that the rebels had ordered a miller on Marsh Run to grind wheat all night for them, Colonel Brisbane, with two regiments of Pennsylvania militia, was ordered, if possible, to intercept the wagons going for the flour, and destroy the grain if he could not bring it off. These regiments were supported by the Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, of General Neill's command. From 2 prisoners captured at the mill, we learned that the enemy had fallen back to Hagerstown.

Colonel Brisbane's command was left at Waynesborough, with

orders to march at daylight, and the rest of the troops were moved to Leitersburg, excepting the command of Colonel Frick, which was ordered from Ringgold to Chewsville.

During the night an order came for General Neill to join the Army of the Potomac at once, and, as no instructions were sent to me, I ordered Colonel Brisbane to remain at Waynesborough, to guard my communications, and moved with what force I had with me to Cavetown. After posting my troops there, I reported in person to General Meade, and recommended to him to divide my command among the old divisions of the Army of the Potomac before the anticipated battle. Under the supposition that this was to be done, I ordered Colonel Brisbane to Hagerstown, and moved with the rest of the command to the Boonsborough turnpike, near Beaver Creek. General Meade declined to distribute the militia, and I remained until Wednesday morning, when I received orders to send the New York State militia home, via Frederick, and the necessary orders were given. The Pennsylvania militia were concentrated at Hagerstown, under Colonel Brisbane, who was appointed military governor, with instructions to watch the ford at Williamsport and Falling Waters.

Before closing, I must call to the remembrance of the general commanding the force that I moved without a quartermaster or commissary, without supply trains, some regiments even being without haversacks, and with no adequate transportation of the cooking utensils of the men, and must pay the proper tribute to the general behavior of the troops during long marches, in rainy weather and without sufficient food. The rugged mountain roads left many of them barefooted, but the greater portion of the command seemed animated by a desire to do all that was required in the service of their country.

Colonel Brisbane deserves special mention for the manner in which he managed and led his command, and I earnestly recommend him to notice.

Captain Boyd, First New York Cavalry, also did gallant service with his small force.

I am much indebted to Capt. M. A. Reno, U. S. Cavalry, who acted as my chief of staff; to Lieutenant Muhlenberg, my chief of artillery; to Lieut. Rufus King, Fourth U. S. Artillery, and to Lieutenant Johnson, U. S. Cavalry, for their services. To my own aides—Lieutenants [Matthew] Berry and [Campbell] Tucker, and the following gentlemen, who were volunteer aides: Colonel McCormick, Capts. P. C. F. West and Lamborn, Lieuts. Samuel Carey, F. Rogers, and ——— Evans, and Mr. Ward—I am indebted for zealous and indefatigable service.

Dr. John Neill, medical director of the division, was particularly watchful and efficient in the discharge of his duties.

Very respectfully,

WM. F SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

ADDENDA.

Memorandum of operations in Pennsylvania and Maryland, June 24–July 15, 1863.

Wednesday, June 24, 1863.—From Altoona to Bloody Run, to inspect the force of General Milroy. Left Bloody Run at 11 p. m., and arrived at Harrisburg on Thursday, June 25, at 1 p. m.

Friday, 26th, Saturday, 27th, Sunday, 28th, Monday, 29th, Tuesday, 30th.—Were spent on the fortifications opposite Harrisburg.

In addition to the three works on the hill, the engine-house of the Cumberland Valley Railroad was pierced for musketry, and the doors barricaded with cross-ties and sand-bags, with embrasures for two pieces commanding the railroad. The rock cut of the Northern Central Railroad under the fort was barricaded, rifle-pits constructed on the top of the cut and in several positions occupied by the troops down the river and in front of the small work on the hill.

The narrow pass of the railroad (Northern Central) and the common road at the end of the North Mountain, on the river, 1 mile below the end of the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge, was filled by a small work of rock, earth, and sand-bags. The position was naturally a a very strong one.

General Yates with ———, a Marysville, to secure the Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad bridges from attack by way of Sterritt's Gap or other passes in the North Mountain.

A reconnaissance was made on the 30th by ———, under command of Colonel Brisbane, with one section of Landis' battery, to Sporting Hill, 4 miles beyond Oyster Point, which resulted in a skirmish, in which we had 4 wounded.

Wednesday, July 1.—The brigades of General Ewen and Colonel Brisbane, with Landis' battery, moved to Carlisle.

General Knipe's brigade left later, 1.30 p. m., and encamped at Silver Springs.

The rear of General Ewen's command reached Carlisle about dusk. Colonel Brisbane was already there. Half an hour later, General Fitzhugh Lee, with a force of 3,300 (?) cavalry and seven guns, approached the town from the direction of Mechanicsburg, not knowing that any of our forces occupied the place. Shots were exchanged with our pickets, and several shell were thrown over the town, and one or two up the Railroad street into the square. Landis' battery, posted in the square, replied by three shots.

A flag of truce then came in from Lee, demanding the surrender of the town or the removal of the women and children, to which General Smith made answer that the women and children would be removed.

The shelling was resumed, 134 shots being fired by the enemy. Several houses were damaged;—men wounded and 1 horse killed.

To a second flag of truce, the answer was returned that an answer had been already given to the same demand.

Captain Dougherty, an aide of General Smith, was captured on the Harrisburg road as he was attempting to get out to communicate with General Knipe. He was immediately sent in with another flag, principally to give the impression that Lee's force was very large, and could easily destroy the town.

The enemy set fire to a board-yard near the gas-works, to the gas-works, and to the barracks, all of which were consumed.

Mr. Ward, another aide, succeeded in getting through to General Knipe; his orderly was captured. Captain Dougherty's orderly was shot.

At 12 o'clock the firing ceased, and was not resumed, excepting by the enemy firing three parting shots at 3 a. m., when they moved off toward Mount Holly. They had a heavy wagon train, which moved off at 1 a. m. Some of the citizens did good service in the skirmish line as volunteers. No citizens were injured by the shelling.

Thursday, 2d.—The troops were all moved out the burned barracks.

Friday, July 3.—The troops remained at barracks all day, waiting

for provisions, the supply trains having been prevented from arriving by the occupation of the road by the enemy on the 1st and 2d of July. The attempt to procure provisions from the citizens was only partially successful. Supplies arrived by railroad on the evening of the 3d.

Saturday, July 4.—The whole command, consisting of the brigade of Colonel Brisbane, Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth Pennsylvania, Gray Reserves Regiments, and Blue Reserves, 2,500 men; General Knipe, Eighth, Seventy-first, Fifty-sixth, and Twenty-third New York Regiments, —— men, and General Ewen's brigade, Thirty-seventh, Twenty-second, and Eleventh New York Regiments, with Landis' Philadelphia battery of six pieces, and Miller's Philadelphia howitzer battery of four pieces, left Carlisle at 6 a. m., and moved by the Papertown road, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Mount Holly.

There a detention of two hours was caused by the arrival of a flag of truce, escorting 2,000 paroled prisoners captured by the rebels at Gettysburg in the first day's fight. They were received and sent to the rear. Among them was Captain Dougherty and a number of stragglers of New York regiments, who had been picked up on July 1, on the road coming into Carlisle.

The Thirty-seventh New York Regiment, 400 strong, was left at Mount Holly, to watch the Carlisle and Baltimore turnpike. The remainder of the force was moved on $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles to Laurel Forge, where General Ewen's brigade was left to watch the road from Mount Holly to Pine Grove and that from Laurel Forge to Bendersville, over the mountain.

The other brigades were moved on to Pine Grove Iron Works, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles farther, the advance reaching that point at 6 p. m.

Very heavy rain fell from 1 p. m., making the roads very difficult for the artillery and trains.

On arriving at Pine Grove, the Eighth New York Regiment was sent out to hold the road to Bendersville, where it crosses the mountain south of Pine Grove.

Sunday, July 5.—The troops were moved from Pine Grove at 8 a. m. over the mountain, on the Bendersville road, General Knipe's brigade, with one section of artillery, being placed at the intersection of this road with the road from Holly Springs to Shippensburg, and Colonel Brisbane's brigade on a wood road leading into the Shippensburg road.

Ewen's brigade moved from Laurel Forge in the morning, by a road across the mountain, to a point where the road from Holly Springs to Shippensburg is crossed by the road from Laurel Forge to Bendersville. The Thirty-seventh New York was ordered to move to the fork of the road, 2 miles below Mount Holly, where the Gettysburg road comes into the Pine Grove road. Owing to the movements of the enemy, this regiment was afterward withdrawn, and rejoined the main body.

Monday, July 6.—All the troops moved by different roads to Newman's Cut, on the turnpike between Gettysburg and Chambersburg, 4 miles east of Cashtown, where they were concentrated during the evening.

Tuesday, July 7.—Orders were received from General Meade to move the command to Gettysburg, but just as the troops were about starting, the order was changed, and the head of the column left Newman's Cut at 11 a. m. for Alto Furnace, where the whole force arrived, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Lieutenant Stanwood, with 100 cavalry, crossed

to the same point by the way of Caledonia Springs. A scout sent out reported at 8.30 p. m. that the Twelfth Corps occupied Waynesborough.

Wednesday, July 8.—Moved from Altodale at 11 a. m.; reached Waynesborough in the afternoon. Two regiments, under Colonel Frick, arrived after dark. The whole force was encamped in line of battle on the right (Colonel Brisbane) and left (New York troops) of the road to Hagerstown, a mile and a half out of Waynesborough. The force at Waynesborough was found to be not the Twelfth Corps, but a small force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, under General Milroy.

Thursday, July 9.—Was spent in Waynesborough. Two regiments of Colonel Frick's were sent to Ringgold, in Maryland.

Friday, July 10.—A reconnaissance by General Neill's cavalry found the enemy in force on the right bank of the Antietam, below Leitersburg. An examination of the country from Franklin Cliff, Md., informed us that a large force of the enemy was encamped on high ground, 2½ miles from Hagerstown, on the Waynesborough road, and a smaller force on the Boonsborough road, near Hagerstown. No earthworks could be discovered, nor any earthworks on the ridge toward Williamsport. No movements were visible on the Williamsport road. The supply train arrived in the evening. The short marches and the delay at Waynesborough were caused by the want of provisions and the impossibility of bringing up the supply trains with sufficient celerity. Every effort was made to supply the command with rations from the country people, but with little success, the rebels having cleaned out the region.

Orders had been issued to the command to be in readiness to move, but a dispatch was received on the evening of the 10th, from General Meade, ordering that the commands of General Milroy and General Smith should remain at Waynesborough, to occupy the enemy or to join General Meade or General Couch, as the movements of the enemy might permit or require. According to this dispatch, General Meade's right wing was to be on the Boonsborough and Hagerstown turnpike, between Antietam and Beaver Creek, and his left at Bakersville, on the evening of the 10th.

Saturday, July 11.—Colonel Brisbane with the Gray Reserves and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, supported by the Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, of General Neill's command, made a reconnaissance to Marsh Mill, within the enemy's lines of the day before, about 4 miles from camp. He destroyed 24 barrels of flour which had been ground for the rebels, and all the grain (100 bushels) in the mill. The party returned about dark. The whole command, excepting those troops engaged under Colonel Brisbane, moved at dusk to Leitersburg, and encamped there for the night.

Sunday, July 12.—The command (excepting Colonel Brisbane's) left Leitersburg at 6 a. m., and reached Cavetown at noon. Colonel Brisbane moved from Waynesborough. Colonel Frick moved to Chewsville.

Monday, 13th.—The force at Cavetown, under the temporary command of General Knipe for the march, moved to a point near Smoketown. The orders were to go to Benevola, where Beaver Creek crosses the Boonsborough and Hagerstown turnpike, but they were not understood. The Blue Reserves took part in a skirmish under General Kilpatrick, near Hagerstown, with a loss of 1 killed and 9 wounded.

Tuesday, 14*th*.—General Knipe moved to Benevola.

Wednesday, 15*th*.—All the New York troops had orders from General Smith to move to Greencastle, but at the time of their starting, an order came from General Couch that they should go to Frederick, and they accordingly moved in that direction. All the Pennsylvania troops at Benevola moved at 9 a. m., to join Colonel Brisbane at Hagerstown, all to be under his command as military governor of Hagerstown.

WM. F. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

No. 408.

Report of Maj. Gen. Charles W. Sandford, commanding First Division, New York State National Guard, of operations June 16–*July* 16, *including the Draft Riots in New York City.*

HDQRS. 1ST DIV., NEW YORK STATE NATIONAL GUARDS,
New York, December 30, 1863.

GENERAL: During the present year, 1863, the First Division has performed a large amount of duty. In addition to the usual parades and drills, the reception of regiments returned from the war, and funeral honors to our noble sons who have fallen upon the battle-fields of our country, in defense of the Union, the division has been again called to the field, and upon its return has been engaged in the suppression of riots at home.

On the 16th of June last, I received orders of that date from the Commander-in-Chief (a copy whereof is annexed), directing me to send as many regiments as possible to Harrisburg, to assist in repelling the invasion of Pennsylvania by the rebels.

The destination of some of these regiments was changed, by request of the War Department, to Baltimore.

The following regiments of this division were sent forward by me, pursuant to these orders, viz:

June 17.—Seventh Regiment, 800 men, for Baltimore.

June 18.—Eighth Regiment, 350 men, for Harrisburg; Eleventh Regiment, 850 men, for Harrisburg; Seventy-first Regiment, 650 men, for Harrisburg.

June 19.—Fifth Regiment, 900 men, for Harrisburg; Twelfth Regiment, 700 men, for Harrisburg; Twenty-second Regiment, 600 men, for Harrisburg; Thirty-seventh Regiment, 600 men, for Harrisburg.

June 20.—Fourth Regiment, 500 men, for Harrisburg.

June 22.—Sixth Regiment, 650 men, for Baltimore; Sixty-ninth Regiment, 700 men, for Baltimore.

June 24.—Fifty-fifth Regiment, 350 men, for Baltimore.

July 3.—Eighty-fourth Regiment, 400 men, for Baltimore.

These regiments were divided into three brigades, and placed under the command of Brigadier-Generals Hall, Ewen, and Yates, whose reports of their operations during their absence I have the honor to inclose, and to which I respectfully refer.

I have also the honor to inclose reports from the commandants of several of these regiments, which exhibit the details of their employment and services during their absence.

The readiness and alacrity with which these regiments departed to assist our sister State in the hour of danger, is evidenced by the fact

that most of our New York regiments arrived at Harrisburg before a single regiment reached there from Philadelphia, and were immediately sent forward to cover all the approaches to that city, and they effectually prevented the farther advance of the rebel army.

During the absence of all these regiments of my division, on the 13th of July last, a riot of the most serious character occurred (in consequence of the commencement of the United States draft), which for three or four days was more disgraceful in its character and more serious in its consequence than any before known in our city, and which could not have lasted twelve hours if one-third of our regiments had been at home at its commencement.

Upon the first alarm, upon the requisition of his honor the mayor, the whole of the division remaining in the city was ordered on duty, but the absence of over 8,000 men at the seat of war had left me with so small a force, that my means were entirely inadequate to the magnitude of the occasion.

In this emergency, Major-General Wool, commanding the Department of the East, in a most liberal spirit, immediately proffered the aid of the United States detachments in the harbor, and directed them to report to me for duty. The following is a copy of his orders :

SPECIAL ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York, July 13, 1863.

All the troops called out for the protection of the city are placed under the command of Major-General Sandford, whose orders they will implicitly obey.

By command of Major-General Wool :

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

With the remnant of the division, and the first of these re-enforcements from General Wool, detachments were sent to all parts of the city, and the rioters were everywhere beaten and dispersed.

The north and west sides of the city were effectually cleared of rioters by detachments sent by me from the arsenal. In Broadway, Forty-second, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-second streets, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth avenues, mobs were attacked, and in every instance defeated or dispersed. No blank cartridges were issued to or used by any of the troops under my orders. The gas-works, in Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, and also upon the East River, Webb's shipyards, and the various manufactories threatened by the rioters, were fully protected, and numerous fires in buildings occupied by colored people and others obnoxious to the mob, were extinguished by the firemen after the rioters were dispersed.

In these encounters, I regret to report that Major [Henry S.] Fearing, of my staff, was very seriously wounded while gallantly leading a charge upon the mob in Forty-second street, and 1 private soldier was killed, and 22 officers and men dangerously, and 53 slightly, wounded, at the storming of the barricades erected by the rioters in Twenty-ninth street, and in other conflicts which followed.

The whole of the force remaining with me at the arsenal was kept on duty day and night during the whole period, and twenty-six detachments, at different times, were sent out to disperse the rioters and protect private and public property.

This division has always been so organized as to be ready upon any emergency to effectually suppress all riots or insurrections, and the citizens of New York know that they can safely repose under its

protection. The absence of the thirteen regiments above mentioned, and of six regiments of the division which volunteered for the war, alone gave temporary success to the rioters.

As soon as our regiments could be recalled, they returned to the city, and the rioters were then entirely dispersed; but most of the regiments were kept on duty during the residue of the month of July, and some of them until the middle of August.

On the 17th of August last, I received requisitions from the mayor of the city and the police commissioners, in apprehension of a riot on the renewal of the draft, which was appointed to take place in this city on the 19th of August last, requesting me to call out the First Division to aid the civil authorities in preserving the peace and suppressing any tumult, riot, or insurrection during the draft.

In pursuance of these requisitions, the whole division was called out, and stationed by regiments and detachments in various parts of the city, from the High Bridge to the Battery, and was kept on duty until the 5th of September, and a small detachment from each regiment until the 15th of September.

In consequence of this precaution, the draft proceeded without any interruption or breach of the peace.

A division parade took place on the 1st day of October last, by request of the common council of the city, for the purpose of uniting in the reception of Rear-Admiral Lesoffsky and his officers of the Russian fleet, upon their first visit to the harbor of New York.

In consequence of the large amount of duty performed by the division during the year, the usual division parade upon the 25th of November was omitted.

The ordinary inspection parades of the several regiments and brigades took place as usual, of which returns have been heretofore transmitted to your office.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. SANDFORD,
Major-General.

Brig. Gen. JOHN T. SPRAGUE,
Adjutant-General, State of New York.

No. 409.

Report of Brig. Gen. Charles Yates, commanding Second Brigade, New York State National Guard, of operations June 18–*July* 18.

HDQRS. 2D BRIG., NEW YORK STATE NATIONAL GUARDS,
New York, September 30, 1863.

GENERAL: Herewith I transmit the reports of the several commandants of regiments of this brigade, detailing the duties assigned to them while in the service of the United States in June and July last:

On the 18th of June, I ordered Major Gardiner, of my staff, to repair immediately to Harrisburg, to attend to the several regiments on their arrival there. On the 20th of June, I arrived at Harrisburg with my staff, and reported immediately to Major-General Couch, pursuant to your orders. The Fifth, Twelfth, and Fourth Regiments arrived there at about the same time. The day following our arrival, the Fourth was placed on detached service at Camp Curtin and elsewhere, and was not under my command during any portion of the residue of the term of service.

The Sixth and Eighty-fourth Regiments were ordered to report at Baltimore, and the Seventy-first, assigned by your orders to my brigade, was, on its arrival at Harrisburg, also placed on detached service in another command. The reports of the commandants of the above-named regiments will show the fidelity with which they discharged the duties assigned to them.

The staff organization of my brigade was as follows: Maj. Charles Trumbull White, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. Henry D. Gardiner, brigade quartermaster; Capt. Henry C. Landon, commissary; Capt. J. Hobart Herrick, ordnance officer; Capt. Reginald H. Anthon, aide. Captain Anthon, having been taken ill in consequence of severe exposure in the discharge of his duties, obtained leave of absence, and Capt. Benjamin S. Church, of the Twelfth Regiment, was assigned to his post during the residue of our term of service.

On the 21st of June, I was directed to proceed with the Fifth and Twelfth Regiments, numbering together about 1,000 men, early the next day, to Marysville and Fenwick, at the junction of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Valleys, about 6 miles above Harrisburg, to guard two railroad bridges crossing the Susquehanna at that point. The Dauphin Valley runs parallel with the Cumberland Valley, being connected with it by several mountain gaps, the farthest of which is Sterrett's Gap, through which the road to Carlisle passes.

The enemy being then advancing toward Harrisburg, it was supposed he might make a diversion to the left, pass down the Dauphin Valley, and cross the Susquehanna. Our position, therefore, assumed a very important character, and required very great diligence in checking a movement of that kind. On arriving at the Dauphin Valley, the only force we found there consisted of about 50 or 60 men of the Invalid Corps, stationed at block-houses near the bridges. We immediately commenced constructing such earthworks in front and flank as were deemed necessary, and selected a position to make a determined stand, the left flank of our contemplated line being protected by an obstruction of felled woods, and the narrow pass along the Susquehanna being guarded by such force as could be spared for that purpose.

Various detachments from time to time were sent with ax-men, to obstruct and guard the mountain gaps. During their service there they were exposed to almost incessant rains, having only their shelter tents to protect them from the inclemency of the weather. These detachments performed the duty assigned to them with alacrity and fidelity. During a portion of the term of service in the Dauphin Valley, we were very materially aided by the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth New York National Guard, under the command of Brig. Gen. Philip S. Crooke, and three companies of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Militia, under the command of Major Jessup. General Crooke and Major Jessup, with their officers and men, diligently cooperated with me in the performance of the several duties assigned to them.

On the 7th of July, we proceeded by rail, with the Fifth and Twelfth Regiments, to Carlisle; thence on the 8th and 9th, by march, by way of the turnpike, to Shippensburg. At this place, the Twentieth, Thirty-fifth, and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Militia were attached to my brigade, then denominated the First Brigade of the Second Division of the Department of the Susquehanna, under the command of Major-General Dana, to whom I reported for duty. Under his orders, the brigade was marched to a point 1 mile beyond Chambers-

burg, where it was further re-enforced by the Twenty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia and a battery of United States artillery. It then comprised the Fifth and Twelfth New York National Guard and the Twentieth, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-fifth, and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Militia, and Battery —, [Fifth] U. S. Artillery, and numbered nearly 4,300 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men.

From Chambersburg our brigade and the other brigades of the Second Division were marched to Greencastle. The whole division comprised about 12,000 men. On the arrival of the division at Greencastle, we learned that General Lee had crossed the Potomac, with the whole rebel army. In consequence of this, and the near expiration of our term of service, I received orders to proceed the next day with the Fifth and Twelfth Regiments by march to Shippensburg, and thence by rail to New York, and report to Major-General Wool, commanding the Department of the East. We arrived at New York on the evening and night of the 18th, and reported accordingly. The regiments did duty at New York until they were mustered out of service.

The members of the brigade staff were unremitting in the discharge of the duties of their several departments, and performed them with very great regularity. To them as well as to Colonel Burger, commanding the Fifth, and Colonel Ward, commanding the Twelfth, and their officers and men, and to the officers and men of the several commands attached to my brigade, my acknowledgments are due for the faithful discharge of the several duties assigned to them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. YATES,

Brig. Gen., Comdg. 2d Brig., New York State National Guard.

Maj. Gen. CHARLES W. SANDFORD,

Commanding First Division, New York State Militia.

No. 410.

Report of Brig. Gen. William Hall, commanding Third Brigade, New York State National Guard, of operations June 15–*July* 18.

———, ——— —, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you the condition of the Third Brigade of the First Division, composed of the Seventh, Eighth, Thirty-seventh, and Fifty-fifth Regiments New York State National Guard.

At the annual inspection held on the 9th, 12th, 14th, and 16th days of October last, 1,929 were reported as present, and 621 as absent, making a total of 2,550, which is a large increase in numbers over the last year. The particulars of said inspection are contained in the brigade major's report made heretofore to the adjutant-general, to which Your Excellency is respectfully referred.

It may not be deemed inappropriate for me to refer somewhat particularly to the services performed by this brigade in the months of June and July last, at a period when a loyal State was invaded by an armed foe, threatening to despoil its citizens, to destroy its towns and cities, and set at defiance the authorities of both the local and general governments.

On the 15th day of June last, I received from you a telegraphic dispatch, as the commander-in-chief of the militia force of the State of New York, to proceed with my brigade, as speedily as possible,

to the defense of the city of Harrisburg, the capital of the State of Pennsylvania. By direction and orders of Major-General Sandford, the Seventy-first Regiment of the First Brigade was attached to my command, to participate in the expedition.

These five regiments promptly responded to Your Excellency's orders. The Seventh, Eighth, Thirty-seventh, and Seventy-first Regiments left the city of New York on the 16th, 17th, and 18th days of June; the Fifty-fifth Regiment left on the 24th.

I reached the place of destination on the morning of the 20th of June, and reported to General Couch, who had command of all the military concentrated at that point, acting under orders from the authorities at Washington.

On the arrival of the Seventh and Fifty-fifth Regiments at the city of Philadelphia, they were met by orders from general headquarters, detaching them from my command. They were, by those orders, attached to the Third Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac.

On my arrival at Harrisburg, I found that the Eighth and Seventy-first Regiments had been placed under the command of General Knipe, of the U. S. Volunteer service, and had been ordered to the front. I was placed immediately in command of all the regiments detailed to the fortifications at Bridgeport, on the opposite side of the Susquehanna River, or rather on the river opposite the city of Harrisburg. In this force was included the Eleventh, Twenty-second, and Thirty-seventh Regiments, one company of the Eighth Regiment, and two companies of the Fourth Regiment of Artillery, all from the city of New York; also five regiments from the city of Brooklyn. The Eleventh and Twenty-second Regiments were commanded by Brigadier-General Ewen; those from Brooklyn were under the command of Brigadier-Generals Crooke and Smith.

My first order was to send out pickets to a distance of 5 miles, making a crescent form of 15 miles, to avoid a surprise by the enemy in our rear; this duty was assigned to the Thirty-seventh Regiment.

On the 25th, I received an order to send two regiments to Marysville, about 8 miles up the river, to report to General Yates. I sent the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth, of the Fifth Brigade. On the 26th, Brigadier-General Crooke, of that brigade, reported for duty. I directed him to report to General Yates, at Marysville, where his command had been sent.

On the 28th, General Crooke returned with his brigade, and was quartered in the fort. On the 27th, the Thirty-seventh Regiment was directed to proceed to the front, under the command of Brig. Gen. W. F. Smith, of the U. S. Volunteers, with the Eleventh and Twenty-second Regiments, under the command of Brigadier-General Ewen. Brig. Gen. J. C. Smith, of Brooklyn, arrived with the Twenty-third, Fifty-second, and Fifty-sixth Regiments, reported, and was sent to the front, under the command of Brig. Gen. W. F. Smith.

During our encampment, the Thirty-seventh, Thirteenth, Twenty-eighth, and several other regiments worked on the defenses in the two forts on the heights, one of which was called Fort Washington, the other named Fort Couch.

On the 3d day of July, I received a verbal order from General Couch to proceed forthwith to the front with the Fifth Brigade. Accordingly, I directed Brigadier-General Crooke to order his brigade to be in readiness to leave immediately. We broke camp about 2 o'clock in the morning, and took the cars for Carlisle, where we arrived at 7 a. m. While preparing to leave for Chambersburg, I

received a telegram from General Couch to return and resume my former command. I left the brigade at Carlisle, under the command of Brigadier-General Crooke, who proceeded with it to Chambersburg.

On my return, I found in the forts five companies of New Jersey troops (a very fine body of men), two companies of the Fourth Regiment of Artillery, New York State National Guard, one company of the Eighth Regiment, under the command of Captain [Robert] Brown, New York State National Guard, and one company from Philadelphia.

On the 11th day of July, the Sixty-fifth Regiment, of Buffalo, reached the forts *en route* for home. It was detained some days on account of the difficulty then existing to procure transportation. On the 14th, the startling intelligence reached me that the city of New York was in a state of insubordination. Knowing the small military force left to defend that city from internal foes, and believing it important that relief should be sent there at the earliest possible moment, I sought and obtained permission of General Couch to send this regiment there. It accordingly left my headquarters at daylight on the morning of the 15th, and arrived in the city of New York at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. The alarm produced by continued unfavorable reports in reference to the insecurity of the lives and property of the citizens of the city of New York, induced General Couch to issue a general order directing the speedy return of all the New York and New Jersey regiments. This order was executed on the 18th, and the New York regiments reached the city the same evening.

I cannot forbear expressing my obligations to Capt. B. Frishmuth, commanding an independent company in the city of Philadelphia, for permission to bring with my command from that city a battery of four guns of artillery, the private property of his company, believing they might be of service in restoring municipal order in the metropolis.

During my operations in Pennsylvania, I was greatly assisted by Colonel Pierson and Colonel Cone, both of the city of New York, who volunteered as members of my staff. Their experience and skill in military affairs deserve acknowledgments.

I herewith have the honor to inclose the reports of the colonels of the Seventh, Eighth, Thirty-seventh, and Fifty-fifth Regiments, of their services during the expedition.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. HALL,
Comdg. Third Brigade, New York State National Guard.

His Excellency HORATIO SEYMOUR,
Gov. of the State of New York, and Commander-in-Chief.

No. 411.

Report of Brig. Gen. John Ewen, commanding Fourth Brigade, New York State National Guard, of operations June 18–*July* 18.

HDQRS. 4TH BRIG., NEW YORK STATE NATIONAL GUARD,
New York, December 25, 1863.

GENERAL: In accordance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following report of the short compaign of my command

in Pennsylvania and Maryland, in the service of the General Government, in June and July last:

The Eleventh and Twenty-second Regiments left this city for Harrisburg, via Philadelphia, on the 18th of June. I followed with my staff on the evening of the 19th, by the express train, arriving at Harrisburg on the morning of the 20th, at which time the said regiments also arrived. The Sixty-ninth was to follow in the course of a couple of days, but, pursuant to subsequent orders from the Secretary of War and the adjutant-general of this State, this regiment was sent to Baltimore.

Having reported to Major-General Couch, I selected, pursuant to his authority, camping ground for my command on the south side of the Susquehanna, opposite Harrisburg, on the York road, about three-fourths of a mile southeast of Bridgeport and Fort Washington, and issued orders to Colonels Maidhof and Aspinwall to move their regiments across the river preparatory to occupying the positions to be assigned them.

June 20, employed a negro force which had been engaged on the earthworks of Fort Washington in excavating rifle-pits and intrenchments in the vicinity of the camp, and caused my command to be supplied with 40 rounds of ball cartridge.

June 22, was stunned by a shock received in consequence of a fall of my horse while in the camp of the Eleventh Regiment, and conveyed to Harrisburg; was, by the advice of surgeons, restrained from attending to any business until the morning of the 24th. My command was this day mustered into the service of the United States.

On the 25th, General Hall, who, as senior officer, had been placed in command of the division, returned to Harrisburg, sick. I immediately assumed the command, putting Colonel Maidhof in command of my brigade.

On the 26th, received orders that Brig. Gen. W. F. Smith, U. S. Volunteers, had been appointed to the command of the First Division of the Army of the Susquehanna. Had an interview with him at Harrisburg the same day, and was desired to continue in command of the division until further orders. Continued the work at the rifle-pits and the earthworks of Fort Washington, the latter proceeding under the supervision of Major Brady, U. S. Engineers, by a negro force, and by regiments quartered in the fort.

On the 27th, ordered the Thirty-seventh National Guard, Colonel Roome, to move camp and join the two regiments of the Fourth Brigade, reporting to Colonel Maidhof.

June 28, General W. F. Smith removed his headquarters to Bridgeport, near Fort Washington, and assumed the command of the division, I returning to the command of my brigade, directing Colonel Maidhof to report with his regiment to the commander of the division, for special duty.

An attack from the enemy being momentarily anticipated, broke up camp pursuant to orders, moving the Twenty-second and Thirty-seventh Regiments behind the rifle-pits. Received into my command the Eleventh Artillery, New York Volunteers, Colonel Barnes, doing duty as infantry. Employed a detachment of this regiment in felling the woods in front, and detachments of the Twenty-second and Thirty-seventh Regiments in completing the works of the rifle-pits, and men on picket duty.

It was designed by the commanding general that my command should check the advance of the enemy by the York road, and, if

hard pressed, retire to the fort, where a more effectual stand could be made. Desiring to avoid such a contingency, I solicited and obtained from him, June 29, a section of light battery, posting it on the turnpike, supported on each side by the Eleventh and Thirty-seventh Regiments in the trenches. The Twenty-second Regiment being held in reserve, continued the detachments in clearing away the woods in front and completing the rifle-pits, those of the Thirty-seventh being engaged at the latter during the whole of the night of the 29th.

On the morning of the 30th, pursuant to orders requiring the Twenty-second and Thirty-seventh Regiments to be in readiness, without rations, for a few hours' service, marched these regiments to division headquarters, it being designed to cut off a body of cavalry, acting also as mounted infantry, with artillery, supposed to be posted a few miles from camp. After some delay, I was directed to proceed with these regiments on the turnpike, General W. F. Smith and staff accompanying. Having marched about 3 miles, and finding no trace of the enemy, the general took leave, directing me to return with my command to camp.

After proceeding about a mile on my return, I was overtaken by a small company of dragoons, the commandant of which informed me that he had been driven by the enemy, about 3 miles distant. I immediately countermarched, and went in pursuit, employing the dragoons as an advance guard ; dispatching an aide to headquarters with intelligence of my information and movement.

After proceeding a few miles to a place called Sportsman's [Sporting] Hill, had a skirmish with the enemy, who, concealed in a wood on the right of the road, about a quarter of a mile distant, fired a volley of musketry at my command at the moment of halting it.

I immediately changed from forward, returning the fire with the Thirty-seventh Regiment, in the direction from which the shots had proceeded, and advanced that regiment about 30 yards into a wheat-field, which concealed it from the observation of the enemy, holding the Twenty-second in reserve. The enemy then ceased firing with small-arms, and commenced throwing shell from the woods, which passed over us. At this time a section of a battery, called Landis' battery, belonging to a company of gentlemen from Philadelphia, came up, under command of Lieut. Rufus King, of the army, serving on General W. F. Smith's staff. I immediately posted one piece in the road, and the other in rear of a dwelling to the right of the road, the side from which the enemy's fire came. After a few rounds, the enemy ceased firing and fled. It being a cavalry force, we were unable to pursue.

During this skirmish there were several discharges of artillery on our left, demonstrating the existence of a body of the enemy in that direction, not very far distant, and, expecting an immediate attack from that quarter, I changed front to rear with the Twenty-second Regiment, to be in readiness to meet and repel it.

On the retreat of the force with which we had been contending, the firing from the other force ceased. The discharges of artillery on our left had evidently been designed as an intimidation to us, or a signal to the other force of the enemy to retire. The casualties in my command were a few officers and men of the Thirty-seventh slightly wounded.

After remaining one hour on the field, and hearing no sound from the enemy, I proceeded to return to camp. On arriving at the inter-

section of the two roads leading from Carlisle, called Oyster Point, about 3 miles from Fort Washington, I received orders from headquarters directing me to follow up the enemy. It was then dark. My command had had no food since breakfast, and was destitute of rations and blankets. A considerable portion had also been working in the trenches during the preceding night. I found it, therefore, impracticable to proceed until rations should be procured, for which requisition was immediately made; but, owing to the delay in procuring and preparing the same, it was daylight before a meal could be obtained; immediately after which I marched for Carlisle, both regiments manifesting dissatisfaction in consequence of being without knapsacks and haversacks, and the privations and fatigue which they had already undergone.

The column advanced, with the Thirty-seventh Regiment on the right, preceded by a company of the Twenty-second Regiment, commanded by Capt. Asa Bird Gardiner, as an advance guard, and by skirmishers also from that regiment.

After proceeding about a mile beyond Sportsman's [Sporting] Hill, I learned from a farmer residing in the vicinity that the force on our left the preceding evening consisted of a body of about 3,500 cavalry, with field pieces, and had occupied the road leading from Carlisle to Oyster Point, called the Mud road, and that it had retired; and on advancing about 2 miles farther, I learned from citizens returning in wagons from Carlisle, on their way to Harrisburg, that the force we had encountered the night before had passed rapidly through Carlisle about daylight, carrying with them a number of killed and wounded in ambulances.

This information being soon after confirmed, the skirmishers were called in, enabling the column to proceed more rapidly. It arrived at Carlisle about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the march having been about 13 miles.

The troops were refreshed at the small villages along the march by the inhabitants, who were kindly at their doors with offerings of food.

About 6 p. m. there was a report that the enemy was returning to Carlisle. An aide was dispatched to hurry up re-enforcements which might be on the road, while I proceeded with my command about a mile south of the town, and occupied a position on the main road, on the brow of a hill overlooking a broad valley.

Soon after, reports of artillery were heard in our rear, and the flash and smoke of the guns were visible along the hills north of Carlisle. Just then I received intelligence of the arrival, at Carlisle, of General W. F. Smith, and two regiments of Pennsylvania militia, under Colonel Brisbane, accompanied by directions for my immediate return.

On returning to Carlisle, the regiments were subdivided into detachments, to guard the several approaches to the town. The Pennsylvania regiments were posted on the northerly portion, the Thirty-seventh Regiment, with one field piece, guarded the central portion, under the immediate command of General Smith, and the Twenty-second Regiment, with the remaining field piece, the southerly portion of the town, under my immediate command, skirmishers being also thrown out.

Before these dispositions were perfected, which was not until after dark, the enemy commenced shelling from his position opposite the east side of the town, doing, however, little damage, the shells mostly

passing over. A few slight casualties occurred in the Thirty-seventh Regiment.

Orders had been given by General Smith not to fire a gun unless it came to close quarters, which, in my judgment, was eminently judicious under the circumstances. We had but two light field pieces, and the enemy seven, and a much superior force.

A flag of truce was sent in, demanding a surrender; our commander, in reply, desiring the enemy to come in and take us, he was no doubt deterred from making the attempt, under an apprehension that we were much stronger than we were. The shelling continued during the greater part of the night. The principal arsenal buildings, situate about half a mile east from the town, were fired with torches and burned down, and, about an hour before daylight, the enemy retired.

The force opposed to us was said to embody about 3,500 cavalry, with several pieces of artillery, under Fitzhugh Lee. I have but little doubt it was the same that saluted on my left the preceding evening, and had remained in my rear when I entered Carlisle, several stragglers of the Thirty-seventh Regiment having been made prisoners that afternoon and paroled ; also Mr. Dougherty, of General Smith's staff, while on his way to Carlisle. He was subsequently paroled, and fell in with the division at Papertown, while on the march southward.

We remained at Carlisle during the 2d and 3d of July, the Eleventh Regiment National Guard rejoining my command at the latter date, having arrived with the remaining corps of the division, consisting of three regiments New York State National Guard, of New York City, under command of Brigadier-General Knipe, three regiments, composing the Eleventh Brigade, New York State National Guard, of Brooklyn, commanded by Brig. Gen. Jesse C. Smith, and a section of Landis' battery, the whole under the command of General Knipe.

This column. it appears by the annexed communication from General Jesse C. Smith, left Fort Washington for Carlisle on the afternoon of the day my command marched from Oyster Point, July 1, arriving on the 3d. They "heard heavy firing in the direction of of Carlisle" before halting, and saw "the light from the burning barracks at that place." The column halted about 9 o'clock at night, "General Knipe going forward to see if he could get communication with General W. F. Smith, then at Carlisle," about 13 miles distant, and did not return until after 2 o'clock in the morning. At 3 o'clock General Couch, pursuant to whose directions my command of two small regiments, comprising about 900 men and two field pieces, had been ordered to follow up the enemy the preceding night, without rations or blankets, and while deemed to be engaged with the enemy, sent peremptory orders for this command to return to Fort Washington. It is but just, however, to General Couch to say that at the time of giving such orders it was too late for this force to render any assistance to the troops at Carlisle. Had it, however, gone forward promptly, and quietly entered the town during the bombardment, as it might unquestionably have done several hours before the retirement of the enemy, it could, as a separate disposable force, have been instrumental in surprising and effectively destroying or capturing the enemy, who could have been surprised and attacked on his left flank or rear from the south side of the town at any time before his retirement. Being a cavalry force, hemmed in by a road, a single

available regiment might have approached it very closely under cover of the darkness, and poured in upon it a very destructive fire. From the south side of the town, the sound of the wheels of the enemy's artillery were distinctly heard on his retirement.

July 4, my command, consisting of the Eleventh, Twenty-second, and Thirty-seventh Regiments National Guard, marched with the division from Carlisle, forming the rear guard. At Papertown, directed Colonel Roome to report with his regiment to General W. F. Smith for special duty in guarding roads in that vicinity. Reached Laurel Forge, in the mountains of Pennsylvania, on the evening of the 5th of July.

July 6, about daylight, received an accession to my command by the arrival of the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments, of the Fifth Brigade, New York State National Guard, of Brooklyn, under command of Brig. Gen. Philip S. Crooke, and on the evening of this day the Thirty-seventh Regiment rejoined my command. I proceeded with the two brigades, as the rear of the division, to Newman's Gap, Funkstown, and Waynesborough, in Pennsylvania. At the latter place, united with a brigade of the Army of the Potomac, in command of Brigadier-General Neill.

July 11, the division resumed march, passing through Petersburg, Cavetown, and Boonsborough, in Maryland, reaching the latter place the evening of the 14th. We had, before leaving Carlisle, heard of the movements of General Meade to cut off Lee's army, and it was the expectation of the commander of our division to arrive in time to take part in the contemplated action; but, on arriving at Newman's Gap, we learned that the battle of Gettysburg had been fought two days previously.

My command, during the march from Carlisle, suffered many privations and hardships from lack of food and clothing and exposure to frequent rains, without tents or change of raiment, the men on several occasions having to ford streams to the waist, the baggage, as well as tents, having been left in camp near Fort Washington. I had no clothing myself, excepting a thin suit in which I left camp, expecting to return after a few hours' absence. My baggage, as well as that of two of the regiments, had been sent for from Carlisle before leaving that place, communication with Harrisburg by railroad having been re-established the preceding day; but they were stopped by a general officer, who said orders had been given that no baggage should go forward.

July 15, news was received of the outbreak in the city of New York, growing out of the intended draft; and as the presence of the New York troops at home was urgent, and their term of duty had expired, their further services were dispensed with by the following complimentary orders from Generals Meade and Smith:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 190. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *July* 15, 1863.

The troops comprising the command of Brig. Gen. W. F. Smith are relieved from further service with the Army of the Potomac, and will be reported to Major-General Couch for instructions.

The major-general commanding thanks Brigadier-General Smith and his troops for their zeal and promptitude, which, amid no little privation, have marked their efforts to render this army all the assistance in their power, and especially commends the good conduct of the officers and men that participated in General Kilpatrick's engagement with the enemy on the 13th instant.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DEPT. OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
No. —. } *July* 15, 1863.

Brig. Gen. John Ewen will take command of all the New York troops in this division, and proceed with them to Frederick, Md., at which point transportation will be furnished them to New York City.

In parting with them, the general commanding must express his admiration of the courage and fortitude with which they have stood the trials and privations of their late marches.

By order of Brig. Gen. W. F. Smith:

PRESTON C. F. WEST,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The corps embraced in the foregoing division orders of General W. F. Smith are as follows:

Thirteenth Regiment, Col. John B. Woodward; Twenty-eighth Regiment, Col. Michael Bennett, of the Fifth Brigade, New York State National Guard, of Brooklyn, commanded by Brig. Gen. P. S. Crooke.

Twenty-third Regiment, Col. William Everdell, jr.; Fifty-sixth Regiment, Col. J. Q. Adams; Fifty-second Regiment, Col. M. W. Cole, composing the [Eleventh] Brigade, New York State National Guard, of Brooklyn, commanded by Brig. Gen. Jesse C. Smith.

Eighth Regiment, Colonel Varian; Thirty-seventh Regiment, Col. Charles Roome, of the Third Brigade, New York State National Guard.

Seventy-first Regiment [Col. Benjamin L. Trafford], of the First Brigade, New York State National Guard.

Eleventh Regiment, Col. J. Maidhof; Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Lloyd Aspinwall, of the Fourth Brigade, New York State National Guard, and a regiment from the western part of the State, whose designation I cannot now call to mind.

I immediately proceeded with these troops to Frederick, to take the cars to New York, passing through Middletown and Frederick to the vicinity of the railway station, arriving after dark, having marched 25 miles, halting one hour on the way for food and rest.

Telegraphed arrival of this force to the Commander-in-Chief at the earliest opportunity, and was desired by him to come immediately to the city.

Having learned from the railway superintendent that a telegram had been received from Major-General Couch not to transport us until further orders, next morning received a telegram from General Couch that he had orders to detain us for the present. Telegraphed him of the urgency of our presence in New York, and was in reply desired to report to Major-General Halleck, and obey his orders. Telegraphed General Halleck of the necessity of our immediate departure, and, on the 17th, received his authority to return to New York.

We left by the cars in the afternoon, passing through Baltimore and Philadelphia, and arriving in New York on the morning of the 18th, where I reported to the Commander-in-Chief at the Saint Nicholas Hotel.

The gentlemen composing my staff during this brief campaign were as follows:

Lieut. Col. J. Henderson Grant, Twenty-second Regiment, acting assistant adjutant-general; Drs. H. W. B. Woodhull and D. B. Pardee, surgeons; Capts. Henry S. Van Buren and Charles F. Kingsley, aides-de-camp; Captain [William E.] Jackson, quartermaster; Cap-

tain [William H.] Farrar, Thirty-seventh Regiment, commissary; Lieut. Walter Edwards, Twenty-second Regiment, ordnance officer.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN EWEN,

Brig. Gen., Comdg. 4th Brig., New York State National Guard.

Maj. Gen. CHARLES W. SANDFORD,

Commanding First Division, New York State Militia.

No. 412.

Report of Brig. Gen. Philip S. Crooke, commanding Fifth Brigade, Second Division, New York State National Guard, of operations June 15–*July* 19.

HDQRS. 5TH BRIG., NEW YORK STATE NATIONAL GUARD,
Brooklyn, December 1, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the condition and service of the Fifth Brigade for the present year.

The inspection returns show the numbers.

The Fourteenth Regiment is, and has been since May, 1861, in the United States service, in the Army of the Potomac; has distinguished itself for courage and endurance in many a hard-fought battle-field and many a wearisome march; its reputation is part of the history of the country, and all the battles of the Army of the Potomac record its bravery and good service. The regiment is now under Col. E. B. Fowler, who has been in command since 1861, and has proved himself worthy.

The aggregate morning report of the 29th October, 1863, shows a total of 514 in the "Brooklyn Fourteenth."

A battalion of artillery has just been organized, under the command of that experienced officer, Maj. Horace A. Sprague. The battalion is composed of good officers and men, and numbers about 200. It will prove a valuable corps.

The force of the brigade available for service in this State in the month of June, 1863, consisted of the Thirteenth Regiment, Col. John B. Woodward, Twenty-eighth Regiment, Col. Michael Bennett, and the Seventieth Regiment, Col. William J. Cropsey; the first two doing duty as infantry, the Seventieth as cavalry and artillery.

On the 15th June, 1863, at 10 p. m., orders were received by me from headquarters to assemble the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments for short service in Pennsylvania.

At 9 a. m. next morning they were ready, and assembled at their armories.

On the 20th, they left for Harrisburg. On the 22d, I received orders to join them and take command. I left here on the 24th; arrived at Harrisburg on the 25th; reported to Governor Curtin and General D. N. Couch, U. S. Army, having command of all the forces.

I was directed by General Couch to report to Brig. Gen. William Hall, at Fort Washington, opposite Harrisburg.

On reporting to General Hall, I was informed that the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments were at Marysville, about 10 miles north of Harrisburg, on the west bank of the Susquehanna River, and was ordered to report there to General Yates, in command of the post.

At this time, the rebel forces were in Pennsylvania, and advancing up the Cumberland Valley toward Harrisburg, by way of Carlisle. The roads were filled with people, flocks, and herds, flying from the advance of the enemy, and the people of Harrisburg did not seem prepared or inclined to act on the defensive.

The force then available for defense and offense seemed only to be New York militia.

On the 26th June, I reported to General Yates at Marysville, and took command of the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments. My staff consisted of Maj. William H. Leaycraft, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. John L. Bergen, aide; Capt. James Mooney, brigade quartermaster; Dr. Thomas McAllister, brigade surgeon.

Major Leaycraft, who was appointed by me on this duty, had seen service in the Army of the Potomac, in the Eighty-seventh Regiment of Volunteers, and to his knowledge, experience, and soldierly qualities myself and command are much indebted, while his genial and kindly nature endeared him to all who associated with him.

Captain Bergen, Captain Mooney, and Dr. Thomas McAllister proved themselves to be all that could have been desired.

I beg leave to state that for zeal, capability of endurance, and all other qualifications, mental and physical, they were equal to the service required of them, and they have my thanks for myself and the brigade.

The post at Marysville was in a valley on the west bank of the Susquehanna, called Fishing Creek Valley, commanding two railroad bridges and fords. The river here was about 1 mile wide. The place—an important one—was surrounded on two sides by ranges of mountains, terminating at a gap near Carlisle.

The garrison was three regiments of the Second Brigade, New York State National Guard, under General Yates, and the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth.

The services of those regiments will be found in their regimental reports, annexed. The duties at Marysville were constant, laborious, and fatiguing. The rebel forces were at Carlisle, and on the south side of the mountain around us; we could hear the sound of cannon, and heard reports of skirmishing around Carlisle, and expected an attack.

July 1, at 11 p. m., received orders to break camp and proceed by railroad to Harrisburg; obeyed orders; arrived at Harrisburg July 2, at sunrise; marched to Fort Washington, opposite; the former garrison marched out. In command of the fort, garrisoned by the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments, one regiment of Pennsylvania militia, and several corps of New York artillery. The rebels had advanced within sight of Fort Washington, and constant skirmishing had ensued between the advanced posts of both forces. We remained thus until July 3, 10 o'clock, when orders arrived to take the railroad to Carlisle that night, leaving everything except blankets, haversacks, and arms. Colonel Bennett, of the Twenty-eighth, and Major Leaycraft, had been ordered to inspect pickets that evening, which was dark and rainy. At 11 o'clock Colonel Bennett was brought into the fort with his ankle badly broken; his horse had stumbled in the dark and fallen on him. With much sadness he was sent home. He is a good officer, a brave and kind-hearted man, and his absence left a great void in the brigade. The command was assumed by Lieutenant-Colonel [David A.] Bokee, who acquitted himself well. Major [Adam] Schepper had previously been taken very

sick, and sent home; thus Lieutenant-Colonel Bokee was suddenly left the only field officer in the regiment. The Thirteenth also had but one field officer, Col. John B. Woodward. Both regiments were fortunate in their adjutants—the Thirteenth, Lieutenant [William A.] McKee, the Twenty-eighth, Lieutenant Dean; and I am pleased to report now that Lieutenant McKee has been elected lieutenant-colonel of the Thirteenth, and Lieutenant-Colonel [David I.] Dean brigade inspector of the Fifth Brigade, both well-earned promotions.

The quartermasters—[Joseph B.] Leggett, of the Thirteenth, and [Samuel] Deuel, of the Twenty-eighth—had each a most arduous and difficult duty to perform, and did so zealously and ably, as far as was possible. Lieutenant Leggett has since been elected major of the Thirteenth.

July 4, after midnight, the brigade left by railroad for Carlisle, 21 miles. The quartermaster and brigade surgeon were left to attend to their departments. As the sun arose, we arrived at Carlisle, and saw the ruins of the barracks and the railroad bridge outside, destroyed by the rebels. We were, under command of Brig. Gen. William Hall, Third Brigade, New York State National Guard, marched into the main street of Carlisle, and rested in column; saw marks of shell on the buildings. General Hall here received a dispatch from Harrisburg, ordering him to return to Fort Washington. He informed me I was left in command. I asked for orders; he had none to give. I telegraphed to General Couch, at Harrisburg, that I was there without orders, supplies, or horses. At 10 a. m. I received the answer by telegraph:

HARRISBURG, *July* 4, 1863.

An order was given to take rations last night. Do troops want me to tell them to breathe? Always have rations in your haversacks. You want no buggy; you are going in the mountains for a few days. Beef-cattle go forward. Now is the time to aid your country. Let trifles go; march.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

On the receipt of this paper—as the only definite information seemed that we were bound "for the mountains"—I started on the turnpike leading to the mountains south of Carlisle, all the officers, as well as men, on foot, without anything except they carried it; not a wagon or pack-horse, or any knowledge of route or supplies, present or future.

The result proved the dispatch in one respect; we wanted "no buggy"—the roads in places were impassable for one. The dispatch was in fault as to the beef-cattle; they did not "go forward" fast enough to overtake us. We were left to our own resources in a country which had been overrun and exhausted by the rebel forces. About 2 miles south of Carlisle, we were overtaken by a heavy rainstorm, and we rested for three hours in a large barn and farm-house. Here we met a few stragglers from the battle of Gettysburg—paroled Union soldiers and rebel deserters—and from them heard of the great battle which was going on when they left. We then knew our route, and started anxiously. We met 3 of the "Brooklyn Fourteenth," who had been taken prisoners and paroled in the battle. Their unexpected rencounter with their Brooklyn friends in the middle of Pennsylvania was startling and strange. We left them cheered and cheering.

A little before sundown we arrived at Paperville, a village at the gorge of the mountains, with a stream of water which had over-

flowed our road. Here we had to ford about half a mile, in places waist-deep; the drummer boys and drums were carried. We halted at Holly Springs after dark; the brigade bivouacked. Next day a muddy, hard, hungry march to Laurel Furnace.

July 5.—Came up with General John Ewen's brigade (Fourth New York State National Guard), who took command. Here the horses of myself and staff reached us. We were marched up a mountain road to a pass looking down upon Gettysburg, about 12 miles off. Bivouacked there; obtained some bread from the inhabitants, who were very kind and considerate.

July 6.—Some wagons met us with supplies; obtained one day's rations; marched on toward the south; bivouacked in the woods next morning.

July 7.—Arrived at Newman's Gap, on the turnpike from Gettysburg to Chambersburg; met General W. F. Smith, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Susquehanna; saw traces of the battle of Gettysburg in broken caissons, &c.; marched forward on the track of Lee's army; turned off the turnpike to the south; bivouacked at Funkstown; terrible rain-storm all night and until 10 a. m.

July 8.—But little to eat; marched on to Waynesborough, near the Maryland line, a considerable village, where we found the Sixth Army Corps of the Potomac bivouacked on the hills south of the village.

July 9, 10, 11.—Pleasant weather, and rations just before sundown; orders to march; marched; forded Antietam Creek, the timbers of the bridge, burned by the rebels, yet smoking; 11 p. m., bivouacked at Leitersburg, in a clover-field.

July 12.—Marched to Cavetown; tremendous storm of rain, thunder and lightning; bivouacked there.

July 13.—Marched through Smoketown and Mount Pleasant to Boonsborough, Md. There we met several members of the Fifth Brigade, now in the United States service; Colonel Brewster, of the Excelsior Brigade, Capt. E. D. Taft, commanding battery, both of whom distinguished themselves at Gettysburg. Here we were informed that Lee's army had escaped over the Potomac, and we were ordered home; marched to Frederick, Md. The march was very fatiguing, and Christian Hemming, a private of the Twenty-eighth, died from exhaustion.

July 15.—Arrived at Frederick, and bivouacked south of the city remained there until July 17; passed by railroad to Baltimore.

July 18.—Arrived at Philadelphia.

July 19.—Arrived at New York. We were met on the wharf with orders from the Commander-in-Chief to report for duty in Brooklyn, and remained on duty until September 6, in the protection of the peace and property of Kings County, in all of which the whole of my command acquitted themselves as good soldiers and citizens, and did good service.

The Seventieth Regiment, remaining at home, were on duty guarding the State arsenal, at Brooklyn, and assisting in preserving the peace during July, until September 6, faithfully and zealously, and also are entitled to the same credit. Their colonel, William J. Cropsey, is an energetic and reliable officer, and the officers and men are of a most respectable class of citizens. It is a valuable corps for home service.

The Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments had been in the United States service, in 1861; the Thirteenth also, in 1862. Many

hundreds of their members had joined the United States volunteer service, and their uniforms were worn out in the service. Those regiments have done hard and faithful service, and are now reforming, with the prospect of much efficiency.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

PHILIP S. CROOKE,
Brigadier-General, Fifth Brigade.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 413.

Report of Brig. Gen. Jesse C. Smith, commanding Eleventh Brigade, New York State National Guard, of operations June 16–July 19.

HDQRS. 11TH BRIG., NEW YORK STATE NATIONAL GUARD,
Brooklyn, December 28, 1863.

COLONEL: On the morning of the 16th of June last, at about 9 o clock, I received a telegraphic order from Governor Seymour, dated June 15, ordering all the regiments in my command to be ready to go to Philadelphia at once on short service. On the 18th, the Twenty-third Regiment, Col. William Everdell, jr., 518 strong; on the 19th, the Fifty-sixth Regiment, Lieut. Col. J. Q. Adams, 409 strong, and on the 22d, the Fifty-second Regiment, Col. M. W. Cole, with 325 men, left for Harrisburg, Pa.

The promptness with which regiments responded to the call of the Commander-in-Chief was highly commendable. On the 22d of June, I received an order from Major-General [Harmanus B.] Duryea, commanding division, that the Twenty-third, Forty-seventh, Fifty-second, and Fifty-sixth Regiments, and such other regiments of the Second Division as should thereafter be designated for that purpose, were constituted a brigade under my command during the term of duty, in obedience to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief. On the afternoon of the 24th of June, I departed for Harrisburg, Pa., with Maj. Benjamin Haskell, assistant adjutant-general (chief of staff); Capt. John Berry, aide-de-camp; Capt Lebbeus Chapman, jr., brigade quartermaster; Capt. Zachariah Voorhies, assistant commissary of subsistence, on my staff. On the morning of the 25th of June, I reported to Major-General Couch, at Harrisburg, and afterward, on the same morning, crossed the Susquehanna River, and reported to Brigadier-General Hall, then in command of Fort Washington, a newly erected fort of earthworks on the high ground directly opposite Harrisburg. Three of my regiments, the Twenty-third, Fifty-second, and the Fifty-sixth, were then located in and around the fort, having arrived there at different times from the 19th to the 23d of June. The Forty-seventh Regiment was ordered to Washington, D. C., and did duty in Virginia. On my arrival to take charge of the three regiments of my command, a great state of excitement existed at Harrisburg and through the Cumberland Valley, in consequence of the near approach of General Lee's army, and of the daily reports that he was marching on Harrisburg, by way of Carlisle, with a large force.

The Eighth and Seventy-first Regiments New York State National Guard, and one regiment of Pennsylvania militia, having been sent forward, under command of General Knipe, by the Cumberland Valley Railroad to Shippensburg, and having fallen back from point to point as they were driven in by the rebels, presented the appearance of an advance guard of a large force, delayed the rebels a week or more in their advance, and enabled many other regiments to arrive at Harrisburg, and to throw up quite formidable earthworks, to erect barricades across the roads through the mountain gaps, and to dig rifle-pits and make other defensive preparations. My hospital surgeon, Maj. E. Malone, joined me here, and his services were very valuable at the hospital established near the fort. The entire force was constantly employed night and day, as the regiments arrived, in erecting these earthworks, barricades, &c., and in picket duty, and were saved from an attack from Lee's army by the delay in its advance, occasioned by the militia force and demonstration, until the morning of the 30th of June. After having driven in our outer line of pickets, the rebels fell back under orders, as appears by General Lee's report, to meet the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg. On the 1st of July, the Twenty-second and Thirty-seventh New York State National Guard, with two regiments of Pennsylvania militia and a battery of citizen artillery from Philadelphia, entered Carlisle, 18 miles from Harrisburg, down the Cumberland Valley, and were that night shelled by Stuart's cavalry, who burned the Carlisle barracks and other buildings. The militia stood their ground nobly, and the artillery is said to have done good service in the defense of the place. On the afternoon of the 1st of July, my three regiments, with the Eighth, Eleventh, and Seventy-first Regiments New York State National Guard, and Miller's light battery, attached temporarily to the Eighth Regiment National Guard, marched out from the fort opposite Harrisburg on the road toward Carlisle, the whole under the command of General Knipe, and went into camp, or rather into a field 7 miles from the fort, at about 9 o'clock in the evening. As we went into quarters, heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Carlisle, and the light of the burning barracks was distinctly visible on the sky. This was an anxious night to our command, as the supposition was that Ewell's corps of Lee's army had returned to Carlisle, and attacked our militia there in force, and would capture them, and be down upon us the next morning. We had no intimation that on that day there had been a battle at Gettysburg. At 2 o'clock the next morning, a staff officer came in from General Couch, with orders to get the baggage train back on the road to Harrisburg, and to have the men in readiness to march at a moment's notice. At 3 a. m. another officer came from General Couch, with peremptory orders to march back at once to the fort.

The retreat was then commenced, and continued for about 3 miles. We were then halted in the road, and remained there until near sundown, when we bivouacked on the bank of a beautiful stream for the night, and the next day (July 3) marched to Carlisle, about 15 miles. The weather was very warm; the men marched with their knapsacks packed, their blankets rolled, their haversacks supplied with two days' rations, and their cartridge-boxes with 40 rounds. They suffered greatly from this first march, and were compelled to leave their knapsacks and many other things that were afterward much needed.

The next morning (July 4), our column, having been united to the brigades of Generals Ewen and Crooke, and a brigade of Pennsylvania militia, under command of Colonel Brisbane, with Landis' battery of artillery from Philadelphia, which was now attached to our division, in command of General Knipe—in all about fifteen regiments of infantry, one battery, and one light battery of artillery—moved out on the Mount Holly road, south from Carlisle, and away from all railroad communication. About 12 o'clock it commenced to rain, and continued through the afternoon and night. The road led through the South Mountain, and was very narrow and muddy. The men marched through mud and water, oftentimes knee-deep. The Twenty-third Regiment, having had some of its men nearly drowned while fording a stream, had to stop for the night. The men of the other regiments struggled and straggled through, but when we halted for the night, at 9 o'clock, scarcely a "corporal's guard" was present.

The next morning (the 5th of July), without anything to eat, and without waiting for the command to come up, we were marched over the mountains about 5 miles, and encamped; here we gathered some bread and other eatables from the neighborhood.

The next day (the 6th of July) was another rainy day, and night found us on the road from Gettysburg to Chambersburg, on which the day before the rebels had retreated, without rations, the men sleeping on the wet ground in an orchard; General Knipe and myself and our staffs without anything to eat excepting a little prepared coffee and a piece of bread. Captain Cipperly, additional aide-de-camp, at this time reported to me for duty. The following night, the men having encamped in a piece of wood, found themselves immersed in water in the morning. Our supplies, which were to have come forward, had gone by mistake to Gettysburg. My quartermaster was directed to gather up all loose horses and wagons, and was then sent to Shippensburg for supplies. These did not reach us until after we had arrived at Waynesborough, on the 10th of July. We here (Waynesborough) connected with the Army of the Potomac, and had two or three days of rest. From this place, on the 12th and 13th, we marched to within 1 or 2 miles of Boonsborough, Md. Here we encamped again in the rain, and with scant rations.

The next day we advanced on the National road toward Hagerstown, about 2 miles, and as we marched we heard the firing on the Potomac, as Kilpatrick engaged the rebels while crossing. A general engagement was expected, and our force stood in line of battle on the field where Kilpatrick had fought on the Friday preceding, in readiness, if called upon as a reserve force to the Army of the Potomac, then in front of us. In the afternoon, we were informed that General Lee had recrossed the Potomac River with his whole army.

The next morning we were dismissed by General W. F. Smith, and my command, including the Eighth and Seventy-first Regiments, with Generals Ewen's and Crooke's, were placed in command of General Ewen, and directed to march to Frederick, where we would embark for home. The march to Frederick, on the 15th of July, was 18 miles over the South Mountain, and without rations. The men, supposing that Frederick was the termination of their day's march, came into that town in good order; but when, after dark, the command was ordered by the commanding officer to march to the railroad junction, 3 or 4 miles farther, they became disheartened, and, having no rations served them since the day before, they suf-

fered much from hunger and fatigue, and as they went into camp at 9 o'clock at night, one man of the Twenty-eighth Regiment actually died from exhaustion—an unnecessary hardship, because the troops were on the homeward march, and did not obtain transportation for the next twenty-four hours.

The following night the troops were embarked, in a most severe rain-storm, on board of cars for Baltimore, Md., some of the men in open cars, exposed to the storm. The entire next day was spent in reaching Baltimore, and the whole of the night of the 17th and of the day of the 18th were spent in getting to Harrisburg, and many of the men in open cars, exposed to the rain and night air. On Sunday, the 19th of July, we came from Harrisburg, and arrived in New York in the afternoon. The command in fifteen days were marched over 100 miles, most of the time in the rain, without proper clothing or shoes for many of the men, with scarcely half the ordinary rations of soldiers, and those irregularly supplied. With little or no covering at night, not even blankets or shelter tents, it is not to be wondered at that many have suffered and that others have died from sickness contracted in this short campaign; and when the facts shall be fully collected and properly detailed, I am sure that the General Government will be satisfied that if "little or no reliance can be placed upon the paid militia" (*vide* General Halleck's report), it has at least contributed something toward the safety of the capital of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the great railroads that cross the Susquehanna River at or near that place.

The Sixty-eighth Regiment New York State National Guard, from Chautauqua County, were with us at the fort, and did yeomen's service with axes in leveling a forest around the fort, and marched with us the entire route. There was also another column, consisting of Pennsylvania militia, under the command of General Dana, that went down the Cumberland Valley Railroad after it was reconstructed in part, and joined the Army of the Potomac near Hagerstown.

The officers under my command having been required to make a report of their several regiments directly to the Commander-in-Chief, have, as I am informed, made such reports. The Fifty-second and Fifty-sixth having furnished to me copies, which have been printed, I annex.

The Twenty-third and Forty-seventh Regiments have not made to me any reports.

Too much praise cannot be given to the officers and men of the several regiments of my brigade for the promptness with which they responded to the call of the Commander-in-Chief, and for their endurance of fatigue in their duty, of throwing up embankments, felling forests, and marching through such an extent of country, so poorly as they were supplied with clothing, with camp equipments, and with rations.

By the activity and energy of the different members of my staff, the several regiments in our column of march were much assisted, and their wants and sufferings greatly alleviated.

Respectfully, yours,

JESSE C. SMITH,

Brig. Gen., Comdg. 11th Brig., New York State National Guard.

Col. W. I. STEELE,

Division Inspector (Asst. Adjt. Gen.), Second Division.

No. 414.

Report of Col. Marshall Lefferts, Seventh Regiment New York State National Guard, of operations June 16–July 18, including the Draft Riots.

HEADQUARTERS NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD,
New York, October —, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, on the morning of the 16th June, I received the following telegram:

ALBANY, *June* 15—7.15 p. m.

Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
Seventh Regiment New York State National Guard:

The Governor desires to know immediately how soon the Seventh Regiment can be in readiness to move to Philadelphia. Cannot the Seventh be the first regiment?

J. B. STONEHOUSE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

As I was absent from the city, I did not receive this dispatch until the next morning at 10 o'clock, when I answered as follows:

NEW YORK, *June* 16—10 a. m.

J. B. STONEHOUSE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Albany:

Have just arrived in the city, and have your telegram. I presume I can move with my regiment this evening. In order to carry full complement of men, it is necessary that I should be able to state to them definitely the time they will be required to be absent, and it will be difficult for them to remain any length of time, leaving on such short notice. Can they volunteer without being mustered into the service of the United States?

M. LEFFERTS,
Colonel, Commanding Seventh Regiment.

To which I received the following answer:

ALBANY, *June* 15—10.55 a. m.

Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS:

The Governor directs that you proceed forthwith with your regiment, as full as possible, to Harrisburg, Pa., and report to Major-General Couch. They volunteer for a time not to exceed three months' service; most likely not more than thirty days will be required. Requisition for transportation will be made upon Major Van Vliet, No. 6 State street and for subsistence upon Col. A. B Eaton, 7 State street.

JOHN T. SPRAGUE,
Adjutant-General.

Upon receipt of this telegram, my order for assembling the officers and men was promulgated, and requisition made for transportation to be in readiness, and we should have taken our departure, but General Hall, who did not know of my orders to move immediately, went to the armory, and dismissed the men until the following morning, of which I promptly advised you by telegraph.

At an early hour on the morning of the 17th of June, we left the city, via Amboy, with a total of 583 men, but, in consequence of delays on the road, did not reach Philadelphia until late in the afternoon. At this point, I was requested to report to Colonel Ruff, U. S. Army, commanding at Philadelphia, who informed me that I should proceed to Baltimore, in conformity with the following order:

HEADQUARTERS,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 17, 1863.

Commanding Officer Seventh Regiment New York State Militia:

SIR: You will proceed without delay to Baltimore, Md. Report, on the arrival of your regiment, to Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck, U. S. Volunteers, commanding that

military department. Transportation is provided for your regiment via the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

By command of Major-General Halleck, General-in-Chief:

C. F. RUFF,
Lieutenant-Colonel Third Cavalry, U. S. Army, Comdg., Philadelphia.

Although I had your order to proceed to Harrisburg, I could not doubt you would desire me to go where there was the most need of my services, and at once marched my regiment forward, sending you the following notification of this change:

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 17, 1863—Midnight.

J. T. SPRAGUE,
Adjutant-General:

I have received orders from Major-General Halleck to proceed to Baltimore, and the regiment is now on the cars ready to proceed to that city. I presume this will receive the sanction of the Governor.

M. LEFFERTS,
Colonel, Commanding Seventh Regiment.

Upon arrival at Baltimore, I reported to Major-General Schenck, and was ordered on duty in the city for that night and following day, when we were directed to relieve the One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment New York State Volunteers, Colonel Porter, at Fort Federal Hill. We remained at this fort until the 5th of July, during which time we were actively engaged on outpost and other duty, being frequently reduced to 150 men in the fort. On the 5th of July, we were ordered to report to General Briggs, and proceed to Frederick, Md., in light marching order, leaving tents, knapsacks, and baggage behind. This order was received during the night, and although two of our outposts were distant 9 and 12 miles, respectively, they were called in, and the regiment moved from the fort at 8 a. m., in a drenching rain. At Monocacy Junction, we were detained some time awaiting the decision of, I believe, Major-General Meade, whether the troops then on the road should go to Harper's Ferry. Finally, we received orders to march to Frederick City (by order), leaving two detachments for duty near that city. The regiment went into camp on the road to Harper's Ferry. We were here assigned to the Third Army Corps, Army of the Potomac. On the 8th of July, by the following order, I assumed command of Frederick, relieving General French, who was ordered to the command of the Third Army Corps:

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS,
No. 24. } *Frederick City, July* 8, 1863.

* * * * * * *

II. Colonel Lefferts, Seventh New York Regiment, is detailed on special duty in Frederick City. Colonel Lefferts will make such arrangements for guarding the depots, and for the police required for the city, as he may deem necessary.

III. Maj. H. A. Cole, Maryland cavalry, will report to Colonel Lefferts for instruction.

IV. The battalion, Fourteenth [First] Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, under Major Rolfe, now on duty at Monocacy Junction, will be relieved by a detachment from the Seventh New York Regiment, after which Major Rolfe will report to these headquarters in person.

By order:

FRENCH.
Major-General.

As Monocacy Junction was made the grand depot for the Army of the Potomac, and a large portion of the army then moving through

Frederick to South Mountain—Hagerstown—and pressing the rebel army to Williamsport, our duties were active, and, I trust, faithfully performed.

On July 14, I received the following order at 4 p. m.; called in the various detachments, and marched to Monocacy Junction:

HEADQUARTERS,
Frederick, July 14, 1863.

Colonel LEFFERTS,
Commanding Seventh Regiment New York State Militia:

SIR: Major-General Halleck directs that the Seventh Regiment New York State Militia be sent to New York, by railroad, to report to Major-General Wool. You will please take immediate measures to carry out this order.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Inspector-General.

I had been already notified by telegraph of the disgraceful riot in New York City, and, on the receipt of the foregoing order, made all haste in its execution. Detachments were called in, and, notwithstanding the roads were very heavy from a three-days' storm, we reached Monocacy Junction in four and a half hours from the time I received the order at Frederick City. I had sent one of my staff to the Junction, to explain the necessity of the transportation being ready, but I regret to say we did not leave the Junction until 11.45 p. m., and from this hour until daylight of the 16th July we were on the road. Receiving from His Excellency the Governor an intimation that the rails would be taken up at or near Newark, and my regiment probably attacked, which circumstance might delay my arrival in New York City, and the pressing necessity for our presence, I succeeded, with the assistance of Col. E. S. Sanford, in arranging with the authorities to transport the regiment via Amboy. Landing at Canal street, I marched up Broadway to the headquarters of Major-General Wool, at the Saint Nicholas Hotel, and reported for duty. I was directed by the general to proceed to the regimental armory, and remain in readiness for immediate service. At 10 a. m. I reported to His Excellency the Governor. I will mention here that in consequence of the order directing us to leave all baggage behind, upon our departure from Baltimore to join the Army of the Potomac, then moving upon Hagerstown, Md., my men were entirely destitute of extra clothing, and had not, at the time of their arrival in New York, changed their underclothing for a period of eleven days, during which time they had also been without even the shelter of tents. At 3 p. m. of the same day, I received the following order:

ORDER.] NEW YORK, *July* 16, 1863.

Colonel Lefferts, of the Seventh Regiment, will proceed and take station with his regiment as follows: His headquarters, with one battalion, at the Eighteenth precinct, and one battalion, under command of the senior field officer, at the Twenty-first precinct, the colonel commanding both. He is charged with suppressing all mobs and riots, and will sternly use all means he has in doing so.

His district will extend from Seventh street to Sixty-fifth street, and he will make such further distribution of his regiment as he may think proper. He will continue in that district until he receives further orders, and will make frequent reports to these headquarters.

By command of Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. Brown:

JOHN B. FROTHINGHAM,
Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army, Aide-de-Camp.

Upon its receipt, I at once marched my command into the district indicated, making my headquarters at the police station, Thirty-

fifth street, two doors from Third avenue. Although we were fired upon, and during the march some shots returned, yet I know of no casualties. After dusk, my detachments of observation were continually annoyed by shots from the houses and other places of concealment. At 10 p. m. I directed a detachment of four companies, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel [James] Price, and a battery of two pieces, under command of Captain [E. P.] Rogers, Company I, to pass through the district as low down as Fourteenth street; this was promptly executed. I subjoin my report of the following morning:

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST POLICE PRECINCT,
July 17, 1863.

General HARVEY BROWN,
Police Headquarters:

SIR: I have the honor to report the district under my charge as quiet after 12 p. m. I was obliged to use harsh measures during the evening, but hope we shall have no further trouble.

In obedience to orders, a thorough patrol of the district between Thirty-fifth street and Fourteenth street, Third avenue and East River, was made last evening after 10 o'clock.

None of my men were injured.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
Colonel, Commanding Seventh Regiment.

During the night of the 16th, I was informed of several depositories of arms, in the custody of the mob, and accordingly, on the morning of the 17th, I proceeded with my whole force to Thirty-eighth street and Second avenue, and, by surrounding the blocks, the houses were searched. This I continued from square to square, toward Fourteenth street, aided by an efficient platoon of police, under charge of Acting Captain ———. Soon 250 arms (many of them loaded and capped) were secured, and considerable clothing, which had been stolen from the store of Messrs. Brooks. At 2 p. m. of this day, I received orders from headquarters to return to the armory. On the afternoon of the 18th, I was obliged, by indisposition, to give the command to Lieutenant-Colonel Price. From this period the regiment remained on duty, by detachments, until ——, but without anything material to note.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
Col., Comdg. 7th Regt. New York State National Guard.
Adjt. Gen. J. T. SPRAGUE.

No. 415.

Report of Col. William F. Berens, Sixty-fifth Regiment New York State National Guard, of operations June 17–July 30, including the Draft Riots.

BUFFALO, N. Y., *January* 30, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit to you, according to orders from Major-General Randall, my report of the services of the Sixty-fifth Regiment New York National Guard, during the Pennsylvania campaign, 1863.

According to the best of my knowledge, the Sixty-fifth Regiment of the New York National Guard received orders to march to Harrisburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the 17th day of June, 1863, the occasion being the invasion of that State by the rebel General Lee. I was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the regiment on the 18th day of June, and reported on the same evening to Col. Jacob Krettner, commander of the regiment. June 19, at 9 a. m., the regiment marched for Harrisburg, taking (at Buffalo) the cars of the Erie Railway Company. Upon our departure, the regiment contained 382 men. Arrived at Harrisburg on the 20th, in the afternoon, and was ordered to Camp Curtin. Drew [rations] and pitched tents. Quartermaster R. Flack (Sixty-fifth New York National Guard) drew blankets for the men, which came handy, as a heavy rain-storm set in that night. Some of the tents blew down, and although the men generally were wet, they maintained good spirits.

On the 21st of June, the weather broke fine with the morning. The regiment drew their arms, clothing, and camp and garrison equipage, and regular camp guards were established. During the day, Lieutenant [William C.] Zimmerman arrived from Buffalo with 25 additional men who belonged to the regiment.

On the 22d day of June, Colonel Krettner was furloughed on account of sickness, and returned to Buffalo, whereupon I assumed command of the regiment.

June 23, the artillery company belonging to this regiment, Capt. Philip Houck, was attached to the Fourth Regiment New York Artillery, and the day following sent to Fort Washington. The Sixty-fifth, after such detachment, and the Seventy-fourth Regiment New York National Guard, were then formed into a brigade, called the Thirty-first Brigade, New York National Guard, of which Col. Watson A. Fox, of the Seventy-fourth, took command.

June 24, at 8 p. m., the brigade received orders from General Couch to proceed to Mount Union and report to Colonel Hawley. At 9 a. m. the next day the brigade started from Camp Curtin, taking the cars of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and arrived at Mount Union at 10 p. m. the same day; reported to Colonel Hawley. My regiment encamped in a stone yard, near a large railroad bridge over the Juniata River. I detailed two companies, A and B, with instructions to guard the bridge, and sent out pickets to several important points.

On the 26th, at 3 p. m., I received orders from Colonel Hawley to go out on picket duty at a place called Bell's Mills, 9 miles distant, to guard a mountain pass leading to Black Log and Cumberland Valleys. Leaving Company A, Captain [Conrad] Seeber, and Company B, Capt. L. Krettner, at Mount Union, in company with the Seventy-fourth Regiment, I then proceeded with the rest of my command to Bell's Mills, Huntingdon County, arriving there at about dark. I then proceeded to establish pickets at different passes and points, extending 2 or 3 miles through the mountains and forests. A considerable portion of the night was consumed in this way. Upon my arrival at Bell's Mills, I found the inhabitants in great excitement, if not alarm; they were on the point of deserting their homes, and many of them were busily engaged removing their stock and other property. Here our troops received valuable assistance from Mr. David Bell, the proprietor, I believe, of the mills. I was also indebted to him for valuable information concerning the roads and passes. By his activity and influence, the farmers and people of that section were gotten out, and assisted in obstructing the roads and passes by piling logs and felling

trees. I continued on this duty with my men till the 5th day of July, when I received orders to report to Colonel Hawley. I returned to Mount Union, and encamped on the ground of the Seventy-fourth, which had left with Colonel Hawley's regiment for Chambersburg. The ensuing day (6th of July), mustered into the United States service for thirty days from June 19 ultimo, and I was appointed commander of the post, with Capt. Horace Thomas as post adjutant.

On the 8th of July, I received orders from Colonel Hawley and Colonel Fox to send them 3,000 rations. I immediately impressed farmers' teams sufficient for the purpose, and started the rations forward. On several different days while at Mount Union, rebel stragglers came within our lines, and were dispatched under guard to headquarters. On the 11th day of July, 350 rebels were brought in by a part of an Ohio regiment; many of them were badly wounded. Our surgeons attended to them, and they were forwarded to headquarters.

At 11 p. m. orders came from General Couch to report with my command at Bridgeport, to General Hall, commanding at Fort Washington. At 7 a. m. next morning took the cars, arriving at Bridgeport at 5 p. m., and reported. I remained with my command at Bridgeport, doing guard duty, till the 14th, at 7 p. m., when I was ordered by General Hall to proceed to the city of New York. By great activity and exertion, a train of cars was gotten together and provided for the next morning. At 4 a. m. July 15, I put my men on board the cars, leaving our camp and garrison equipage at Fort Washington, and arrived at the city of New York at about 5 p. m. Before leaving Fort Washington, a battery of four howitzers, belonging to the Eighth New York National Guard, was attached to my command. On arriving in New York, I immediately marched my command to headquarters, reporting in person to General Wool. On the way from the dock, a large mob gathered about, and attempted to get possession of two negroes who were serving as cooks with the artillery company of the Eighth New York National Guard. I protected them from harm by placing them amidst the battery, and protecting the same by a company thrown on either flank.

Upon reporting to General Wool, I was ordered to take quarters at Centre Market, and to report to General Harvey Brown, which I did. Pursuant to orders from General Brown, the same evening I sent two companies to guard the treasury buildings, on Wall street, viz, Company E, Captain [Philip H.] Wagner, and Company H, Captain [Christian] Schaeffer, and two other companies, along with some United States troops, to restore order in the vicinity of Union Square, viz, Company A, Captain Seeber, and Company D, Captain [Charles] Geyer.

On the morning of the 16th of July, pursuant to orders which I had received from General Brown, at 7 o'clock I set out with my companies not theretofore detailed as above set forth, and the howitzers. Passed through to the Hotchkiss shell factory, on Twenty-fourth street, and left Company B, Capt. L. Krettner, and one of the howitzers, at that point. I then passed on with the remaining companies of my command and two of the howitzers for my next point of destination, Seward's shell factory, on Seventeenth street. While my men were passing down Seventeenth street, the mob gathered about in a threatening manner, but no violence was committed. At Seward's shell factory, I stationed Company F, Lieutenant [Casper] Meyer commanding, with one of the howitzers. I then passed on up

Avenue A, with Company G, Captain [Casper] Retel, and a howitzer, toward Jackson's shell factory, on Twenty-eighth street, where I was to make my headquarters. On arriving at the corner of Avenue A and Twenty-second street, I was fired into by the mob. I wheeled my men into line to return the fire, and the mob skedaddled. I then passed on a block farther, to the corner of Twenty-third street, when the mob gathered in upon my company from both directions on Twenty-third street, and commenced at once to fire upon us. I returned the fire, and kept up the street, firing, until I arrived a Twenty-eighth street. Finding my small company of only 28 men, besides the men serving the howitzer, too small to disperse so large a mob as had collected, I dispatched Quartermaster Flack to headquarters, on Mulberry street, for re-enforcements. The mob seemed to be very generally armed. I then fought my way through the mob to the factory. One of my men was wounded, and several of the crowd were killed and wounded by our fire. On arriving at the factory, we found the door closed. I forced the door, and took possession.

The mob gathered heavily around the factory and fired upon us. We returned their fire, and afterward sallied out upon them and drove them up Twenty-eighth street, as far as the corner of First avenue, and dispersed them.

At 2 p. m. Quartermaster R. Flack arrived with Companies A and D. At about 5 p. m. a priest came to me as a commissioner from the riotous populace, and urged me to quit the factory and return, stating the people agreed that if I did so the factory should not be injured. He stated further that the crowd threatened that if we did not leave they would burn us out. He implored me to accept the proposal, saying that he feared the worst consequences ; that the mob was about 4,000 strong—altogether too large for my weak force to resist—and that he could not control or restrain them. I reported the offer made to me by the priest to General Brown. His answer was, to hold the place at all events, and to disperse the assemblage about me at the point of the bayonet, if necessary. Previous to the receipt of this response from General Brown, however, having refused the offered compromise, and the priest having retired beyond the reach of harm, and the crowd gathering heavily around the building we occupied, I found it necessary to open fire upon them, which was kept up until our assailants were driven back behind the corners of the neighboring streets.

The next morning I received orders from General E. R. S. Canby (General Brown having been relieved by him), notifying me that the large meeting taking place at the residence of Archbishop Hughes was held for the purpose of aiding in the restoration of law and order, and directing that care should be exercised not to molest persons passing to and fro, and to pay no attention to harsh words, only interfering when actual force or violence should occur.

At 1 o'clock at night I was relieved, by orders from headquarters, by the One hundred and fifty-second Regiment of New York Volunteers.

Saturday, July 18, about 2.30 a. m., I reported to General Canby, at his headquarters. Quartered my regiment in an empty house and a part in a church near by for the remainder of the night. After daybreak, I sent Companies A and B to the gas-works, near East River.

On the 19th, I reported with my command to His Excellency Governor Seymour.

On the 20th, by order of Governor Seymour, I started with my command for Buffalo, where trouble was apprehended, arriving at that city on Tuesday afternoon, the 21st of July. My regiment was quartered in the New York State arsenal in Buffalo, my men remaining under arms and in the United States service till the 30th day of July, when the regiment was mustered out of the United States service.

I cannot omit to praise the promptness of the New York Central Railroad Company in forwarding us comfortably and rapidly through to the city of Buffalo, and to acknowledge the kindness with which we were received by the common council and citizens of Buffalo upon our arrival.

WILLIAM F. BERENS,
Col., Comdg. 65th Regt. New York State National Guard.

No. 416.

Report of Col. Chauncey Abbott, Sixty-seventh Regiment New York State National Guard, of operations June 16–July —.

HDQRS. 67TH REGT. NEW YORK STATE NATIONAL GUARD,
East Hamburg, January 7, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 8TH DIV., NEW YORK STATE NATIONAL GUARD,
No. 2. } [*June* —, 1863.]

In pursuance of Special Orders, No. 296, dated June 16, 1863, from the Commander-in-Chief, Col. Chauncey Abbott, Sixty-seventh Regiment, will order his regiment to prepare for immediate service.

By order of Maj. Gen. Nelson Randall:

RUFUS L. HOWARD,
Division Inspector.

The above special order was received on the evening of the 16th, and orders were immediately issued to the several commandants of companies belonging to the Sixty-seventh Regiment, to notify their several commands, and although the regiment is scattered over a large tract of country, comprising the south towns in Erie County and the whole of Wyoming County, through the prompt action of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the regiment, the whole command was immediately notified and in readiness for the emergency.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 8TH DIV., NEW YORK STATE NATIONAL GUARD,
No. 6. } *Buffalo, June* 22, 1863.

Col. CHAUNCEY ABBOTT, 67*th Regiment New York State National Guard:*

You are hereby ordered to report to me, with your command, at Buffalo (corner of Exchange and Michigan streets), on Thursday, the 25th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and in readiness to proceed to New York. Transportation and subsistence will be furnished here on your arrival. The regiment will be supplied with uniforms and equipments by quartermaster and commissary generals in the city of New York. Commissioned officers will appear in uniform, as far as possible.

By order of Maj. Gen. Nelson Randall:

RUFUS L. HOWARD,
Division Inspector.

The last order, which at once decided the destination of the Sixty-seventh Regiment, brought also with it relief to those composing said regiment, as suspense was worse than active duty under our peculiar circumstances. And now, truly may it be said of the Sixty-

seventh, that active duty commenced, as it was necessary to issue orders and have each member notified and at Buffalo in two days from the receipt of the last order. When it is remembered that most of the members of the command are men of middle age, and with families and farms which must be left, and to a great extent neglected during their absence, they being for the most part engaged in agricultural pursuits, and their presence so much needed at home at this season of the year, too much praise cannot be awarded them for their prompt response to the call made by the Executive of the State for their services in the hour of danger. Notwithstanding all the difficulties to be overcome, the Sixty-seventh Regiment, 300 strong, was in Buffalo and left for Harrisburg, Pa., at the time appointed, a thing which had not occurred before during the rebellion, as was stated by the commanding general of the division.

The Sixty-seventh Regiment New York State National Guard left Buffalo for Harrisburg, Pa., June 25, 1863, at 3 p. m., numbering 300, with three days' rations, under the following officers:

Chauncey Abbott, colonel commanding; Houghton S. Clough, lieutenant-colonel; George W. Gilman, major; Lucius H. Abbott, engineer; De Witt C. Welch, adjutant; George Abbott, surgeon; John McBeth, assistant surgeon; Orrin S. Washburn, quartermaster; James H. Beebe, quartermaster sergeant; Fayette Baker, sergeant-major; Charles F. Goodman, hospital steward; Marcus Field, commissary sergeant.

Company A.—Timothy G. Grannis, Horace Holmes, I. W. Gale.

Company B.—Braley K. Buxton, Marcus Schwirt, William H. Hall.

Company C.—William H. Candee, William H. Hammond, Jared Matteson.

Company D.—Myron Stilwell, Benjamin Baker, Isaac E. Webster.

Company F.—Lott Shaw, Stafford J. Godfrey.

Company G.—Myron L. Fargo, James Wilkin, Jackson N. Morris.

Company H.—Lysander Needham, James A. Cranston, Hosea S. Heath.

Company I.—Frederick Thorpe, Ira H. Toms.

Company K.—De Witt C. Corbin, Delos D. Darrow, Wheeler C. Holmes, William R. Whitney.

Company L.—John P. Bartlett, Oliver G. Rowley.

They proceeded to Elmira, where they were joined by the Sixty-eighth Regiment, under command of Col. David Forbes, and arrived at Harrisburg about 11 p. m. After reporting to the proper officers, we were ordered to march to Camp Curtin, about 2 miles distant, to take up our quarters for the night, without blankets, in tents that had been previously occupied, but deserted, with no other preparation for a cold, drenching rain which had been falling during the day. After much earnest solicitation and delay, we were allowed the hospitalities of the streets and depot, but were not allowed the cars to rest in, although it was a cattle train which we arrived on. Next morning (Saturday) we marched to Camp Curtin, where we pitched our tents, drew blankets and camp equipage from the Government, and tried to feel as much at home as we could under the circumstances. At the time of our arrival at Harrisburg, all was excitement and consternation. Business, except so far as the army was concerned, was almost entirely closed, and although the enemy were said to be in the immediate vicinity, I did not see but one company of the citizens of Harrisburg organized and on duty for the defense of their

own city, and that was a small company of Americans of African descent, drilling under some shade trees in front of the capitol. However, we had a good number of officers belonging to Pennsylvania, so we got along very well. Do not think that Harrisburg was left to become an easy prey to Lee and his rebel hosts, for on our arrival there we received a hearty greeting from many of our citizens soldiers from the city and State of New York, whose patriotism and military skill reflected the highest honor upon the State from which they came. Our labors commenced with our first day's occupation at Camp Curtin. At night, a detail of 25 men was made upon the regiment to go to Fort Washington, across the river, a distance of some 3 miles, to fell trees and otherwise obstruct the roads over which the enemy were expected to pass. When the call was made for volunteers, instead of 25 men, 75 went on that duty. The next evening (Sunday) the whole regiment was ordered over, and, under orders received from Brig. Gen. J. C. Smith, commanding Second Brigade, First Division, they were instructed to level to the ground every tree, and remove all obstacles in the range of the guns on the fortifications. During the long hours of that eventful night, the Sixty-seventh stood nobly to their work outside the defenses, while the attack was every moment expected. The fortunes of war in some way changed Lee's designs upon Harrisburg, and thus we escaped the conflict which was gathering and seemed ready to burst upon us with all its fury. During the remaining period of our service, we remained at Camp Curtin, acting as guards and working parties, as large amounts of ordnance and commissary stores were being forwarded. Each day from 25 to 50 men were detailed from our regiment for such service. Every call and order was promptly met, and when we left we had the assurance of the best wishes of those in command at that post.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
No. 39. } *July* 23, 1863.

The Sixty-seventh Regiment New York State National Guard, Colonel Abbott commanding, will proceed without delay, by railroad, from Camp Curtin to Buffalo, N. Y., and be mustered out of the service of the United States. All Government property, including blankets received from the quartermaster's, ordnance, and commissary departments, excepting clothing, will be turned over to the chiefs of these departments at these headquarters. The men must be supplied with three days' cooked rations.

Lieut. Col. A. Thompson, chief quartermaster of this department, will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Major-General Couch:

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Immediately on the receipt of the above order, the Sixty-seventh Regiment left Harrisburg for Buffalo, where it arrived in safety after an absence of about thirty days. Although nearly every member of the regiment was sick during our short stay in camp, through the untiring efforts of the surgeons, no deaths occurred, and we were all permitted again to join our families.

I have no words to express the kind feelings I entertain toward all those under my command for their kind efforts in enabling me to carry out faithfully and promptly every order that was made upon the regiment.

CHAUNCEY ABBOTT,
Colonel, Commanding.

No. 417.

Report of Col. David S. Forbes, Sixty-eighth Regiment New York State National Guard, of operations June 25–July 31.

HDQRS. 68TH REGT. NEW YORK STATE NATIONAL GUARD,
Fredonia, October 16, 1863.

SIR: In pursuance of Special Orders received from Maj. Gen. Nelson Randall, Eighth Division, National Guard of the State of New York, and from His Excellency Governor Horatio Seymour, of which the following is a copy, I herewith respectfully inclose detailed report of the Sixty-eighth Regiment New York State National Guard services, while and during the campaign in Pennsylvania:

[Special Order.]

Col. D. S. FORBES,
Comdg. Sixty-eighth Regiment New York State National Guard:

SIR: A letter from headquarters of the State National Guard has just been received, of which the following is a copy:

"GENERAL: As a matter of record, and as an act of justice to the militia of the State of New York, there should be on file in this department detailed reports of the services of each regiment during the recent campaign into Pennsylvania.

"His Excellency Governor Seymour desires that you give the necessary orders to the commanders of the regiments belonging to your division, to make, without delay, full reports of the services rendered by their respective regiments while on duty in Pennsylvania.

"I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
"JOHN T. SPRAGUE,
"*Adjutant-General.*"

You will furnish me with the detailed report mentioned therein without delay.
NELSON RANDALL,
Major-General, Eighth Division.

On the 17th of June, 1863, I received the following Special Orders from Brig. Gen. Henry L. Lansing, commanding Thirty-first Brigade, Buffalo, Erie County:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 296. } HEADQUARTERS NEW YORK STATE NATIONAL GUARD,
Adjutant-General's Office, Albany, June 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. Nelson Randall, Eighth Division, National Guard of the State of New York, will detail from his command the Sixty-fifth, Seventy-fourth, Sixty-seventh, and Sixty-eighth Regiments, to take the field immediately for three months' service. He will dispatch them by regiments, via Elmira, to Harrisburg, Pa., and report to Major-General Couch, commanding. Arms and camp equipage will be supplied in Harrisburg. General Randall will make the necessary requisitions upon Capt. Sheldon Sturgeon, U. S. Army, mustering and disbursing officer at Buffalo, for transportation direct to Harrisburg, and call upon him for the necessary subsistence.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:
JOHN T. SPRAGUE,
Adjutant-General.

Accompanying the above was the following:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. 8TH DIV., NEW YORK STATE NATIONAL GUARD,
Buffalo, June 17, 1863.

In pursuance of the above Special Orders, No. 296, dated June 16, 1863, from the Commander-in-Chief, Col. D. S. Forbes, Sixty-eighth Regiment, will order his regiment to prepare for immediate service.

By order of Maj. Gen. Nelson Randall:
RUFUS L. HOWARD,
Division Inspector.

In pursuance of the above Special Orders, I immediately promulgated the following Special Orders:

SPECIAL REGIMENTAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. 68TH REGT. NEW YORK STATE N. G., *Fredonia, June* 17, 1863.

In pursuance of Special Orders, No. 296, and Special Orders, No. 3, headquarters Eighth Division, Maj. Gen. Nelson Randall commanding, the officers, non-commissioners officers, musicians, and privates will forthwith report at these headquarters, Fredonia, for duty, for the purpose of proceeding to Harrisburg, Pa. Commandants of companies will immediately promulgate this order to their respective commands, and report to me forthwith the number of effective men in their companies, with muster-rolls made complete. Non-commissioned staff and musicians will report to Adjt. Francis L. Norton. Commissioned officers will appear uniformed and equipped, all others in citizens' dress, as uniforms and equipments will be furnished in Harrisburg. Commandants will enlist for three months all able-bodied men who desire to enter the service, thereby increasing the number of the regiment.

Each soldier should be provided with two shirts, two pairs of drawers, two pairs of socks, one towel, comb, soap, and knapsack or satchel, which, with its contents, should be as light as possible.

The citizens of Chautauqua County are requested to use every effort to add to the ranks of the Sixty-eighth Regiment under this order, thereby, as is believed, lessening the number of men liable which are to be raised under the conscription act.

By order of D. S. Forbes, colonel commanding Sixty-eighth Regiment New York State National Guard:

FRANCIS L. NORTON,
Adjutant.

Copies of telegrams received from Major-General Randall, and replies thereto, previous to our departure.*

* * * * * * *

On Thursday, June 25, 1863, at 2 p. m., the regiment was formed, and immediately marched [from Fredonia] to Dunkirk, a distance of 3 miles, where it arrived at 3.30 o'clock, and by special train left Dunkirk, via Erie Railway, for Harrisburg, Pa., at 4 p. m.; arrived at Elmira, N. Y., at daybreak on the morning of the 26th June, 1863. Much credit is due to the Erie Railway Company, and particularly Superintendent H. G. Brook and Dispatcher Thomas C. Thompson, for the interest manifested in furnishing the regiment with comfortable and even splendid accommodations. Were detained at Elmira about two hours, waiting for transportation to Harrisburg, where we arrived on Friday, the 26th instant, about 12 o'clock at night; were obliged to lodge the men in the depot until morning. On Saturday morning, at 7 o'clock, the regiment was marched to Camp Curtin, a distance of 1½ miles; were shown the ground they were to occupy, and furnished tents by Captain ———. The camp ground was very muddy, owing to the late heavy rains, but, notwithstanding, the men went to work with a will, and in a short time presented a respectable camp, which, from its regularity and soldierly appearance, elicited a very flattering notice from the officers in command of Camp Curtin.

At 3 p. m. of the 27th instant, orders were received from Colonel Beers, commanding officer of the camp, for a detail of 75 men from the regiment for chopping duty. Colonel Forbes refused to furnish the detail, owing to his men not having had any rest for the last two nights, unless it was by special request and favor from General Couch. In about three-quarters of an hour an order was received from General Couch, saying it would be deemed a special favor. Colonel Forbes immediately ordered the detail, which was promptly

* Omitted, as of no present importance.

and cheerfully responded to by the various companies. Capt. J. M. Steadman, of Company A, was placed in command of the detail. Colonel Forbes then made requisition for blankets and axes. The detail left Camp Curtin about 5 p. m., marched over the river, and reported to General Jesse C. Smith, who assigned them the place. The men slung their axes and chopped 12 acres that night, and returned to camp before sunrise the next morning without a scratch, and with the handsome compliment from General Smith that it was the most and best work done by the number of men he ever saw.

On Sunday, the 28th, at 9 a. m., the companies were formed in their respective streets, and were mustered into the service of the United States for thirty days, from the 25th instant, by Captain [Richard I.] Dodge, U. S. Army, and immediately thereupon requisitions were made and filled for uniforms, camp and garrison equipage.

On Monday, the 29th instant, requisition was made and filled for arms and ammunition, 40 rounds of ball cartridge to each man.

On Tuesday, June 30, the following order was received:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA, *June* 30, 1863.

* * * * * * *

II. The Sixty-eighth Regiment New York State National Guard, Col. D. S. Forbes commanding, will report at once to these headquarters, fully armed and equipped for field service.

The men will carry three days' rations in their haversacks, and 40 rounds of ammunition in cartridge-boxes.

By command of Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch:

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

The line was immediately formed, and reported forthwith to General Couch, in obedience to above Special Orders, No. 20, when the following order was received:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Harrisburg, June 30, 1863.

Colonel FORBES,
Sixty-eighth Volunteer National Guard:

You will proceed with your regiment to Stinson's Ferry, near High Spire. Find out about the ford there, and others in the vicinity down the river. Keep your men in hand to resist any attempt at crossing. In no event must an enemy cross. Use the canal for rifle-pits. There will be no difficulty in your work. In connection with the cavalry, you will take command and patrol and watch well down the river, seizing all boats; allow no communication with the other side. Arrest all suspicious persons, and, in general, watch, guard, and protect the people. Allow no marauding. I shall hold you responsible, and expect you to do all that men can do for the interest of the service.

By command of Major-General Couch:

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

The regiment left Harrisburg, pursuant to above orders, about 3 p. m.; marched to High Spire, a distance of 8 miles; formed a junction with the cavalry company then patrolling the river, also a company of minute-men stationed at Middletown, 4 miles below; established my headquarters at High Spire, in a church; patrolled the left wing, and established sentinel posts along the river in connection with the cavalry; held the right wing in reserve at headquarters, and thereby had a connected line of sentinel posts 12 miles down the river from

Harrisburg. Immediately after establishing the above connection, I ordered the water drawn from the canal.

On Wednesday, July 1, relieved the left wing by sending the right to their relief, holding the left wing in reserve; took soundings of the different fords, and made a diagram of the river, its fords, islands, and accessible crossings; kept close watch upon all crossings; arrested all boats on the opposite side, and retained them at High Spire; allowed no person to cross the river without a pass.

On Thursday, July 2, placed the left wing under drill until 4 p.m.; sent them to the relief of the right wing.

On Friday, the 3d instant, at 12 o'clock at night, a special message arrived, ordering the regiment to report at Harrisburg forthwith, which we did, whereupon the following order was received:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
July 4, 1863.

Colonel FORBES,
Comdg. Sixty-eighth Regiment New York State National Guard:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you proceed with your regiment by railroad to Carlisle, and from thence march to and report to Brigadier-General Smith, commanding division.

You will see that your men are supplied with 40 rounds of ammunition, and rations.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Were detained at Harrisburg waiting for transportation until 4 p. m. of Saturday, the 4th instant. Arrived at Carlisle at 11 o'clock the same night. The bridge having been burned and track torn up, were obliged to camp in a meadow about a mile out of Carlisle.

On Sunday, the 5th, forded the river. Received two days' rations of Captain [Ambrose] Thompson, at Carlisle, which, however, could not be obtained until 10 o'clock of that day. Made application for transportation to assist the command in the march.

By order of Major [John B.] Burt, then acting as provost-marshal at Carlisle, who was instructed by General Smith to direct regiments where to report to him, the regiment was to march out on the Walnut Bottom road, but by direction of Major Burt the regiment took the Carlisle and Gettysburg pike; ordered to cross to the Walnut Bottom road about 5 miles out of town, which brought us at night near the stone tavern, about 5 miles out of Carlisle, where we camped, having traveled 10 miles to get there. This proved to be one of the hardest day's marches the regiment endured during the whole service. From exposure to the rain the night previous, the intense heat of the sun, and the want of transportation, whereby they were obliged to carry everything, the men soon gave out, and the command was obliged to halt early.

At Carlisle, Colonel Forbes detailed Quartermaster Mullett, Sergeants [John C.] Lester, [John C.] Pritchard, and [A. L.] Barimore, to take charge of camp and garrison equipage, and send back to Harrisburg the extra baggage, which, for want of transportation, could not accompany the regiment; also, the medical stores were obliged to be left at Carlisle. In the performance of this duty, the quartermaster succeeded in getting an order from headquarters at Harrisburg for one wagon, to convey medical stores to the regiment.

By order of Major Burt, we were to report to General Smith at Pine Grove.

Monday, the 6th, broke camp, and marched at 5 a. m. for Pine Grove. In the march over the mountains, we took the Walnut Bottom road, 1 mile beyond the stone tavern; then turned off to the left over the first range of the South Mountain. Before arriving at South Mountain, we took 3 deserters from the rebels, who had been secreting themselves in the woods since the Gettysburg fight, and who were anxious to avail themselves of the old flag, having become heartily sick of their wicked cause, whom I sent on to Carlisle, under guard that was returning with some 20 of the same description. By this means I did not lessen the number of my regiment, which, being small, could not well be spared. Arrived at Pine Grove, a distance of 9 miles, at 2 p. m. Here we learned that General Smith had left in the morning for Newman's Gap.

Our rations that were drawn at Carlisle were now exhausted; succeeded in getting two boxes of wet, damaged hard-tack from remnant of train that was just leaving for General Smith's division, which proved to be useless, and a little bacon, the charity of the invalids left behind from the preceding division. Halted at Pine Grove about one hour; then took up line of march for Newman's Gap.

Bivouacked about dark on the mountain, at a cross-road called Quaker Valley. Here the boys succeeded in obtaining 2 small pigs and 4 sheep, which were soon dressed and distributed through the regiment, and which would have done much to alleviate the hunger of the boys had we had salt; but salt was out of the question, the rebels having, before us, taken all they could find. The meat was soon on sticks, roasting in the camp-fires. As usual, after which guard was mounted, and the men sought repose. About 12 o'clock it commenced raining, and rained very hard until morning.

Tuesday, July 7, reveille at daybreak; morning reports were made at 5 a. m.; broke camp at 6 o'clock, and marched, without breakfast, on to Newman's Gap, where we expected certainly to overtake General Smith and obtain supplies. During this day's march we could obtain but little subsistence. A foraging party was sent forward under Lieutenant [Lucius R.] Lewis, of Company G, but could not obtain anything; they joined the regiment at 11 a. m. We lived this day principally upon milk, and an occasional loaf of bread that the boys obtained at 6 shillings per loaf, and in most instances 60 cents for a canteen of milk, when it was to be found. Arrived just at dark, after a hard day's march, having traveled about 27 miles through mud, with clothes and blankets wet and heavy; learned that General Smith's division had left four hours before that day. The regiment were so much fatigued from the heavy march and absence of necessary food, that they could not proceed farther that night. Obtained from stragglers left behind about 60 pounds of rusty, damaged pork, which we learned afterward had been thrown away; was all we had to eat this night. Bivouacked for the night upon same ground occupied by preceding division. On arriving at Newman's Gap, and seeing the situation of my regiment, I dispatched Lieutenant-Colonel Swift and Lieutenant [Andrew J.] Weeks, of Company B, to go forward and contract subsistence for the morrow, at a settlement which I learned was 4 miles ahead. They returned about 10 o'clock, bringing the joyous news that they had succeeded in contracting for 150 biscuits and 5 loaves of bread.

Wednesday, July 8, broke camp at 9 a. m. It having rained very hard all night previous, and still raining in torrents, we were unable to leave earlier. The sick report this morning, from eating the bad

pork the night before, disclosed some 30 men unfit for duty. However, I impressed two teams, travelers, to bring forward the sick and exhausted, until we arrived at the settlement where subsistence was contracted.

Marched at 9 a. m., it still raining very hard, the officers and men all wet through to the skin, on the pike to Greenwood. Arriving at the place where the bread was contracted, halted for refreshments. The amount procured but partially satisfied the hunger of the regiment, and, after a rest of one hour, marched on toward Greenwood, arriving at Greenwood about 2.30 p. m. Here we found two Pennsylvania regiments, just breaking camp, under orders to march forthwith and join General Smith's division at Franktown, distant south 8 miles. In consultation with the colonels of these regiments, they advised me to march forward to a village 2 miles ahead, by the name of Fayetteville, where I could obtain plenty to eat, and that the inhabitants were very hospitable, and by doing so it would be but 2 miles farther to Funkstown. Arrived at Fayetteville at about 4 p. m.; found the inhabitants as reported. Before arriving at Greenwood the rain had ceased, and the sun came out very warm, which rendered the march to Fayetteville quite oppressive. Finding the regiment so much exhausted, we bivouacked for the night, and set ourselves about drying our wet blankets. The town soon presented the appearance of a country cloth-dressing establishment, our wet blankets completely covering the fences on both sides of the street through the entire village. Every possible courtesy was extended to us; we were taken to their houses, fed and cared for, and in most cases without compensation. We obtained one day's rations, had a good rest, and left this pleasant village and its kind people, who will ever be remembered by the Sixty-eighth Regiment with feelings of deep gratitude for their kindness and liberality.

Thursday morning, July 9, we took up line of march for Funkstown, distant 9 miles. Before leaving, we took several deserters who had just arrived, whom I turned over to the deputy provost-marshal, who was to send them immediately on to Chambersburg. We got under march at 7 a. m.; arrived at Funkstown at 1 p. m.; halted for rest and refreshment; left at 2 p. m., and marched on Waynesborough, distant 8 miles. Arrived at Waynesborough about dark, and where we came up with General William F. Smith. Six miles back I had sent forward Lieutenant-Colonel Swift to report that the Sixty-eighth Regiment would join his division this p. m., and to make the necessary arrangements when and where we were to bivouac, and to what brigade we would be attached. On arriving at Waynesborough, we were welcomed by the Forty-ninth New York regimental volunteer band, and escorted to the camp ground, situated on a high hill, 1½ miles out of town.

General Smith had, by mistake, as he informed me afterward, brigaded us with the Pennsylvania regiments, then under command of Colonel Brisbane, acting brigadier, which was changed the next day, and we were brigaded with the following regiments of New York State National Guard: the Eighth, Twenty-second, Fifty-sixth, Seventy-first, and the Sixty-eighth Regiments, then commanded by Brig. Gen. Joseph F. Knipe. Applications were immediately made to the commissary department for rations, and, to my surprise, I learned there were none on hand, and but a scanty supply in the hands of the different regiments constituting the division. We were obliged to make the best of what we had for the night.

Friday morning, July 10, I renewed my application on the commissary department for supplies; was informed that the Government train sent to Shippensburg had not returned, but when it did my regiment would be supplied. About 4 p. m. the train arrived, under charge of the brigade quartermaster, Captain [Lebbeus] Chapman, of the New York State National Guard. I immediately obtained permission of him for four boxes of hard-tack.

Saturday, July 11, 10 a. m., the following orders were received from Brigadier-General Knipe's aide-de-camp:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Waynesborough, July 11, 1863.

The brigadier-general commanding calls the attention of the command to the certainty of an early engagement with the enemy, and it is strictly enjoined upon brigade, regimental, and company commanders to attend at once to the condition of the arms and ammunition of the men under them. No time is to be lost in putting the arms in perfect order, and seeing that the boxes are filled with cartridges. The rations on hand must be cooked and put in haversacks, so that no detention will ensue when the order to march is given, and also that the men may not suffer for food when it may be impossible for the supply trains to reach them.

By order of Brig. Gen. W. F. Smith, commanding First Division:

ALEXANDER FARNHAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Promulgated by order of Brigadier-General Knipe:

ROBERT MUNCH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Also the following.*

Preparations were immediately made to carry out the above orders. Rations were procured and cooked under the directions of Quartermaster John C. Mullett, and orders were received to form in line at 3 p. m. of the 11th instant. Here, at this time, we joined our brigade for the first time, having been separated, as before mentioned, during our stay at Waynesborough, and marched down the hill on to the road; halted for the other regiments in our brigade to come into line, where we had to wait one full hour before they came into line, a delay, I am happy to say, which the gallant Sixty-eighth Regiment never caused any officer or brigade while in the service, being always prompt. Preparations being completed, orders were given, "Battalion, right face; forward march!" and we were off for "Dixie," our march being on the direct road to Hagerstown from Waynesborough. Our march was with quick step for the first 4 miles. When we arrived at the Little Antietam—a river, from the heavy rains which had fallen, had become much swollen, and was very rough and rapid, the bridge over which had been destroyed by Lee's army, on their retreat after the Gettysburg fight, only three days before, which we had to ford—we had now advanced some 2 miles across the line into Maryland. After fording and getting everything across, our march was slow and cautious, being in close proximity with the rebel pickets, and every moment expecting an engagement. Marching slowly, the night very dark, mud deep, we came to a halt in an open field about 10 o'clock, where the division bivouacked for the remainder of the night, having sent out pickets and taken every precaution against a surprise. Before arriving where we bivouacked, my sickness became so severe that I was obliged to turn over my command to Lieutenant-Colonel Swift, and stopped, accompanied by Surgeon

*Omitted, as unimportant.

Strong and my servants. The night was one of great bustle and movement, the different detached regiments, with their heavy artillery, following up the retreating foe from the battle-field of Gettysburg, together with the rumbling noise of the transportation train, made all confusion for the night.

Sunday, July 12.—Marched at 7 a. m. Our movement to-day was through fields, and was more of a reconnaissance than otherwise, watching closely all points, and making but slow advance. Bivouacked on a high hill, 3 miles this side and to the left of Hagerstown, a brisk and heavy cannonading going on all day. The New York troops were held at this point in reserve. The United States volunteer force before mentioned as having passed our division the previous night—some marched direct for Hagerstown, while others marched to the left, on or toward Boonsborough. This night we encountered one of the most terrific thunder-storms ever known in this country. The Sixty-eighth Regiment during the march had the right of our brigade, and we bivouacked in column by regiments.

Monday, July 13.—Broke camp at 6 a. m. Marched toward Cavetown. To-day, as usual, our advance was slow and cautious, the men being kept well in hand for an emergency. My regiment to-day showed exhaustion, and were feeble from want of necessary food, being reminded of Starvation Gap, which we had so lately passed. Cannonading opened anew at Hagerstown this morning, and was kept up briskly until 10 a. m., when it ceased altogether. The march to-day was through fields, by-roads, over hills, through valleys, stopping often to rest, but keeping a close watch on Lee's pickets, who, as we advanced, slowly retired. Bivouacked for the night 4 miles this side of Boonsborough, and to the right, on a hill commanding a good view of the surrounding country.

Tuesday morning, July 14.—Orders were received from headquarters, at an early hour, to have arms inspected, 40 rounds in cartridge-boxes, and be in readiness at a moment's notice, as an engagement was momentarily expected. While all was bustle and preparation, I came up, having been absent from my command Saturday night, July 11, up to Monday, July 13, one day and two nights. Monday, I rode forward, accompanied by the surgeon; had to be lifted into the saddle; remained in saddle until 3.30 p. m.; came up with the division while resting in a beautiful grove, 10 miles distant, and near Leitersburg; saw all was moving on properly; passed on ahead 1 mile; stopped at a private house, accompanied by the surgeon, where we remained until 5 o'clock the next morning; reason, being too weak and feeble to take command. Tuesday morning, 5 a. m., I was helped into the saddle, and went up to the regiment, where I found them bivouacked upon an open hill in the direction of Boonsborough. Here, on coming up to my regiment, I was cheered, and almost every conceivable expression of joy was manifested.

Preparations having been completed, at 9 a. m. news was brought into camp that General Lee's army was retreating, and our division was ordered to march forward and join General Meade's *corps d'armée* on the center, by way of the Baltimore and Williamsport pike, and in the direction of Williamsport. Line was immediately formed, and we took up line of march at 9.15 a. m.

General Knipe, who had been in command of our brigade up to this time, was relieved from duty. Colonel Varian, of the Eighth New York National Guard, was placed in command. Arriving at the pike, through the fields, we came in full view of the advanced

portion of the Army of the Potomac. The road was one moving mass of soldiers, some marching to the right, others to the left and front, giving us to understand that General Meade was preparing to follow up and attack General Lee before he had time to cross the Potomac; but, to our disappointment, and, I may add, chagrin, after we had marched 5 miles from where we started this morning, we changed direction to the right, and, instead of being drawn up in line of battle, as we had anticipated, were marched into a wheat-field, and bivouacked for the afternoon and night, still hoping, and, I may add, praying, that General Meade would attack the rebel lines before morning, so that the New York National Guard might have an opportunity of showing discipline, courage, and ability side by side with our veteran brothers in arms, and to the Washington Government convincing proof that no better troops face the enemy than the New York State troops known as the "National Guard."

Wednesday morning, July 15.—The day opened pleasant. The sun came out scorching hot, and we were all excitement as to what was to be done next, when in came a messenger from General Smith, announcing General Lee's army had crossed the Potomac, and that the emergency in Pennsylvania was over, and promulgating the following special orders:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
In the Field, Maryland, July 15, 1863.

Colonel FORBES,
Comdg. Sixty-eighth Regiment New York State National Guard:

Brig. Gen. John Ewen will take command of all the New York troops in this division, and proceed with them to Frederick City, Md., at which point transportation will be furnished them to New York City.

In parting with them, the general commanding must express his admiration of the courage and fortitude with which they have stood the toils and privations of their late marches.

By order of Brig. Gen. William F. Smith, commanding:

PRESTON C. F. WEST,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Wednesday, July 15.—In accordance with the above orders, the division was immediately formed, and we took up line of march for Frederick City, distant 7 miles, at 8.30 a. m. Arriving at Boonsborough, I detailed Lieut. Julius J. Parker, of Company A, to proceed on our back track to Harrisburg, Pa., taking one four-mule team, wagon, tents, camp equipage, &c., and deliver them up to the first United States quartermaster's post; then proceed to Harrisburg, collect all sick, stragglers, and baggage, and proceed to New York City without delay, orders for transportation having been procured from General Ewen to this effect. In marching on Frederick City, we took the Baltimore pike, through and over the ever-to-be-remembered battle-field of South Mountain, which still retains many landmarks to refresh the memory of that hard-fought and victorious battle under General George B. McClellan, and where remain, no doubt, rifle-pits, shattered trees, broken and useless ordnance, dead horses, mules, and the many mounds where lay our brave, dead soldiers; in fact, perfect desolation and ruin marks the battle-field.

The march to-day was very severe, the weather being so excessively hot, the troops weak, and many sick, causing many to fall out from exhaustion, to remain by the way, and come up as best they could, many not arriving until next morning. Arrived at Frederick City just before dark; halted a few moments, then marched on toward Monocacy Junction, where we encamped in a grove, or rather open

woods, 3½ miles beyond Frederick, and a half mile this side of the Junction. I cannot pass over this day's fatigues and hardships without mention of the remarkable manner the sick soldiers of my regiment stood the march, having only the day before been reported unfit for duty. Much, no doubt, is attributable to the fact of their realizing they were going home.

Thursday, July 16.—We were obliged to remain encamped all day for want of transportation. I here obtained permission of General Ewen to return by way of Harrisburg, and muster out there, instead of going to New York, General Ewen having telegraphed to New York from this point, and received answer that the city troops would furnish all the military necessary to maintain law and order, the riot having ceased. Here I issued orders to the regimental quartermaster to turn over to the Government post at Frederick City horses, horse equipments complete, all Government stores, excepting two days' rations, transportation team, consisting of one four-mule team, wagon, and driver, which was immediately done and properly receipted for. At 7 p. m. I received the following instruction from General Ewen:

Colonel FORBES,
Commanding Sixty-eighth Regiment:

SIR: The New York City troops will leave the Junction for New York City first; your regiment will move last.

By order of John Ewen, brigadier-general commanding.

Friday morning, July 17.—At 8 a. m., left Monocacy Junction for Baltimore; arrived at Baltimore about 5 p. m., or rather at the Harrisburg and Baltimore depot. Here again we were detained about three hours for transportation. At 8 p. m. left Baltimore for Harrisburg, arriving at Harrisburg at 7 a. m.

Saturday morning, July 18.—Reported to adjutant-general. Was instructed to proceed to Camp Curtin, and remain until the return of General Couch, who was expected that day. Marched to Camp Curtin, drew rations, and soon had tents pitched, and awaited further orders. Remained in camp until Monday, July 20, when Major-General Couch returned, when we received orders to return all arms, equipments, camp and garrison equipage to the proper departments, and be ready to leave at 8 a. m. July 21, by railroad, for Elmira, N. Y., there to be mustered out of the United States service.

This order, I need not say, was received with great joy and satisfaction by the entire regiment, and all were in readiness at the appointed time, with one day's rations in haversacks.

Tuesday, July 21.—We marched to the cars, there to await transportation; we took cars at 10 a. m.; moved over the river, where we were obliged to remain until 3 p. m., waiting for a Pennsylvania regiment to accompany us as far as Scranton.

Wednesday morning, July 22.—Arrived in Elmira at 8 a. m., the regiment having suffered very much with cold from the miserable open cattle cars in which we rode.

I immediately reported to Captain [La Rhett L.] Livingston, mustering and disbursing officer at Elmira, where I received orders to march my regiment to Barracks No. 3, for breakfast, and in the afternoon to march over and occupy Buffalo Barracks No. 1 until mustered out. On taking possession of the latter, we found them in a miserable and filthy condition, but they were soon cleaned and made quite comfortable. When application was made to Captain Livingston for

blank muster-out and pay rolls, also the natural question, when in all probability the time to be mustered out would occur, was informed as soon as the pay and muster-out rolls were completed; thought it might be by Friday or Saturday of that week. This information was communicated to the regiment. Friday and Saturday arrived; muster-out rolls not completed; men coming down sick every day; all anxious to get home, together with instructions from mustering officer that the uniforms were to be deducted from the pay of each soldier, which last question was under controversy and not yet decided, all tended to create great uneasiness and dissatisfaction.

Thursday, July 23.—I telegraphed Adjt. Gen. J. T. Sprague for instructions, at which date I received the following telegram:

ALBANY, *July* 23, 1863.

Colonel FORBES, *Elmira:*

The muster-out and the payment of troops are entirely in the hands of the War Department; report your readiness there. It was understood that the uniforms were not to be paid for.

J. T. SPRAGUE,
Adjutant-General.

The above telegram was shown Captain Livingston, when he replied he did not see how such an arrangement could be made, but immediately telegraphed the Secretary of War, at Washington. Answer was received on Monday, July 27, early in the morning, that Adjutant-General Sprague was correct—the uniforms were to be furnished free. The company rolls now had to be made out over again. This was good and cheering news to the regiment, but was not sufficient to produce a quieting of the waters. No paymaster had arrived, nor was the prospect very flattering that one would be forthcoming very soon; yet Captain Livingston had received notice from the Paymaster-General that Maj. C. W. Campbell, paymaster U. S. Army, was ordered to Elmira, to pay off the Sixty-eighth Regiment, and would be there during the week.

Thursday, July 30.—3 p. m., rolls having been completed reviewed, and triplicate copies made, the regiment was drawn up in column by companies, and the Sixty-eighth Regiment was mustered out of the United States service by Captain Livingston and his assistants. Regiment was wheeled into line; dress parade was gone through with; orders communicated to the officers; parade dismissed. I immediately after telegraphed Major-General Randall, at Buffalo, if he had any further orders for the Sixty-eighth Regiment, and soon received the following telegram:

BUFFALO, *July* 30, 1863.

Col. D. S. FORBES, *Elmira:*

No orders. I congratulate you on your success; your regiment is highly spoken of.

NELSON RANDALL,
Major-General, Eighth Division.

To go back, before mustering out, I ordered Quartermaster Mullett to collect together all the blankets in the regiment, take account of them, and deliver them over to the military storekeeper, as instructed in orders from Major-General Couch before leaving Harrisburg. Finding the boys had become so much attached to them, and the probability of our having to remain in Elmira for a number of days yet, many being sick, and to sleep in the barracks without covering

would be unnecessarily cruel, I called upon Captain Livingston and inquired if there was not some way to manage the matter so that the boys could retain their blankets. He inquired what condition they were in. I told him they were in as good condition as any blankets could be that had been slept in on the wet and muddy ground; some were probably torn, snapping them to get the water out when ordered to march; that they had been unavoidably roughly used in dirty coal and cattle cars to sleep in, and were undoubtedly very filthy, and thought the boys ought to keep them. Certain it was, that we did not know how long we would have to wait for a paymaster, if we were mustered out this day, and to deprive the boys of covering during the night was severe and cruel. Captain Livingston ordered the military storekeeper to make an examination of said blankets and report immediately.

While the inspection was going on, I returned to my quarters, and informed Chaplain Norton of the conversation had with Captain Livingston, and requested him to call over to Captain Livingston's quarters, or rather office, await the return of military storekeeper, and, if his views coincided with mine, to put in a word which might assist me in obtaining them. The storekeeper soon returned, and reported them very dirty, and stated they could only be issued by the Government for horse blankets, and said Colonel Forbes' description of them was correct. Chaplain Norton then asked, as a special favor, that the regiment be allowed to keep the blankets. Whereupon Captain Livingston instructed Chaplain Norton to inform Colonel Forbes that he could take possession of them and return them to his regiment. The chaplain, however, immediately repaired to the barracks, informed the boys he had succeeded in getting their blankets back, and had come to say to them they might go and take them, whereupon he was loudly cheered. I should not have given this blanket transaction one thought, nor mentioned it in this report, were it not for a false impression in circulation, going to show that I did not look well to the comfort and care of my regiment, which I think cannot justly be said.

At 4 p. m. a telegram was received by Captain Livingston from U. S. Paymaster Campbell, stating he could not be at Elmira before the latter part of next week, to pay off the Sixty-eighth Regiment. This news caused the regiment to almost mutiny. At 5 o'clock I called upon Captain Livingston, reported the disaffection going on in the regiment in consequence of being thus detained, having already been in Elmira nine days; that I had no arms to enforce discipline, and that trouble was brewing if transportation was not furnished, and asked to be paid off at Fredonia. This proposition was not entertained at first, but, on reflection, Captain Livingston concluded if transportation could be obtained, and I would give my guarantee that there should not be any charge to the Government for subsistence, he would furnish the order for transportation, and we might leave, and be paid off at Fredonia at such time as Paymaster Campbell should select, which I readily agreed to. I immediately called upon General Superintendent Minot, of the Erie Railway, who agreed to furnish cars and transportation to Dunkirk at any time I should say, and a special train at that. Having concluded the arrangement, the time selected was 3.40 a. m. I obtained order for transportation, sent Lieutenant-Colonel Swift to notify the regiment, and detailed him with Major [Wilfred W.] Barker to have the regiment at the depot at 2 a. m., in readiness to proceed to Dunkirk. Left Elmira at

3.40 a. m., and arrived at Dunkirk at 10 a. m. of July 31, 1863, with every man, I am happy to say, that went away with the Sixty-eighth Regiment—a miracle almost, when you take into consideration the time of the year and the hardships and privations the regiment passed through.

The regiment was paid off August 10, 1863, at Fredonia, by Paymaster Campbell.

Nor can I conclude this report without expressing the obligations I am placed under by my associate field, commissioned, and non-commissioned staff officers, together with the line officers, who, although new and inexperienced, discharged their duties with marked ability and the hardships of the campaign with courage and fortitude.

It would also afford me great pleasure to particularize in the different companies several non-commissioned officers and privates, who, from their courage and good behavior, won my admiration, but time will not permit. Especial mention is, however, made of Quartermaster John C. Mullett, Surgeon [Thomas D.] Strong, and Chaplain [Samuel H.] Norton, for their valuable services rendered during the entire campaign.

Permit me to hope the conduct of the Sixty-eighth Regiment New York State National Guard was such that, should another emergency require their assistance, they may have gained the confidence of the Commander-in-Chief sufficiently to receive his first attention.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. FORBES,

Col., Comdg. 68th Regt. New York State National Guard.

His Excellency HORATIO SEYMOUR,
Governor State of New York.

No. 418.

Report of Col. Watson A. Fox, Seventy-fourth Regiment New York State National Guard, of operations June 19–August 3, including the Draft Riots.

HDQRS. 74TH REGT. NEW YORK STATE NATIONAL GUARD,
Buffalo, September 10, 1863.

GENERAL: In compliance with your order of the 8th instant, issued in accordance with an order of His Excellency Governor Seymour, dated June 17, I have the honor to submit the following report concerning the part taken by the Seventy-fourth Regiment, under my command, in repelling the late rebel raid into Pennsylvania, in obedience to orders from general headquarters, dated Albany, June 16, 1863, and promulgated to me Thursday, June 18:

In compliance with such orders, I immediately ordered my command to assemble at the State arsenal at 7 o'clock the following morning, June 19, for the purpose of proceeding to Harrisburg, Pa., in accordance with your orders. The line was formed at 9 o'clock, with seven companies, 374 officers and men, without arms or accouterments, in the midst of an immense assemblage of citizens. We took up our line of march, preceded by the Sixty-fifth Regiment, Col. Jacob Krettner, for the New York and Erie Railroad, and, in company with that regiment, embarked on the cars, and took our departure from Buf-

falo at 10 a. m. We took with us 1,500 cooked rations, issued by Capt. Sheldon Sturgeon, U. S. Army, mustering and disbursing officer.

Prior to leaving Buffalo, I ordered my adjutant, James M. Johnson, with Lieut. Elisha T. Smith, to remain, for the purpose of providing for the sending forward of Company R, cavalry, Capt. Alexander Sloan, who were ordered to remain until the day following, as only about half of his command had assembled, and Company I, Capt. George B. Knight, of Akron, who could not join us on so short notice, it being impossible to get orders to his command until after we had left; also for the purpose of making the necessary provision for sending to the regiment such members as were unable to leave with us, but would follow soon after. We arrived in Harrisburg on Saturday, 20th instant, at 4 p. m. I immediately reported to Major-General Couch, commanding the Department of the Susquehanna, and was ordered to Camp Curtin, distant about 2 miles, to report to Colonel Beaver, commanding the camp, where we arrived at 5 p. m.; reported; drew wall tents, and encamped.

Sunday, 21st.—Our quartermaster, Clark Dodge, drew two days' rations, and the day was spent in cleaning up and getting our camp in order, it having rained heavily throughout the night, completely flooding the camp.

Monday, 22d.—I drew from U. S. Quartermaster's Department uniforms for 450 men, together with camp equipage, and from U. S. Ordnance Department 450 Springfield rifled muskets, in very bad order; not one musket in order, having been used by nine-months' Pennsylvania Volunteers. The day was spent in issuing uniforms to the men and packing up their cast-off clothing, which was returned to Buffalo. Company R, cavalry, Capt. Alexander Sloan, with 40 officers and men, arrived at 12 m., and were immediately quartered in camp. Major-General Couch informed me that it would not be possible for the Government to furnish horses for the company, and he would be under the necessity of ordering their return. Upon acquainting Captain Sloan of the facts, he informed me that his company would be unwilling to return, and, if permitted to remain, would serve as infantry, whereupon I ordered necessary uniforms, arms, and accouterments to be issued to his command; and, upon consultation with Major-General Couch, he approved of my action, and paid a deserved compliment to Captain Sloan and his command, and desired them to remain.

Tuesday, 23d.—Company I, Capt. George B. Knight, with 41 officers and men, arrived, and were quartered in camp. Clothing was immediately issued to the company. I also issued arms and accouterments to my entire command. To-day and the day following were spent in cleaning up our muskets and accouterments, and putting them in order. Camp Curtin was under the command of Colonel Beaver, to whom we were under many obligations for his kind attention to all our wants, and the gentlemanly and soldierly treatment received at his hands. We are also indebted to Captain Ball, his gentlemanly assistant, for many favors received from him. There were 12,000 soldiers in camp, each commandant regulating his own camp, and establishing his own camp guard, without reference to any other regiment.

Wednesday, 24th.—His Excellency Governor Curtin, in company with Colonel Beaver, paid us a visit, and complimented me highly upon the appearance of my command, pronouncing our camp the

cleanest, best laid out and regulated on the ground, and the regiment the best disciplined and best appearing of any among the troops in camp. I thanked His Excellency for the compliment paid us, and believe that I had just cause to feel proud of the appearance of my command.

Thursday, 25th.—Having been placed in command of the Thirty-first Brigade, comprising the Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth Regiments, Colonel Krettner, of the Sixty-fifth, having returned to Buffalo on account of sickness in his family, I received an order from Major-General Couch to proceed the following day, at 9 a. m., to Mount Union, Pa., there to report to Col. J. W. Hawley, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, commanding the post.

Friday, 26th.—The brigade, under my command, left Harrisburg by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad at 2 p. m., and arrived at Mount Union, distant 86 miles from Harrisburg, at 7 p. m., where I reported to Colonel Hawley, and encamped for the night.

Saturday, June 27.—I ordered five companies of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. William F. Berens, commanding the regiment, about 5 miles distant, to Bell's Mills, near the Juniata River, there to establish his headquarters and picket the country in that region, and to protect the fords of the river. The remaining two companies of that regiment, Company A, Captain Seeber, and Company B, Capt. Louis Krettner, I sent to guard a bridge across the Blue Juniata, about 2 miles distant; also the Pennsylvania Canal and locks to the village of Mapleton, about 4 miles distant. Three companies of the Seventy-fourth Regiment were, immediately on our arrival at Mount Union, sent out on picket at different points, distant from 2 to 4 miles, the remaining six companies held as a reserve at Mount Union. This number out during our stay, then relieved every two days until July 5. Mount Union is 86 miles from Harrisburg, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, which crosses the Blue Juniata River by a bridge costing over $1,000,000. The aqueduct of the Pennsylvania Canal also crosses this river at the same point. These structures were threatened by the enemy, and their destruction would have cut off all communication between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg; hence this place was held to be very important, and the utmost vigilance enjoined to guard it, and at the same time avoid surprise from the enemy, on the alert, and all about us. Mount Union was occupied by the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Militia, Col. J. W. Hawley, who was in command of the post, and one company of cavalry, under the command of Captain [B. Mortimer] Morrow.

Immediately on our arrival, five companies of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania were ordered to Orbisonia, Pa., about 30 miles distant. Colonel Hawley had two brass 12-pounders sent to him by Major-General Couch, one of which was manned by picked men from my command, and placed in command of Private Edward M. Allen, an experienced artillerist and member of Company C. We were joined at Mount Union by our worthy chaplain, Rev. G. W. Heacock, D. D., and about 60 men sent to us by Adjutant [James M.] Johnson and Lieut. Elisha T. Smith. It would be difficult to enumerate all the duties my regiment performed while at Mount Union; officers and men were constantly on duty. No regiment could have done more or better under the circumstances. A generous spirit of rivalry pervaded the regiment as to who should be most active in the performance of duty.

July 2.—At 7 p. m. Colonel Hawley received a telegram from

McConnellsburg, notifying him that an iron structure known as Mill Creek railroad bridge was threatened by the enemy, and that its destruction was anticipated that night by 500 of Imboden's cavalry. This bridge crosses the Juniata River 6 miles from Mount Union. We had about 400 men in camp, all told. On consultation with Colonel Hawley, it was determined that I should make the advance and defend the bridge with 150 men; whereupon Company D, Capt. George M. Baker, and Company A, Lieut. John C. Nagel, with 50 men each, were detailed for this duty, and, under my command, left Mount Union at 9 p. m. I was accompanied in this expedition by Maj. Charles J. Wing and Surg. Jacob Whittaker, of the Seventy-fourth Regiment. Our route was by the bridge guarded by Company A, Sixty-fifth Regiment, and Major Wing was sent in advance, with orders to detach 25 men, under command of Lieut. Henry Rudolph, from that company, to join us; also to go on to the village of Mapleton, and call in the pickets of Company B, Sixty-fifth Regiment, Capt. Louis Krettner, which company joined us at that place. I was joined at Mapleton and vicinity by 20 farmers, who volunteered their services as axmen. There were four roads or passes leading over the mountains, through Bear Valley, to this bridge, and I decided to blockade these roads in the narrow passes in the mountains. Major Wing was sent with Captain Krettner's company 1 mile north of Mapleton, with instructions to blockade and defend Mill Creek road. I then moved on about 2 miles farther, and posted Company D, Captain Baker, in Bear Valley Pass; about one-half mile southeast, I posted 25 men of Company A, under command of Lieutenant Nagel; in another pass, one-half mile distant from this point, and half a mile higher up the mountain, were posted 25 men of Company A, under command of Lieut. William Bean. All of these points were the narrowest in the passes, barely sufficient for 4 horsemen to ride abreast, and easily defended. All the roads were blockaded by felling trees across them; trees were also cut nearly off at different points 500 yards in advance, and axmen stationed to fell them as soon as the enemy should pass, thus blockading them in. Men were also stationed on the upper side of the roads and on the sides of the mountain between the two points, prepared to meet them. It was impossible for a horseman to ride up or down the mountain on either side of the roads. I held 20 men, under command of Lieut. Henry Rudolph, of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, at a convenient point as a reserve. These dispositions were concluded at 1 a. m.

July 3.—At 2 a. m. 500 of Imboden's rebel cavalry appeared near Bear Valley Pass, within 600 yards of the barricade, and immediately retreated, probably notified by their spies of the reception prepared for them. Having left Mount Union in great haste, we were unprovided with rations, but the farmers in the vicinity brought us sufficient in the morning. We remained there until 12 m. of the 3d, when we fell back to Mount Union, where we arrived at 2 p. m., the distance being 7 miles.

Saturday, July 4.—The regiment was this day mustered into the United States service by Lieut. William F. Fulton, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, appointed by Major-General Couch for that purpose, for thirty days from June 19.

Herewith I hand you a roster of my officers and muster-rolls of the several companies of my command. The day was duly celebrated by the companies of the Seventy-fourth in camp, and by a dinner given by the officers, at which were present Colonel Hawley

and his field and staff officers as invited guests. The utmost good cheer and good feeling prevailed throughout the day among officers and men.

During our stay at Mount Union, we were constantly active, doing picket and provost-guard duty. Our pickets captured, at sundry times, 58 prisoners from Lee's army, who were sent to Major-General Couch, at Harrisburg. Several reconnaissances were made by Colonel Hawley and myself, and by myself and officers, with, of course, some degree of profit in gaining a knowledge and familiarity with the topography of the country in that vicinity.

July 2.—I received from the Buffalo Board of Trade $500, and from General Henry L. Lansing $100, generously donated and placed in my hands to be disbursed for the benefit of the brigade; but for this timely donation my command would have suffered greatly in its subsequent marches, Government not providing at all times adequate transportation and subsistence.

July 3.—My quartermaster, Clark Dodge, a valuable man in that department, was ordered by the chief quartermaster of the Department of the Susquehanna to report, with 5 competent men, at Harrisburg, for duty in that department. Five men were accordingly detailed, and he left with them on the 5th instant. Quartermaster-Sergeant S. Fred. Hartman performed the duties of quartermaster to my entire satisfaction until we were rejoined by Quartermaster Dodge, at Harrisburg, July 15.

July 5.—At 3 p. m., Colonel Hawley received a telegram from Major-General Couch, at Chambersburg, ordering three companies of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania and the Seventy-fourth Regiment New York National Guard, to move immediately for Chambersburg, with three days' cooked rations in our haversacks. At 6 p. m. we left Mount Union with three companies of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, under command of Col. J. W. Hawley, with one day's rations, not being able to get any more, as the Government had no more rations at this place, and took the Shirley road for Chambersburg. Our route led through Shirleysburg, Fannettsburg, Shade Gap, Burnt Cabins, to Loudon, distant 52 miles from Mount Union, where we arrived July 7, at 6 p. m., and encamped. Colonel Hawley reported to Major-General Couch, by telegraph, at Chambersburg. In the meantime, General Couch telegraphed Colonel Pierce, who was at Loudon, in command of the remains of General Milroy's division, instructing him to order us to Clear Spring, Md. When we arrived at Loudon, we were entirely out of rations, and were only able to draw half a ration of hard-tack for three days. We left Loudon July 8, at 4 p. m., and arrived at Mercersburg, 7 miles, at 7 p. m., where we encamped for the night.

July 9.—At 6 a. m. left Mercersburg, and arrived in Bear Valley, within 2 miles of Clear Spring, at 2 p. m., where we encamped, distant from Loudon 26 miles. When at Loudon we were joined by Captain [Nathaniel] Payne's company of cavalry, of Milroy's division.

July 10.—At 8 a. m., leaving the regiment, with the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, in camp, Colonel Hawley and myself, with the advance guard of cavalry, under command of Captain Payne, made a reconnaissance toward Clear Spring, ascertaining the position and strength of the enemy. At 10 a. m. I returned, and, with my command and the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, broke camp and moved forward. Arriving within half a mile of Clear Spring, Colonel

Hawley rode up and informed me that Captain Payne's cavalry were at this moment having a skirmish with 500 rebel cavalry.

Colonel Hawley took his command and made a *détour* to the left, while I moved forward at double-quick with my command, leaving the baggage train and guard in command of Major Wing. Arriving at the Boonsborough road, where the skirmish was in progress, the enemy made a precipitate retreat. Three of Captain Payne's command were severely wounded, one of whom died the following day. Four of the enemy were wounded, and a rebel major's horse was shot from under him. We encamped by a spring in the woods, 1 mile distant from the village and from the summit of the mountain called Fairview. On our arrival at Clear Spring, we were entirely out of rations, and were generously supplied by the citizens of the town, a portion of which was paid for by the colonel. We ascertained that Lee's army had just arrived at Williamsport, 7 miles distant, and (before the completion of the pontoon bridges) had commenced crossing the Potomac in boats, at the rate of three teams an hour. We also ascertained that Lee's pontoons were built with old canal-boats and pieces of houses and lumber. The rebel General Imboden, and 10,000 cavalry, infantry, and artillery, were encamped within 2½ miles. From the summit of Fairview, Williamsport and a portion of the rebel forces were plainly discernible. I posted four companies of my command on picket, and kept that number out during our stay at the Spring, and the greatest vigilance was exercised to guard against a surprise, having been ordered here to hold and guard this pass (Boonsborough pike), Clear Spring, and Fairview, until the arrival of General Kelley's division, which took place during the night of the 11th July, and, early on the morning of the 12th, General Kelley posted a battery on the summit of Fairview and below, near the village of Clear Spring, and commenced shelling Imboden on the morning of the 12th. On the 12th, Capt. Hugh Swan captured a rebel major and captain, who were not three hours from Lee's headquarters. They were sent under guard to Major-General Couch, at Chambersburg.

Sunday morning, July 12.—Colonel Hawley received a dispatch from Colonel Pierce, at Loudon, ordering the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment and my command to proceed immediately to Loudon, as that division was to leave that morning to join General Kelley's division at Clear Spring. We left at 7 a. m., and arrived at Mercersburg at 6 p. m., where we encamped for the night. At this place I detached Company G, Capt. Harry Kester, who remained at Mercersburg as provost guard.

July 13.—At 6 a. m. left Mercersburg, and, when about 1 mile distant from this place, met Colonel Pierce, with Milroy's division, on his way to Clear Spring; arrived at Loudon at 10 a. m., and encamped. Colonel Hawley reported by telegraph to Major-General Couch at Chambersburg.

Tuesday, July 14.—At 5 p. m., while inspecting my command, Colonel Hawley received a telegram from Major-General Couch, ordering me to report with my command to Major-General Wool, in New York City, with all possible dispatch. Major Wing was sent to Mercersburg, with orders to follow with Company G, Captain Kester, and join us as soon as possible. Government not being able to furnish transportation, Lieutenant-Colonel Seely, Surg. Jacob Whittaker, and Quartermaster-Sergeant Hartman were left to hire teams and bring on our camp equipage. Left Loudon at 8 p. m., and ar-

rived at Chambersburg, 15 miles, at 2 a. m. July 15, where we rested on a muddy sidewalk until 6 a. m., when we took up our line of march, and arrived at Shippensburg, 12 miles from Loudon, at 12 m. Left Shippensburg at 2 p. m., and arrived at Harrisburg at 5 p. m. same day, where we were joined by Lieut. Clark Dodge, quartermaster, and his assistants, and Lieut. E. T. Smith, from Buffalo; changed cars at Harrisburg, taking the road via Reading, Allentown, and Easton, for New York City, where we arrived July 17, at 10 a. m.; marched up Broadway and to Centre Market, the armory of Eighth Regiment New York National Guard, where we arrived at 1 p. m. I immediately reported to Major-General Wool, who ordered me to report to Brig. Gen. Harvey Brown, 300 Mulberry street, which I did at 2 p. m. At 3 p. m. General Brown ordered the following disposition of my command: Company A, Lieut. John C. Nagel, and Company E, Capt. William Clingen, were ordered to Hotchkiss' shell factory, Seventeenth street; Company B, Capt. Theodore D. Barnum, at gas-works, Twenty-third street; Company C, Capt. John U. Wayland, and Company R, Capt. Alexander Sloan, to Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn; Company D, Capt. George M. Baker, to Fort Richmond; Company F, Capt. Hugh Sloan, to Forts Hamilton and Lafayette; Company I, Capt. George B. Knight, to Jersey City, to report to the mayor. Late in the evening of the 18th instant, Company G, Capt. Harry Kester, arrived, and was ordered to join Captain Knight, at Jersey City. Various dispositions were made of the several companies remaining in the city during their stay, and active participation in the suppression of the rioters. They received high compliments from General Brown for their efficiency, good discipline, and faithful performance of all the duties assigned them.

July 19.—Company A, Lieut. John C. Nagel, and Company B, Capt. Theodore D. Barnum, were sent up the Hudson River, stopping at all places on the way, to Sing Sing, returning to New York City 21st instant, performing important duty at these several points in quelling riots.

July 19.—General Brown was relieved by General Canby, who, on the 21st instant, ordered me to proceed with my command to Buffalo. We left New York at 6 p. m. this day, on special train, via Hudson River road, arriving in Albany 22d instant, at 12 m., being detained by the washing away of a culvert on the road. At Albany we were generously furnished with refreshments sent to the depot by Messrs. Paige & Dawson. Left Albany at 3 p. m., and arrived at Buffalo at 10 a. m., July 23, when we met with a magnificent reception, the citizens turning out *en masse*, crowding the streets to such an extent that it was with the utmost difficulty we were able to get through them. We were escorted to the State arsenal by the Union Continentals, Lieut. Asher P. Nichols; Sixty-fifth Regiment New York State National Guard, Lieut. Col. William F. Berens; Eagle Hose, No. 2; Neptune Hose, No. 5; Columbia Hose, No. 11; Lansing Zouaves, and Ellsworth Guard, escort preceded by Union Cornet Band, the Seventy-fourth by Miller's Band and drum corps. At the State arsenal we were welcomed, on behalf of the city, by Alderman Charles E. Beckwith, mayor *pro tempore*, in a neat and appropriate speech, which was responded to by the colonel, after which, in the arsenal drill-room, we partook of a bountiful collation prepared and tendered by the ladies of Buffalo. We remained on duty at the State arsenal from this date until August 3, when we were mustered out by Capt. Sheldon Sturgeon, First Infantry, U. S. Army, mustering and dis-

bursing officer. While being mustered out of the service of the United States, an order was placed in my hand from the mayor *pro tempore*, calling us into the service of the city, for the purpose of preserving the public peace during the impending draft. We entered at once upon this duty, and were relieved August 22.

During our absence, and while in command of the brigade, the command of the regiment devolved upon Lieut. Col. Walter G. Seely. To this officer, as well as Maj. Charles J. Wing, and my staff and line officers, too much praise and credit cannot be accorded for their faithful attention to duty, and readiness to second me in every effort to render my command efficient and acceptable to my superiors.

I cannot close this without a just and deserved tribute to the men, who, at an hour's notice, left their homes and friends, business pursuits and pleasures, and, throughout this campaign, were ever ready to perform any duty, however arduous, without a murmur or complaint. My regiment is made up for the most part of middle-aged and young men, engaged in active business pursuits, and the personal sacrifices made by them cannot be estimated, and are not appreciated by the community. I am happy to say they were cheerfully made from conviction of duty, and would as cheerfully be made again when occasion requires it, from the same patriotic conviction. I am proud of my regiment, and esteem it an honor to command such a body of soldiers, who, by their strict devotion to duty, have reflected so much credit upon themselves, their noble city, and the State which they so faithfully represent. For the purpose of encouraging this spirit, I beg to suggest that the State troops responding to the late order should be awarded some testimonial of appreciation of their patriotism and self-sacrificing spirit of devotion to the call of duty.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WATSON A. FOX,
Col., Comdg. 74th Regt. New York National Guard.

Maj. Gen. NELSON RANDALL,
Comdg. Eighth Division, New York National Guard.

No. 419.

Report of Col. Jacob G. Frick, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Militia, of operations June 24–30.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF LANCASTER COUNTY,
Columbia, Pa., July 1, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with General Orders, No. 14, from the Department of the Susquehanna. I left Harrisburg on the morning of the 24th ultimo, and arrived here on the afternoon of the same day, and immediately sent four companies, in command of Lieutenant-Colonel Green, over the river.

On the morning of the 25th ultimo, I sent four more companies to that officer, with instructions to take up a position near the York turnpike, about a half mile from Wrightsville.

Hearing, on the afternoon of the 27th, that the enemy were in the vicinity of York, I ordered my two remaining companies to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Green, that we might be prepared to resist any sudden attempt by the enemy to get possession of the bridge at this point.

Late in the evening of the same day, I crossed the river, assumed command, and disposed my force for defense.

During the night, our force was increased by four companies from Columbia (three white and one colored), numbering about 175 men.

Very early next morning, having obtained intrenching tools from citizens of Columbia and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, my own men and the negro company (the other three companies from Columbia having left for their homes) dug rifle-pits on either side of the turnpike.

During the morning, a detachment of convalescent soldiers from York, and the Patapsco Guards, in all about 250 men, joined me, and they were posted on the left of the town, protecting the left flank of my position. They were placed under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Green. We were also joined by scattered fragments of the Twentieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, under Lieutenant-Colonel Sickles, during the morning, which I posted on the right of the town as a protection to the right flank.

The work of intrenching was continued until the approach and attack of the enemy, about 5.30 p. m., and, while the work was in progress, I selected, with the assistance of Major Haller, aide-de-camp to the commanding general, the several points at which to post my limited number of men.

The main body of the enemy, about 2,500 strong, composed of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, took up their position about 6 p. m. on the turnpike in our immediate front, and within three-quarters of a mile of our rifle-pits. A force of cavalry and infantry moved down the railroad on our left, and attacked our skirmishers, who, after replying to their fire for a short time, retired to the main body, which kept up a steady fire, and held the enemy in check until they received orders to retire to the bridge. The rebels succeeded in getting a battery in position on the elevated ground on our right and a section in our immediate front. These guns were used most vigorously against those of my command occupying the rifle-pits.

In the meantime, they sent a column of infantry, under cover of a high hill on our right, within a few hundred yards of the river. None but their skirmishers approached within range of the guns of the men occupying the rifle-pits, and these being in a grain-field, and obscured from our view, excepting when they would rise to fire, it was difficult to do them much harm or dislodge them. They depended exclusively upon their artillery to drive us from our position here. Having no artillery ourselves on that side of the river with which to reply, and after retaining our position for about one and a quarter hours, and discovering that our remaining longer would enable the enemy to reach the river on both of my flanks, which I was unable to prevent because of the small number of men under my command, and thus get possession of the bridge, cut off our retreat, and secure a crossing of the Susquehanna, which I was instructed to prevent, I retired in good order, and crossed the bridge to the Lancaster side.

Before the enemy had left York for the river here, I made, as I supposed, every necessary arrangement to blow up one span of the Columbia Bridge. When they got within sight, the gentlemen charged with the execution of that work repaired promptly to the bridge, and commenced sawing off the arches and heavy timbers preparatory to blowing it up with powder, which they had arranged for that purpose. After an abundance of time was allowed, and after I supposed every man of my command was over the river, and when the enemy had

entered the town with his artillery, and reached the barricade at the bridge-head, I gave the order to light the fuse. The explosion took place, but our object in blowing up the bridge failed. It was then that I felt it to be my duty, in order to prevent the enemy from crossing the river and marching on to Harrisburg in the rear, destroying on his route railroads and bridges, to order the bridge to be set on fire. The bridge was completely destroyed, though a vigorous attempt was made to save a part by the soldiers.

I was materially assisted in my operations by Captain Strickler, who had charge of a small force of cavalry, acting as scouts. I feel indebted to him for much reliable information as to the movements and force of the enemy.

Major [Charles C.] Haldeman, formerly of the Twenty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, volunteered his services, and rendered me very efficient aid.

Lieutenant-Colonel [David B.] Green, who had charge of the left flank of the position, with a force of 250 men, and Major [George L.] Fried, who took charge of the left wing of the Twenty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, behaved with accustomed coolness and gallantry, and brought off their forces in most excellent order.

Great praise is due to Captain [Joseph] Oliver, Company D, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, commanding a body of skirmishers of about 70 men, for the skillfulness and boldness with which he handled his men.

The officers and men of my command generally did their whole duty.

Before closing this report, justice compels me to make mention of the excellent conduct of the company of negroes from Columbia. After working industriously in the rifle-pits all day, when the fight commenced they took their guns and stood up to their work bravely. They fell back only when ordered to do so.

I herewith inclose a list of casualties.*

The prisoners taken—18 in number—were all from the Twentieth Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, including Lieutenant-Colonel [William H.] Sickles, of that regiment. From information received since the engagement, I feel convinced that if my orders had been promptly obeyed, no prisoners would have been taken.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JACOB G. FRICK,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. ROBERT LE ROY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Susquehanna.

No. 420.

Report of Maj. Gen. Robert H. Milroy, U. S. Army, of skirmish at McConnellsburg, Pa.

BLOODY RUN, *June* 26, 1863.

GENERAL: Major Adams, with detachment of First New York Cavalry, charged strong picket of enemy yesterday at McConnells-

* Nominal list, omitted, shows 9 enlisted men wounded.

burg, and drove them into town, creating great commotion in a large force of the enemy, mostly infantry—about 2,000. Counted a train of twenty-four wagons, and three camps of Sibley and wall tents; section of artillery.

Scouts on Hancock road ran in enemy's pickets on Sidling Hill Creek, and observed camps. Citizens said there were eighteen companies of infantry, and column of cavalry a mile long, 8 miles this side of Hancock.

I would feel much better if I had necessary supplies and artillery. Why are the latter delayed?

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

Major-General COUCH.

No. 421.

Report of Col. Lewis B. Pierce, Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of skirmish near Greencastle, Pa.

MERCERSBURG, *July* 5, 1863.

Before receipt of your dispatch of this date, I sent 200 select cavalry of First New York and Twelfth Pennsylvania, in command of Captain Jones, First New York Cavalry, in the direction of Williamsport. He captured near Greencastle 100 wagons, 3 pieces of artillery, and 500 prisoners. The enemy attempted a rescue, but were repulsed.

Enemy lost considerably. Our loss, 1 killed and 3 wounded. Will report fully to-morrow. Most of my infantry here.

L. B. PIERCE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Major-General COUCH.

No. 422.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley, U. S. Army, commanding Department of West Virginia, of operations July 8–20.

HANCOCK, *July* 8, 1863—11 p. m.

The telegraph line has been repaired along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad west from this place, and is in working order. I sent to-day a company of cavalry (Captain Greenfield) to McCoy's Ferry and Clear Spring, on a scouting expedition. He pursued and attacked a supply train of fifteen wagons within 4 miles of Williamsport, captured 2 officers, 20 men guarding train, and 60 mules. Was forced to leave the wagons behind. Several of the enemy killed and wounded.

Captain Greenfield had 3 men wounded and 3 horses killed.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHERRY RUN, VA., *July* 17, 1863—7 p. m.

After great labor, I have succeeded in crossing my troops. I had only two or three small flat-boats. The river is high and current very rapid, which renders the passage both difficult and dangerous, yet we have lost neither man nor horse. I sent a cavalry scout to North Mountain Station this morning. A short distance beyond the station, on the Martinsburg road, they surprised a rebel cavalry company and captured 17 prisoners, pursuing the balance to within 3 miles of Martinsburg. The prisoners represent that Hampton's brigade is in or near Martinsburg. Heavy firing was heard by us yesterday in that direction. Will you please advise me where it was, if you have been informed? My advance occupies North Mountain Station. The telegraph wire repaired to-day, and in working order to that point. I will move forward with my whole force as soon as I can get my transportation across the river. I have had the canal repaired from Cumberland to Hancock, and we are getting our supplies as far east as the latter place by canal. The railroad company are progressing rapidly with the repairs of the road east of Cumberland. I think the road will be open for trade and travel as far east as Martinsburg in ten days.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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CHERRY RUN, VA., *July* 18, 1863.

I have just returned from Hedgesville. My cavalry had a brisk skirmish this p. m. with enemy between Hedgesville and Martinsburg. Another detachment captured this a. m., on Back Creek, forage train of General Load's [Rodes?] command, which is encamped near Bunker Hill. Lee is reported there also. I have ordered General Averell to advance to-morrow as far as Martinsburg, and, if enemy is not found too strong, to drive him out. Will you please advise me if your information regarding Lee's army is in accordance with mine, as I desire to be cautious with my small force?

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

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BACK CREEK, VA., *July* 20, 1863.

General Averell advanced yesterday toward Martinsburg. A few miles this side of town he encountered pickets of Hampton's brigade, which occupies the town. In obedience to my orders not to bring on a general engagement, lest Ewell should come to Hampton's support, General Averell fell back slowly and cautiously, pursued by the enemy, until he reached infantry and artillery posted at Hedgesville, when he turned and drove him back, killing and wounding several men and horses and capturing about 20 prisoners. Our casualties were 6 men wounded. All quiet this morning.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

Brigadier-General CULLUM,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.

No. 423.

Medals of Honor for battle of Gettysburg.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 91. } *Washington, July 29, 1862.*

I. The following resolutions, acts, and extracts from acts of Congress are published for the information of all concerned:

* * * * * * *

I.—PUBLIC RESOLUTION.

No. 43.—A RESOLUTION to provide for the presentation of medals of honor to the enlisted men of the army and volunteer forces who have distinguished or may distinguish themselves in battle during the present rebellion.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause two thousand medals of honor to be prepared, with suitable emblematic devices, and to direct that the same be presented, in the name of Congress, to such non-commissioned officers and privates as shall most distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action, and other soldierlike qualities, during the present insurrection. And that the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying this resolution into effect.

Approved July 12, 1862.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

Fourteenth Connecticut.—Sergt. Maj. William B. Hinks, capture of flag of Fourteenth Tennessee; Private Elijah W. Bacon, Company F, capture of flag of Sixteenth North Carolina; Corpl. Christopher Flynn, Company K, capture of flag of Fifty-second North Carolina.

One hundred and twenty-sixth New York.—Capt. Morris Brown, jr., capture of flag; Private Jerry Wall, Company B, capture of flag; Sergt. George H. Dore, Company D, capture of flag.

Seventy-first Pennsylvania.—Private John E. Clopp, Company F, capture of flag of Ninth Virginia.

Seventh Wisconsin.—Sergt. Jefferson Coates, Company H, gallantry in action.

Sixth Wisconsin.—Corpl. Francis A. Waller, Company I, capture of flag of Twentieth Mississippi.

Nineteenth Massachusetts.—Corpl. Joseph H. De Costro, Company I, capture of flag of Nineteenth Virginia; Sergt. Benjamin F. Falls, Company A, capture of flag; Sergt. Benjamin H. Jellison, Company C, capture of flag of Fifty-fourth Virginia; Private John Robinson, Company I, capture of flag of Fifty-seventh Virginia.

First Delaware.—Private John B. Mayberry, Company F, capture of flag; Private Bernard McCarren, Company C, capture of flag.

Eighth Ohio.—Sergt. John Miller, Company G, capture of two flags (Thirty-fourth North Carolina and Thirty-eighth Virginia); Private James Richmond, Company F, capture of flag.

Twentieth Indiana.—Private Oliver P. Rood, Company B, capture of flag of Twenty-first North Carolina.

First Minnesota.—Private Marshall Sherman, Company C, capture of flag of Fifty-eighth Virginia.

First Pennsylvania Rifles.—Sergt. James B. Thompson, Company G, capture of flag of Fifteenth Georgia.

Fifty-ninth New York.—Sergt. James Wiley, Company B, capture of a flag of a Georgia regiment.

No. 424.

*Organization of the Army of Northern Virginia at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1–3.**

FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. JAMES LONGSTREET.

M'LAWS' DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. LAFAYETTE MCLAWS.

Kershaw's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. B. KERSHAW.

2d South Carolina:
Col. J. D. Kennedy.
Lieut. Col. F. Gaillard.
3d South Carolina:
Maj. R. C. Maffett.
Col. J. D. Nance.
7th South Carolina, Col. D. Wyatt Aiken.
8th South Carolina, Col. J. W. Henagan.
15th South Carolina:
Col. W. D. De Saussure.
Maj. William M. Gist.
3d South Carolina Battalion, Lieut. Col. W. G. Rice.

Barksdale's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM BARKSDALE.
Col. B. G. HUMPHREYS.

13th Mississippi, Col. J. W. Carter.
17th Mississippi:
Col. W. D. Holder.
Lieut. Col. John C. Fiser.
18th Mississippi:
Col. T. M. Griffin.
Lieut. Col. W. H. Luse.
21st Mississippi, Col. B. G. Humphreys.

Semmes' Brigade.†

Brig. Gen. P. J. SEMMES.
Col. GOODE BRYAN.

10th Georgia, Col. John B. Weems.
50th Georgia, Col. W. R. Manning.
51st Georgia, Col. E. Ball.
53d Georgia, Col. James P. Simms.

Wofford's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. W. T. WOFFORD.

16th Georgia, Col. Goode Bryan.
18th Georgia, Lieut. Col. S. Z. Ruff.
24th Georgia, Col. Robert McMillan.
Cobb's (Georgia) Legion, Lieut. Col. Luther J. Glenn.
Phillips (Georgia) Legion, Lieut. Col. E. S. Barclay.

Artillery.

Col. H. C. CABELL.

1st North Carolina Artillery, Battery A, Capt. B. C. Manly.
Pulaski (Georgia) Artillery:
Capt. J. C. Fraser.
Lieut. W. J. Furlong.
1st Richmond Howitzers, Capt. E. S. McCarthy.
Troup (Georgia) Artillery:
Capt. H. H. Carlton.
Lieut. C. W. Motes.

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*The actual commanders are indicated as far as practicable.

†No reports on file for this brigade. Bryan was in command July 7, and was probably Semmes' immediate successor. The commanders of the Tenth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-third Georgia are given as reported for June 22 and July 31. Manning reported in command of Fiftieth Georgia, June 22. No commander reported on return for July 31.

PICKETT'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE E. PICKETT.

Garnett's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. R. B. GARNETT.
Maj. C. S. PEYTON.

8th Virginia, Col. Eppa Hunton.
18th Virginia, Lieut. Col. H. A. Carrington.
19th Virginia:
Col. Henry Gantt.
Lieut. Col. John T. Ellis.
28th Virginia:
Col. R. C. Allen.
Lieut. Col. William Watts.
56th Virginia:
Col. W. D. Stuart.
Lieut. Col. P. P. Slaughter.

Kemper's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. L. KEMPER.
Col. JOSEPH MAYO, Jr.

1st Virginia:
Col. Lewis B. Williams.
Lieut. Col. F. G. Skinner.
3d Virginia:
Col. Joseph Mayo, jr.
Lieut. Col. A. D. Callcote.
7th Virginia:
Col. W. T. Patton.
Lieut. Col. C. C. Flowerree.
11th Virginia, Maj. Kirkwood Otey.
24th Virginia, Col. William R. Terry.

Armistead's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. L. A. ARMISTEAD.
Col. W. R. AYLETT.

9th Virginia, Maj. John C. Owens.
14th Virginia:
Col. James G. Hodges.
Lieut. Col. William White.
38th Virginia:
Col. E. C. Edmonds.
Lieut. Col. P. B. Whittle.
53d Virginia, Col. W. R. Aylett.
57th Virginia, Col. John Bowie Magruder.

Artillery.

Maj. JAMES DEARING.

Fauquier (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. R. M. Stribling.
Hampden ((Virginia) Artillery, Capt. W. H. Caskie.
Richmond Fayette Artillery, Capt. M. C. Macon.
Virginia Battery, Capt. Joseph G. Blount.

HOOD'S DIVISION

Maj. Gen. JOHN B. HOOD.
Brig. Gen. E. M. LAW.

Law's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. E. M. LAW.
Col. JAMES L. SHEFFIELD.

4th Alabama, Lieut. Col. L. H. Scruggs.
15th Alabama:
Col. William C. Oates.
Capt. B. A. Hill.
44th Alabama, Col. William F. Perry.
47th Alabama:
Col. James W. Jackson.
Lieut. Col. M. J. Bulger.
Maj. J. M. Campbell.
48th Alabama:
Col. James L. Sheffield.
Capt. T. J. Eubanks.

Robertson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. B. ROBERTSON.

3d Arkansas:
Col. Van H. Manning.
Lieut. Col. R. S. Taylor.
1st Texas, Lieut. Col. P. A. Work.
4th Texas:
Col. J. C. G. Key.
Maj. J. P. Bane.
5th Texas:
Col. R. M. Powell.
Lieut. Col. K. Bryan.
Maj. J. C. Rogers.

Anderson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE T. ANDERSON.
Lieut. Col. WILLIAM LUFFMAN.

7th Georgia, Col. W. W. White.
8th Georgia, Col. John R. Towers.
9th Georgia :
Lieut. Col. John C. Mounger.
Maj. W. M. Jones.
Capt. George Hillyer.
11th Georgia :
Col. F. H. Little.
Lieut. Col. William Luffman.
Maj. Henry D. McDaniel.
Capt. William H. Mitchell.
59th Georgia :
Col. Jack Brown.
Capt. M. G. Bass.

Benning's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY L. BENNING.

2d Georgia :
Lieut. Col. William T. Harris.
Maj. W. S. Shepherd.
15th Georgia, Col. D. M. DuBose.
17th Georgia, Col. W. C. Hodges.
20th Georgia :
Col. John A. Jones.
Lieut. Col. J. D. Waddell.

Artillery.

Maj. M. W. HENRY.

Branch (North Carolina) Artillery, Capt. A. C. Latham
German (South Carolina) Artillery, Capt. William K. Bachman.
Palmetto (South Carolina) Light Artillery, Capt. Hugh R. Garden.
Rowan (North Carolina) Artillery, Capt. James Reilly.

ARTILLERY RESERVE.

Col. J. B. WALTON.

Alexander's Battalion.

Col. E. P. ALEXANDER.

Ashland (Virginia) Artillery :
Capt. P. Woolfolk, jr.
Lieut. James Woolfolk.
Bedford (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. T. C. Jordan.
Brooks (South Carolina) Artillery, Lieut. S. C. Gilbert.
Madison (Louisiana) Light Artillery, Capt. George V. Moody.
Virginia Battery, Capt. W. W. Parker.
Virginia Battery, Capt. O. B. Taylor.

Washington (Louisiana) Artillery.

Maj. B. F. ESHLEMAN.

First Company, Capt. C. W. Squires.
Second Company, Capt. J. B. Richardson.
Third Company, Capt. M. B. Miller.
Fourth Company :
Capt. Joe Norcom.
Lieut. H. A. Battles.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. RICHARD S. EWELL.

Escort.

Randolph's Company Virginia Cavalry, Capt. William F. Randolph.

EARLY'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY.

Hays' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HARRY T. HAYS.

5th Louisiana :
Maj. Alexander Hart.
Capt. T. H. Biscoe.
6th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. Joseph Hanlon.
7th Louisiana, Col. D. B. Penn.
8th Louisiana :
Col. T. D. Lewis.
Lieut. Col. A. de Blanc.
Maj. G. A. Lester.
9th Louisiana, Col. Leroy A. Stafford.

Smith's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM SMITH.

31st Virginia, Col. John S. Hoffman.
49th Virginia, Lieut. Col. J. Catlett Gibson.
52d Virginia, Lieut. Col. James H. Skinner.

Hoke's Brigade.

Col. ISAAC E. AVERY.
Col. A. C. GODWIN.

6th North Carolina, Maj. S. McD. Tate.
21st North Carolina, Col. W. W. Kirkland.
57th North Carolina, Col. A. C. Godwin.

Gordon's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. B. GORDON.

13th Georgia, Col. James M. Smith.
26th Georgia, Col. E. N. Atkinson.
31st Georgia, Col. Clement A. Evans.
38th Georgia, Capt. William L. McLeod.
60th Georgia, Capt. W. B. Jones.
61st Georgia, Col. John H. Lamar.

Artillery.

Lieut. Col. H. P. JONES.

Charlottesville (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. James McD. Carrington.
Courtney (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. W. A. Tanner.
Louisiana Guard Artillery, Capt. C. A. Green.
Staunton (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. A. W. Garber.

JOHNSON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. EDWARD JOHNSON.

Steuart's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. STEUART.

1st Maryland Battalion Infantry:
Lieut. Col. J. R. Herbert.
Maj. W. W. Goldsborough.
Capt. J. P. Crane.
1st North Carolina, Lieut. Col. H. A. Brown.
3d North Carolina, Maj. W. M. Parsley.
10th Virginia, Col. E. T. H. Warren.
23d Virginia, Lieut. Col. S. T. Walton.
37th Virginia, Maj. H. C. Wood.

Stonewall Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. WALKER.

2d Virginia, Col. J. Q. A. Nadenbousch.
4th Virginia, Maj. William Terry.
5th Virginia, Col. J. H. S. Funk.
27th Virginia, Lieut. Col. D. M. Shriver.
33d Virginia, Capt. J. B. Golladay.

*Nicholls' Brigade.**

Col. J. M. WILLIAMS.

1st Louisiana, Capt. E. D. Willett.
2d Louisiana, Lieut. Col. R. E. Burke.
10th Louisiana, Maj. T. N. Powell.
14th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. David Zable.
15th Louisiana, Maj. Andrew Brady.

Jones' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. JONES.
Lieut. Col. R. H. DUNGAN.

21st Virginia, Capt. W. P. Moseley.
25th Virginia:
Col. J. C. Higginbotham.
Lieut. Col. J. A. Robinson.
42d Virginia:
Lieut. Col. R. W. Withers.
Capt. S. H. Saunders.
44th Virginia:
Maj. N. Cobb.
Capt. T. R. Buckner.
48th Virginia:
Lieut. Col. R. H. Dungan.
Maj. Oscar White.
50th Virginia, Lieut. Col. L. H. N. Salyer.

Artillery.

Maj. J. W. LATIMER.
Capt. C. I. RAINE.

1st Maryland Battery, Capt. William F. Dement.
Alleghany (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. J. C. Carpenter.
Chesapeake (Maryland) Artillery, Capt. William D. Brown.
Lee (Virginia) Battery:
Capt. C. I. Raine.
Lieut. William W. Hardwicke.

* The regimental commanders are given as reported for June 14.

RODES' DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. R. E. RODES.

Daniel's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JUNIUS DANIEL.

32d North Carolina, Col. E. C. Brabble.
43d North Carolina:
Col. T. S. Kenan.
Lieut. Col. W. G. Lewis.
45th North Carolina:
Lieut. Col. S. H. Boyd.
Maj. John R. Winston.
Capt. A. H. Gallaway.
Capt. J. A. Hopkins.
53d North Carolina, Col. W. A. Owens.
2d North Carolina Battalion:
Lieut. Col. H. L. Andrews.
Capt. Van Brown.

Doles' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE DOLES.

4th Georgia:
Lieut. Col. D. R. E. Winn.
Maj. W. H. Willis.
12th Georgia, Col. Edward Willis.
21st Georgia, Col. John T. Mercer.
44th Georgia:
Col. S. P. Lumpkin.
Maj. W. H. Peebles.

Iverson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED IVERSON.

5th North Carolina:*
Capt. Speight B. West.
Capt. Benjamin Robinson.
12th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. W. S. Davis.
20th North Carolina:†
Lieut. Col. Nelson Slough.
Capt. Lewis T. Hicks.
23d North Carolina:‡
Col. D. H. Christie.
Capt. William H. Johnston.

Ramseur's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. S. D. RAMSEUR.

2d North Carolina:
Maj. D. W. Hurtt.
Capt. James T. Scales.
4th North Carolina, Col. Bryan Grimes.
14th North Carolina:
Col. R. Tyler Bennett.
Maj. Joseph H. Lambeth.
30th North Carolina:
Col. Francis M. Parker.
Maj. W. W. Sillers.

O'Neal's Brigade.

Col. E. A. O'NEAL.

3d Alabama, Col. C. A. Battle.
5th Alabama, Col. J. M. Hall.
6th Alabama:
Col. J. N. Lightfoot.
Capt. M. L. Bowie.
12th Alabama, Col. S. B. Pickens.
26th Alabama, Lieut. Col. John C. Goodgame.

Artillery.

Lieut. Col. THOMAS H. CARTER.

Jeff. Davis (Alabama) Artillery, Capt. W. J. Reese.
King William (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. W. P. Carter.
Morris (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. R. C. M. Page.
Orange (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. C. W. Fry.

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*The four captains present (West, Robinson, James M. Taylor, Thomas N. Jordan), were reported as wounded July 1; Robinson and Taylor as having rejoined July 2, but it does not appear who commanded during Robinson's absence.

†Lieutenant-Colonel Slough and Maj. John S. Brooks reported as wounded at 4 p. m. July 1.

‡Colonel Christie, Lieut. Col. R. D. Johnston, Maj. C. C. Blacknall, and the senior captain (Abner D. Peace), reported as wounded early in the fight, July 1.

ARTILLERY RESERVE.

Col. J. THOMPSON BROWN.

First Virginia Artillery.

Capt. WILLIS J. DANCE.

2d Richmond (Virginia) Howitzers, Capt. David Watson.
3d Richmond (Virginia) Howitzers, Capt. B. H. Smith, jr.
Powhatan (Virginia) Artillery, Lieut. John M. Cunningham.
Rockbridge (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. A. Graham.
Salem (Virginia) Artillery, Lieut. C. B. Griffin.

Nelson's Battalion.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM NELSON.

Amherst (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. T. J. Kirkpatrick.
Fluvanna (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. J. L. Massie.
Georgia Battery, Capt. John Milledge, jr.

THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. AMBROSE P. HILL.

ANDERSON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. R. H. ANDERSON.

Wilcox's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CADMUS M. WILCOX.

8th Alabama, Lieut. Col. Hilary A. Herbert.
9th Alabama, Capt. J. H. King.
10th Alabama:
Col. William H. Forney.
Lieut. Col. James E. Shelley.
11th Alabama:
Col. J. C. C. Sanders.
Lieut. Col. George E. Tayloe.
14th Alabama:
Col. L. Pinckard.
Lieut. Col. James A. Broome.

Mahone's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM MAHONE.

6th Virginia, Col. George T. Rogers.
12th Virginia, Col. D. A. Weisiger.
16th Virginia, Col. Joseph H. Ham.
41st Virginia, Col. William A. Parham.
61st Virginia, Col. V. D. Groner.

Wright's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. R. WRIGHT
Col. WILLIAM GIBSON.
Brig. Gen. A. R. WRIGHT.

3d Georgia, Col. E. J. Walker.
22d Georgia:
Col. Joseph Wasden.
Capt. B. C. McCurry.
48th Georgia:
Col. William Gibson.
Capt. M. R. Hall.
Col. William Gibson.
2d Georgia Battalion:
Maj. George W. Ross.
Capt. Charles J. Moffett.

Perry's Brigade.

Col. DAVID LANG.

2d Florida, Maj. W. R. Moore.
5th Florida, Capt. R. N. Gardner.
8th Florida, Col. David Lang.

Posey's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CARNOT POSEY.

12th Mississippi, Col. W. H. Taylor.
16th Mississippi, Col. Samuel E. Baker.
19th Mississippi, Col. N. H. Harris.
48th Mississippi, Col. Joseph M. Jayne.

Artillery (Sumter Battalion).

Maj. JOHN LANE.

Company A, Capt. Hugh M. Ross.
Company B, Capt. George M. Patterson.
Company C, Capt. John T. Wingfield.

HETH'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. HENRY HETH.
Brig. Gen. J. J. PETTIGREW.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. J. PETTIGREW.
Col. J. K. MARSHALL.

11th North Carolina, Col. Collett Leventhorpe.
26th North Carolina:
Col. Henry K. Burgwyn, jr.
Capt. H. C. Albright.
47th North Carolina, Col. G. H. Faribault.
52d North Carolina:
Col. J. K. Marshall.
Lieut. Col. Marcus A. Parks.

Second Brigade.

Col. J. M. BROCKENBROUGH.

40th Virginia:
Capt. T. E. Betts.
Capt. R. B. Davis.
47th Virginia, Col. Robert M. Mayo.
55th Virginia, Col. W. S. Christian.
22d Virginia Battalion, Maj. John S. Bowles.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES J. ARCHER.
Col. B. D. FRY.
Lieut. Col. S. G. SHEPARD.

13th Alabama, Col. B. D. Fry.
5th Alabama Battalion, Maj. A. S. Van de Graaff.
1st Tennessee (Provisional Army), Maj. Felix G. Buchanan.
7th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. S. G. Shepard.
14th Tennessee, Capt. B. L. Phillips.

Fourth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH R. DAVIS.

2d Mississippi, Col. J. M. Stone.
11th Mississippi, Col. F. M. Green.
42d Mississippi, Col. H. R. Miller.
55th North Carolina, Col. J. K. Connally.

Artillery.

Lieut. Col. JOHN J. GARNETT.

Donaldsonville (Louisiana) Artillery, Capt. V. Maurin.
Huger (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. Joseph D. Moore.
Lewis (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. John W. Lewis.
Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, Capt. C. R. Grandy.

PENDER'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM D. PENDER.
Brig. Gen. JAMES H. LANE.
Maj. Gen. I. R. TRIMBLE.
Brig. Gen. JAMES H. LANE.

First Brigade.

Col. ABNER PERRIN.

1st South Carolina (Provisional Army), Maj. C. W. McCreary.
1st South Carolina Rifles, Capt. William M. Hadden.
12th South Carolina, Col. John L. Miller.
13th South Carolina, Lieut. Col. B. T. Brockman.
14th South Carolina, Lieut. Col. Joseph N. Brown.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. LANE.
Col. C. M. AVERY.
Brig. Gen. JAMES H. LANE.
Col. C. M. AVERY.

7th North Carolina:
Capt. J. McLeod Turner.
Capt. James G. Harris.
18th North Carolina, Col. John D. Barry.
28th North Carolina:
Col. S. D. Lowe.
Lieut. Col. W. H. A. Speer.
33d North Carolina, Col. C. M. Avery.
37th North Carolina, Col. W. M. Barbour.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD L. THOMAS.

14th Georgia.
35th Georgia.
45th Georgia.
49th Georgia, Col. S. T. Player.

Fourth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. M. SCALES.
Lieut. Col. G. T. GORDON.
Col. W. LEE J. LOWRANCE.

13th North Carolina:
Col. J. H. Hyman.
Lieut. Col. H. A. Rogers.
16th North Carolina, Capt. L. W. Stowe.
22d North Carolina, Col. James Conner.
34th North Carolina:
Col. William Lee J. Lowrance.
Lieut. Col. G. T. Gordon.
38th North Carolina:
Col. W. J. Hoke.
Lieut. Col. John Ashford.

Artillery.

Maj. WILLIAM T. POAGUE.

Albemarle (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. James W. Wyatt.
Charlotte (North Carolina) Artillery, Capt. Joseph Graham.
Madison (Mississippi) Light Artillery, Capt. George Ward.
Virginia Battery, Capt. J. V. Brooke.

ARTILLERY RESERVE.

Col. R. LINDSAY WALKER.

McIntosh's Battalion.

Maj. D. G. MCINTOSH.

Danville (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. R. S. Rice.
Hardaway (Alabama) Artillery, Capt. W. B. Hurt.
2d Rockbridge (Virginia) Artillery, Lieut. Samuel Wallace.
Virginia Battery, Capt. M. Johnson.

Pegram's Battalion.

Maj. W. J. PEGRAM.
Capt. E. B. BRUNSON.

Crenshaw (Virginia) Battery.
Fredericksburg (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. E. A. Marye.
Letcher (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. T. A. Brander.
Pee Dee (South Carolina) Artillery, Lieut. William E. Zimmerman.
Purcell (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. Joseph McGraw.

CAVALRY.

STUART'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART.

Hampton's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WADE HAMPTON.
Col. L. S. BAKER.

1st North Carolina, Col. L. S. Baker.
1st South Carolina.
2d South Carolina.
Cobb's (Georgia) Legion.
Jeff. Davis Legion.
Phillips (Georgia) Legion.

Robertson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. BEVERLY H. ROBERTSON.*

4th North Carolina, Col. D. D. Ferebee.
5th North Carolina.

Fitz. Lee's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FITZ. LEE.

1st Maryland Battalion:†
Maj. Harry Gilmor.
Maj. Ridgely Brown.
1st Virginia, Col. James H. Drake.
2d Virginia, Col. T. T. Munford.
3d Virginia, Col. Thomas H. Owen.
4th Virginia, Col. Williams C. Wickham.
5th Virginia, Col. T. L. Rosser.

Jenkins' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. G. JENKINS.
Col. M. J. FERGUSON.

14th Virginia.
16th Virginia.
17th Virginia.
34th Virginia Battalion, Lieut. Col. V. A. Witcher.
36th Virginia Battalion.
Jackson's (Virginia) Battery, Capt. Thomas E. Jackson.

* Commanded his own and W. E. Jones' brigade. † Serving with Ewell's corps.

Jones' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM E. JONES.

6th Virginia, Maj. C. E. Flournoy.
7th Virginia, Lieut. Col. Thomas Marshall.
11th Virginia, Col. L. L. Lomax.

W. H. F. Lee's Brigade.

Col. J. R. CHAMBLISS, Jr.

2d North Carolina.
9th Virginia, Col. R. L. T. Beale.
10th Virginia, Col. J. Lucius Davis.
13th Virginia.

Stuart Horse Artillery.

Maj. R. F. BECKHAM.

Breathed's (Virginia) Battery, Capt. James Breathed.
Chew's (Virginia) Battery, Capt. R. P. Chew.
Griffin's (Maryland) Battery, Capt. W. H. Griffin.
Hart's (South Carolina) Battery, Capt. J. F. Hart.
McGregor's (Virginia) Battery, Capt. W. M. McGregor.
Moorman's (Virginia) Battery, Capt. M. N. Moorman.

IMBODEN'S COMMAND.

Brig. Gen. J. D. IMBODEN.

18th Virginia Cavalry, Col. George W. Imboden.
62d Virginia Infantry,* Col. George H. Smith.
Virginia Partisan Rangers, Capt. John H. McNeill.
Virginia Battery, Capt. J. H. McClanahan.

ARTILLERY.†

Brig. Gen. W. N. PENDLETON.

No. 425.

Abstract from returns of the Army of Northern Virginia for July 20 and 31, 1863.‡

FIELD RETURN FOR JULY 20.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present, last field report.
	Officers.	Men.			
General headquarters	16	.....	16	16	16
First Army Corps, Longstreet:					
Staff	11	.....	11	13	11
McLaws' division	454	4,150	5,641	12,301	5,463
Pickett's division	348	3,385	4,696	11,644	(*)
Hood's division	459	4,196	5,693	11,428	5,691
Total	1,272	11,731	16,041	35,386	11,165
Second Army Corps, Ewell:					
Staff	18	.....	18	21	.....
Rodes' division	478	4,760	6,223	15,001	5,822
Early's division	449	4,371	5,553	13,056	4,791
Johnson's division	442	3,309	4,642	12,211	4,194
Total	1,387	12,440	16,436	40,289	14,807

*Mounted.

†See the battalions attached to the army corps and Stuart's division.

‡Field returns for June 10, 20, and 30, and July 10, and the monthly return for June, are not on file.

Abstract from returns of the Army of Northern Virginia, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present, last field report.
	Officers.	Men.			
Third Army Corps, A. P. Hill:					
Staff	15	.....	15	16	11
Anderson's division	484	4,203	5,820	13,069	5,508
Heth's division	188	1,753	2,388	(*)	2,509
Pender's division	366	2,974	3,975	12,855	3,616
Total	1,053	8,930	12,198	25,940	11,644
Stuart's cavalry division*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Artillery, Brigadier-General Pendleton:					
First Army Corps	93	1,691	1,967	2,900	1,325
Second Army Corps	93	1,359	1,651	2,660	1,528
Third Army Corps	88	1,539	1,869	2,724	(*)
Total	274	4,589	5,487	8,284	2,853
Grand total	4,002	37,690	50,178	109,915	40,485

MONTHLY RETURN FOR JULY.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.					
General headquarters	17	.....	.....	17	17	17	.....
First Army Corps, Longstreet:							
Staff	10	.....	.....	10	12	13	.....
McLaws' division	484	4,633	4,633	5,999	12,246	12,690	.....
Pickett's division	344	3,316	3,316	4,591	11,444	9,490	.....
Hood's division	504	4,874	4,874	6,386	11,899	12,478	.....
Total	1,342	12,823	12,823	16,986	35,601	34,671	.....
Second Army Corps, Ewell:							
Staff	18	.....	.....	18	20	20	.....
Rodes' division	471	4,767	4,767	6,207	14,945	15,673	.....
Early's division	458	4,223	4,223	5,477	13,025	13,063	.....
Johnson's division	480	3,379	3,379	4,650	12,502	12,845	.....
Total	1,427	12,369	12,369	16,352	40,492	41,601	.....
Third Army Corps, A. P. Hill:							
Staff	16	.....	.....	16	17	15	.....
Anderson's division	506	4,588	4,588	6,159	12,946	13,617	.....
Heth's division	260	3,039	3,039	3,957	8,248	12,277	.....
Pender's division	416	3,580	3,580	4,267	11,964	13,593	.....
Total	1,198	11,207	11,207	14,399	33,175	39,502	.....
Cavalry*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Artillery:							
First Army Corps	96	1,724	1,724	1,996	2,873	2,927	83
Second Army Corps	95	1,448	1,448	1,704	2,392	2,580	84
Third Army Corps	86	1,564	1,564	1,832	2,727	2,610	62
Total	277	4,736	4,736	5,532	7,992	8,117	229
Grand total	4,261	41,135	41,135	53,286	117,277	123,908	229

* Not reported on original.

No. 426.

Reports of General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Northern Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 7, 1863.

Mr. PRESIDENT: I commenced to draw the army from the vicinity of Fredericksburg on Wednesday morning, June 3. McLaws' division, of Longstreet's corps, moved on that day. It was followed Thursday morning by Rodes' division, and on Friday by Early's and Johnson's, of Ewell's corps. Hood's division of Longstreet's corps, which had been previously advanced to the Rapidan, was directed, on the 3d instant, to move to Culpeper Court-House. On the afternoon of Friday, the 5th instant, the enemy made open preparations to cross the Rappahannock at the old position at the mouth of Deep Run. After driving back our sharpshooters, under a furious cannonade from their batteries, by a force of skirmishers, they crossed a small body of troops, and occupied the bank of the river. It was so devoid of concealment, that I supposed the intention was to ascertain what forces occupied the position at Fredericksburg, or to fix our attention upon that place while they should accomplish some other object. I thought it prudent to send that night to General Ewell to halt his march until I could see what the next day would develop, and placed A. P. Hill's corps in position to meet any attack that might be made the next morning. After watching the enemy's operations Saturday, and being unable to discover more troops than could be attended to by A. P. Hill, and no advance having been made by them, I sent forward to General Ewell to resume his march, and left Fredericksburg myself in the evening. My conclusion was that the enemy had discovered the withdrawal of our troops from Fredericksburg, and wished to detain us until he could make corresponding changes. I have with me two divisions of Longstreet's corps and the three divisions of Ewell's. I desire to bring up the remaining division of Longstreet (Pickett's), and send you a dispatch this morning, requesting that [J. R.] Cooke should be advanced to his place, and that [M.] Jenkins should be brought from the Blackwater to replace Cooke. If it is true, as reported by General Elzey, that only 1,500 of the enemy remain in Suffolk, Ransom's brigade will be more than sufficient for that line. West Point being evacuated, and the force at Yorktown reduced, there is nothing to be apprehended from that quarter, and Cooke and Jenkins should be directed to follow me as soon as you think it safe for them to do so.

As far as I can learn, the enemy appears to be extending up the Rappahannock from Fredericksburg. The whole line of the Rappahannock is guarded closely, every ford defended and closely picketed to Beverly's, above Rappahannock Bridge. His cavalry is massed along the line of the railway from Catlett's to Bealeton, Stoneman's headquarters being at Shumate's, on Cedar Run (Fauquier). I think if I can create an apprehension for the safety of their right flank and the Potomac, more troops will be brought from their lines of operations in the south. But to gain any material advantage, I should, if possible, have a large force, as their army, by all accounts, is represented as very large. If it is true, as stated in the Northern papers, that General Hunter's forces have been reduced by reenforcements sent to the Gulf, it would be well for General Beaure-

gard, with the force made available by this withdrawal, to be sent to re-enforce Johnston in the west, or be ordered to re-enforce this army. If these troops remain where they are, their services will be lost to the country, and they will become a prey to disease.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President Confederate States.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 9, 1863.

MR. PRESIDENT: A letter from General A. P. Hill, dated 8 p. m. yesterday, reports no change in the attitude of affairs at Fredericksburg. Two batteries of light artillery have crossed to the south side of the Rappahannock since my departure, and the enemy has constructed a line of rifle-pits along the bank of the river, extending from the mouth of Deep Run to Mansfield (Mr. Bernard's house), which defends the ground they occupy. General Hill, to test the enemy's strength in his front, made a demonstration yesterday afternoon at Moss Neck, which caused him to send hurriedly north of the Rappahannock four regiments from the south side. This causes me to believe that he has not more troops at that place than are visible, though his main body may still be at or near Aquia. Scouts on the Potomac report a fleet of thirty-three schooners, unloaded, passing up the river on last Friday, and five steamers, towing empty canal-boats, passing down. I should, therefore, conclude that the schooners were not intended for the transportation of troops down the river.

I see by the New York Herald that the Twelfth New York Cavalry Regiment is on its way to New Berne, N. C., and that the transports Pocahontas and S. L. Tilley would sail from New Berne for Boston on the 8th instant, with the Forty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment. The Herald's correspondent also states that had General Foster five or six more regiments of cavalry, and a few more brigades of infantry and artillery, he could starve out the rebel army in Virginia. I infer from this, and the statement that General Wild had arrived at New Berne to organize an African brigade, that General Foster was not considered very strong. The plan stated in the letter (a copy of which was sent me by General A. P. Hill) for destroying this army, does not appear to me to be in process of immediate execution, inasmuch as it seems to be certain that the enemy has abandoned West Point, and diminished his force at Yorktown, Gloucester, and Suffolk. As the writer is supposed to be in communication with General Hooker, its object may have been to cause us to take [?] to save this army and the city of Richmond. This course does not now appear to me the most advantageous for us, but if you think differently, I will pursue it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E LEE,
General.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President Confederate States.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 15, 1863—7 a. m.

Mr. PRESIDENT: On the 10th, I put Ewell's corps in motion for the Valley. He reports, under date of the 13th, that, with Rodes' division, he drove the enemy out of Berryville, and, with Early's and Johnson's, drove him within his intrenchments at Winchester, where, it seems, he is more strongly fortified than supposed. According to our understanding, I presume he has advanced toward the Potomac, leaving a division in front of Winchester. General A. P. Hill reported yesterday that the Federal force in front of him withdrew from the south side of the Rappahannock on the night of the 13th, and by morning had nearly all disappeared, leaving strong pickets on the river. One division was seen going over the Stafford Hills, in the direction of Aquia, and he supposes the main body to have taken that route. Our scouts report a general movement of the enemy up the Rappahannock, but I have got no certain information on that point; I know a large force has been thrown toward Warrenton. The uncertainty of the reports as to threatened expeditions of the enemy along the coast of North Carolina, and between the Rappahannock and James Rivers in Virginia, has caused delay in the movements of this army, and it may now be too late to accomplish all that was desired. I am still ignorant as to the extent of the expedition said to be moving up the Peninsula, and hesitate to draw the whole of A. P. Hill's corps to me. Two of Pickett's brigades are at Hanover Junction and Richmond, so that I am quite weak.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President Confederate States.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 18, 1863.

Mr. PRESIDENT: The enemy has been thrown back from the line of the Rappahannock, and is concentrating, as far as I can learn, in the vicinity of Centreville. The last reports from the scouts indicate that he is moving over toward the Upper Potomac, whether with a view of proceeding to Harper's Ferry, crossing the Potomac River into Maryland, or advancing through the mountains into the Valley, I cannot yet decide. Longstreet's corps has moved east of the Blue Ridge, with the view of creating embarrassment as to our plans, while Ewell, having driven the enemy from Winchester and Martinsburg, has seized upon the Potomac, so as to enable General Hill's corps to move up from Fredericksburg. In the meantime, General Stuart has held with his cavalry the approaches to the Blue Ridge, and has, in various conflicts with the enemy's cavalry, punished them severely, having captured more than 400 prisoners, with their arms and horses, and several standards. I have received no official returns, but learn from General Ewell's reports that he has captured in the Valley more than 4,000 prisoners, about 30 pieces of artillery, 250 wagons, 20 ambulances, 400 horses, a lot of ammunition, &c. General Milroy, with a small body of organized troops and some stragglers, escaped into Harper's Ferry.

The whole number who escaped will not reach 1,000. Our loss small; it is stated that it will not exceed 175 killed, wounded, and missing.

Very respectfully, &c.,

R. E. LEE,
General.

His Excellency PRESIDENT DAVIS.

CULPEPER COURT-HOUSE, *June* 18, 1863.

GENERAL: On the afternoon of the 14th, General Rodes took possession of Martinsburg, capturing several pieces of artillery, more than 200 prisoners, and a supply of ammunition and grain. Our loss, 1 killed and 2 wounded.

R. E. LEE,
General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Millwood, Va., June 19, 1863.

Mr. PRESIDENT: General Ewell, with two divisions, has advanced from the Potomac toward Pennsylvania. His third division is retained near Shepherdstown for the present, to guard his flank and rear. General Longstreet's corps on the Ashby's and Snicker's Gaps roads threatens the enemy, who is massed between him and Washington. General Stuart's cavalry is operating in his front. I hope the first division of A. P. Hill's corps will reach here to-day, so that Early may be relieved and follow Ewell. All attempts of the enemy to penetrate the mountains have been repulsed by Stuart's cavalry, who, yesterday, again drove him from Middleburg, and, by reports received last evening, the enemy's infantry have evacuated Aldie. Indications seem to be that his main body is proceeding toward the Potomac, whether upon Harper's Ferry or to cross the river east of it, is not yet known. The difficulty of procuring supplies retards and renders more uncertain our future movements.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President, &c., Richmond, Va.

BERRYVILLE, *June* 20, 1863.

Mr. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to report, for the information of Your Excellency, that General Imboden has destroyed the bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, over Evart's Creek, near Cumberland; the long bridge across the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, below Cumberland; the iron bridge across the North Branch of the Potomac, with the wooden trestle adjoining it; the double-span bridge across the mouth of Patterson's Creek; the Fink's patent iron bridge across the mouth of the South Branch of the Potomac, three spans of 133⅓ feet each, and the wooden bridge over Little Cacapon.

All the depots, water-tanks, and engines between the Little Cacapon and Cumberland are also destroyed, with the block-houses at the mouth of the South Branch and Patterson's Creek.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, about 2 miles above Old Town, where the embankment is about 40 feet high, has been cut, and General Imboden reports that when he left it the entire embankment, for about 50 yards, had been swept away.

A similar crevasse, with like results, was also made in the canal, about 4 miles below Old Town.

Lieutenant-Colonel White, of the cavalry, has also cut the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad east of the Point of Rocks.

General Milroy has abandoned the south side of the Potomac, occupying Harper's Ferry with a picket, and holds the Maryland Heights with about 8,000 men.

General Ewell's corps is north of the Potomac, occupying Sharpsburg, Boonsborough, and Hagerstown. His advance cavalry is at Chambersburg, Pa.

The first division of General A. P. Hill's corps will reach this vicinity to-day; the rest follow.

General Longstreet's corps, with Stuart's cavalry, still occupy the Blue Ridge, between the roads leading through Ashby's and Snicker's Gaps, holding in check a large force of the enemy, consisting of cavalry, infantry, and artillery.

The movement of the main body of the enemy is still toward the Potomac, but its real destination is not yet discovered.

I have thought this a favorable time for General Sam. Jones to advance into Western Virginia, and have so informed him. Should he not be able to accomplish anything more, he will fix the attention of the enemy in that region, and prevent re-enforcements being sent to other points. If any of the brigades that I have left behind for the protection of Richmond can, in your opinion, be spared, I should like them to be sent to me.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Richmond, Va.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 23, 1863.

Mr. PRESIDENT: Reports of movements of the enemy east of the Blue Ridge cause me to believe that he is preparing to cross the Potomac. A pontoon bridge is said to be laid at Edwards Ferry, and his army corps that he has advanced to Leesburg and the foot of the mountains, appear to be withdrawing. Their attempts to penetrate the mountains have been successfully repelled by General Stuart with the cavalry. General Stuart last night was within a few miles of Aldie, to which point the enemy had retired.

General Ewell's corps is in motion toward the Susquehanna. General A. P. Hill's corps is moving toward the Potomac; his leading division will reach Shepherdstown to-day. I have withdrawn Longstreet west of the Shenandoah, and, if nothing prevents, he will follow to-morrow. In addition to the supplies that we have been able to gather in Fauquier and Loudoun Counties, in the Shenandoah Valley, and west of the Alleghany, we have collected sufficient north

of the Potomac for the support of Ewell's corps to the 30th instant, and 1,700 barrels of flour are on hand in Maryland for the rest of the army. I hope we shall get enough for the subsistence of our men. Forage is very scarce, and we have mainly to rely on grass for the animals. From the reports I receive, I believe we shall obtain enough salt for our purposes while north of the Potomac, for which we are paying 75 cents a bushel. The flour that we have purchased in Maryland costs $6.50 per barrel; beef, $5 per hundred, gross. We use Confederate money for all payments. I shall continue to purchase all the supplies that are furnished me while north of the Potomac, impressing only when necessary.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

His Excellency President DAVIS, *Richmond.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Near Gettysburg, Pa., July 4, 1863.

MR. PRESIDENT: After the rear of the army had crossed the Potomac, the leading corps, under General Ewell, pushed on to Carlisle and York, passing through Chambersburg. The other two corps closed up at the latter place, and soon afterward intelligence was received that the army of General Hooker was advancing. Our whole force was directed to concentrate at Gettysburg, and the corps of Generals Ewell and A. P. Hill reached that place on the 1st July, the former advancing from Carlisle and the latter from Chambersburg. The two leading divisions of these corps, upon reaching the vicinity of Gettysburg, found the enemy, and attacked him, driving him from the town, which was occupied by our troops. The enemy's loss was heavy, including more than 4,000 prisoners. He took up a strong position in rear of the town, which he immediately began to fortify, and where his re-enforcements joined him.

On the 2d July, Longstreet's corps, with the exception of one division, having arrived, we attempted to dislodge the enemy, and, though we gained some ground, we were unable to get possession of his position. The next day, the third division of General Longstreet having come up, a more extensive attack was made. The works on the enemy's extreme right and left were taken, but his numbers were so great and his position so commanding, that our troops were compelled to relinquish their advantage and retire.

It is believed that the enemy suffered severely in these operations, but our own loss has not been light.

General Barksdale is killed. Generals Garnett and Armistead are missing, and it is feared that the former is killed and the latter wounded and a prisoner. Generals Pender and Trimble are wounded in the leg, General Hood in the arm, and General Heth slightly in the head. General Kemper, it is feared, is mortally wounded. Our losses embrace many other valuable officers and men.

General Wade Hampton was severely wounded in a different action in which the cavalry was engaged yesterday.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

His Excellency President DAVIS, *Richmond.*

HAGERSTOWN, *July 7*, 1863.

Mr. PRESIDENT: My letter of the 4th instant will have informed you of the unsuccessful issue of our final attack on the enemy in the rear of Gettysburg. Finding the position too strong to be carried, and, being much hindered in collecting necessary supplies for the army, by the numerous bodies of local and other troops which watched the passes, I determined to withdraw to the west side of the mountains. This has been safely accomplished with great labor, and the army is now in the vicinity of this place. One of my reasons for moving in this direction, after crossing the mountains, was to protect our trains with the sick and wounded, which had been sent back to Williamsport, and which were threatened by the enemy's cavalry. Our advance reached here yesterday afternoon in time to support our cavalry in repulsing an attempt of the enemy to reach our trains. Before leaving Gettysburg, such of the sick and wounded as could be removed were sent back to Williamsport, but the rains that have interfered so much with our general movements have so swollen the Potomac as to render it unfordable, and they are still on the north side. Arrangements are being made to ferry them across to-day. We captured at Gettysburg about 6,000 prisoners, besides the wounded that remained in our hands after the engagements of the 1st and 2d. Fifteen hundred of these prisoners and the wounded were paroled, but I suppose that under the late arrangements these paroles will not be regarded. The rest have been sent to Williamsport, where they will cross. We were obliged to leave a large number of our wounded who were unable to travel, and many arms that had been collected on the field at Gettysburg.

In addition to the general officers killed or wounded, of whom I sent you a list in my former letter, I have to mention General Semmes, General G. T. Anderson, General Pettigrew, and General J. M. Jones, wounded; General Archer was made prisoner. General Heth is again in command. In sending back our trains in advance, that of General Ewell was cut by the enemy's cavalry, and a number of wagons, said to be about 40, were captured.

The enemy's cavalry force, which attempted to reach our cavalry trains yesterday afternoon, was a large one. They came as far as Hagerstown, where they were attacked by General Stuart, and driven back rapidly toward Sharpsburg.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President Confederate States.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Near Hagerstown, Md., July 8, 1863.

Mr. PRESIDENT: My letter of yesterday will have informed you of the position of this army. Though reduced in numbers by the hardships and battles through which it has passed since leaving the Rappahannock, its condition is good, and its confidence unimpaired. Upon crossing the Potomac into Maryland, I had calculated upon the river remaining fordable during the summer, so as to enable me to recross at my pleasure, but a series of storms, commencing the day after our entrance into Maryland, has placed the river beyond

fording stage, and the present storm will keep it so for at least a week. I shall, therefore, have to accept battle if the enemy offers it, whether I wish to or not, and as the result is in the hands of the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe, and known to Him only, I deem it prudent to make every arrangement in our power to meet any emergency that may arise. From information gathered from the papers, I believe that the troops from North Carolina and the coast of Virginia, under Generals Foster and Dix, have been ordered to the Potomac, and that recently additional re-enforcements have been sent from the coast of South Carolina to General Banks. If I am correct in my opinion, this will liberate most of the troops in those regions, and should Your Excellency have not already done so, I earnestly recommend that all that can be spared be concentrated on the Upper Rappahannock, under General Beauregard, with directions to cross that river and make a demonstration upon Washington. This command will answer the double purpose of affording protection to the capital at Richmond and relieving the pressure upon this army.

I hope Your Excellency will understand that I am not in the least discouraged, or that my faith in the protection of an all-merciful Providence, or in the fortitude of this army, is at all shaken. But, though conscious that the enemy has been much shattered in the recent battle, I am aware that he can be easily re-enforced, while no addition can be made to our numbers. The measure, therefore, that I have recommended is altogether one of a prudential nature.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS, *President, &c.*

P. S.—I see it stated in a letter from the special correspondent of the New York Times that a bearer of dispatches from Your Excellency to myself was captured at Hagerstown on the 2d July, and the dispatches are said to be of the greatest importance, and to have a great bearing on "coming events." I have thought proper to mention this, that you may know whether it is so.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 10, 1863.

Mr. PRESIDENT: Since my letter of the 8th instant, nothing of importance, in a military point of view, has transpired. The Potomac continues to be past fording, and, owing to the rapidity of the stream, and the limited facilities we have for crossing, the prisoners and wounded are not yet over. I hope they will be able to cross to-day.

I have not received any definite intelligence of the movements or designs of the enemy. A scout reports that a column which followed us across the mountain has reached Waynesborough, Pa., and other bodies are reported as moving by way of Frederick from Emmitsburg, as if approaching in this direction.

If these reports be correct, it would appear to be the intention of the enemy to deliver battle, and we have no alternative but to accept it if offered. The army is in good condition, and we have a good supply of ammunition. The supply of flour is affected by the high waters, which interfere with the working of the mills.

With the blessing of Heaven, I trust that the courage and fortitude of the army will be found sufficient to relieve us from the embarrassment caused by the unlooked-for natural difficulties of our situation, if not to secure more valuable and substantial results.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President Confederate States.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 76. } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *July* 11, 1863.

After long and trying marches, endured with the fortitude that has ever characterized the soldiers of the Army of Northern Virginia, you have penetrated the country of our enemies, and recalled to the defense of their own soil those who were engaged in the invasion of ours.

You have fought a fierce and sanguinary battle, which, if not attended with the success that has hitherto crowned your efforts, was marked by the same heroic spirit that has commanded the respect of your enemies, the gratitude of your country, and the admiration of mankind.

Once more you are called upon to meet the army from which you have won on so many fields a name that will never die.

Once more the eyes of your countrymen are turned upon you, and again do wives and sisters, fathers, mothers, and helpless children lean for defense on your strong arms and brave hearts.

Let every soldier remember that on his courage and fidelity depends all that makes life worth having—the freedom of his country, the honor of his people, and the security of his home. Let each heart grow strong in the remembrance of our glorious past, and in the thought of the inestimable blessings for which we contend, and, invoking the assistance of that Divine Power which has so signally blessed our former efforts, let us go forth in confidence to secure the peace and safety of our country.

Soldiers! your old enemy is before you! Win from him honors worthy of your righteous cause—worthy of your comrades dead on so many illustrious fields.

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 12, 1863.

Mr. PRESIDENT: I have nothing of moment to add to what I have said in my letter of the 10th. So far, everything goes well. The army is in good condition, and occupies a strong position, covering the Potomac from Williamsport to Falling Waters. The enemy seems to be collecting his forces in the Valley of the Antietam, his main body stretching from Boonsborough to Sharpsburg. But for the power he possesses of accumulating troops, I should be willing to await his attack, excepting that in our restricted limits the means of obtaining subsistence are becoming precarious.

The river has now fallen to 4 feet, and a bridge, which is being constructed, I hope will be passable by to-morrow. Should the river continue to subside, our communication with the south bank will be open by to-morrow. Had the late unexpected rise not occurred, there would have been no cause for anxiety, as it would have been in my power to recross the Potomac on my first reaching it without molestation. Everything would have been accomplished that could have been reasonably expected—the Army of the Potomac would have been thrown north of that river, the forces invading the coasts of North Carolina and Virginia diminished, their plan of the present campaign broken up, and, before new arrangements could have been made for its resumption, the summer would have been ended. I still trust that a kind Providence will cause all things to work together for our good.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President Confederate States.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Bunker Hill, Va., July 16, 1863.

Mr. PRESIDENT: I have received your letter of the 12th instant, and thank you for the kind terms in which you speak of the army, and for your consideration of myself.

I inclose a copy of my letter of the 7th instant, which failed to reach you.

The army is encamped around this place, where we shall rest to-day. The men are in good health and spirits, but want shoes and clothing badly. I have sent back to endeavor to procure a supply of both, and also horseshoes, for want of which nearly half our cavalry is unserviceable. As soon as these necessary articles are obtained, we shall be prepared to resume operations.

I shall not need the pontoon train now, as the boats used at Falling Waters have been brought away, excepting the new ones constructed by us, which were too heavy and too large for transportation. I have accordingly ordered the train of which you speak to come no farther.

The attacks on the coast may have been caused by the information contained in the captured letter. I think that all these demonstrations of the enemy are designed to retain troops from the field, and while he must be resisted, and a force kept at threatened points sufficient to secure them, we should endeavor to avoid being misled as to his numbers and real intentions, and thus enable him to accomplish his purpose. I do not know that I shall need any more troops here, and they had better be kept in front of Richmond, to secure it from attack and protect our railroads.

I learn that the enemy has thrown a pontoon bridge over the Potomac at Harper's Ferry. Should he follow us in this direction, I shall lead him up the Valley, and endeavor to attack him as far from his base as possible.

I share in Your Excellency's regret for the fall of Vicksburg. It will be necessary for us to endeavor to select some point on the Mis-

sissippi, and fortify it strongly, so that it may be held by a small garrison, which could be supplied with ammunition and provisions, to enable it to stand a siege, thus leaving as many troops as possible free to operate against the enemy. I think that in this way a land attack against such position as we may select can be prevented.

I am, with great respect, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President Confederate States.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 17, 1863.

GENERAL: General Fitz. Lee attacked the enemy last evening near Kearneysville, and drove them to within a mile of Shepherdstown, when night put an end to the contest. The enemy, under cover of darkness, retired, taking the Charlestown road, leaving many of their wounded in Shepherdstown and the vicinity, and their dead on the field. Their loss is reported very heavy. The enemy's force is stated to have been Gregg's division, General Gregg commanding in person. I regret to state that Col. James H. Drake, of the First Virginia Cavalry, was mortally wounded in a charge of his regiment.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 21, 1863.

GENERAL: I have seen in Northern papers what purported to be an official dispatch of General Meade, stating that he had captured a brigade of infantry, two pieces of artillery, two caissons, and a large number of small-arms, as this army retired to the south bank of the Potomac, on the 13th and 14th instant. This dispatch has been copied into the Richmond papers, and, as its official character may cause it to be believed, I desire to state that it is incorrect. The enemy did not capture any organized body of men on that occasion, but only stragglers, and such as were left asleep on the road, exhausted by the fatigue and exposure of one of the most inclement nights I have ever known at this season of the year. It rained without cessation, rendering the road by which our troops marched to the bridge at Falling Waters very difficult to pass, and causing so much delay that the last of the troops did not cross the river at the bridge until 1 p. m. on the 14th. While the column was thus detained on the road, a number of men, worn down with fatigue, lay down in barns and by the way-side, and though officers were sent back to arouse them as the troops moved on, the darkness and rain prevented them from finding all, and many were in this way left behind. Two guns were left in the road. The horses that drew them became exhausted, and the officers went forward to procure others. When they returned, the rear of the column had passed the guns so far that it was

deemed unsafe to send back for them, and they were thus lost. No arms, cannon, or prisoners were taken by the enemy in battle, but only such as were left behind under the circumstances I have described. The number of stragglers thus lost I am unable to state with accuracy, but it is greatly exaggerated in the dispatch referred to.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjt. and Insp. Gen., C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Culpeper Court-House, July 24, 1863.

Mr. PRESIDENT: After the army recrossed the Potomac from Maryland, I had determined to move it into Loudoun, but the rains that had swelled the Potomac placed the Shenandoah 6 feet above fording stage, and before arrangements could be made to use the pontoon bridge, so thoughtfully forwarded by you, the enemy crossed into Loudoun County, and occupied the passes of the Blue Ridge, through which I had intended to advance. The difficulty of ascertaining his plans, the delay that would have been occasioned by forcing a passage in his front, and the ease with which he could have thrown himself upon Richmond, induced me to move up to Chester Gap and take position at this place. General Longstreet's corps reached here to-day, General A. P. Hill's is expected to arrive within 10 miles, and General Ewell's corps, which was to pass through Thornton's Gap, will probably be here day after to-morrow. My intention is, if practicable, to give the army a few days' rest, and refresh our weary animals, which, having been obliged to subsist chiefly on grass, are much reduced. I desire also to draw to me, as rapidly as possible, all the convalescents and absentees, and to strengthen our ranks. We are in great need of horseshoes, having been able to procure none on our expedition, and our constant motion preventing their manufacture from iron that fell into our possession, more than half the cavalry is dismounted, and the artillery horses and wagon teams have suffered equally.

I learn that the enemy is massing a large army between Centreville and Manassas Junction. A portion of General Meade's army crossed the Potomac as low down as the Chain Bridge, and, I understand, embraces the commands of Generals Dix and Foster. General Corcoran advanced on the road from Alexandria. Since crossing the mountain, I have learned that the Manassas Gap Railroad is in operation as high as Salem, and I hear that they are carrying up timber, with the view, probably, of extending it beyond. It would seem to have been the intention of the enemy to penetrate the Shenandoah Valley above Winchester, for, in addition to these preparations, I am informed that last evening he advanced three corps into Manassas Gap.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

His Excellency President DAVIS,
Richmond, Va.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 31, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following outline of the recent operations of this army, for the information of the Department:

The position occupied by the enemy opposite Fredericksburg being one in which he could not be attacked to advantage, it was determined to draw him from it. The execution of this purpose embraced the relief of the Shenandoah Valley from the troops that had occupied the lower part of it during the winter and spring, and, if practicable, the transfer of the scene of hostilities north of the Potomac. It was thought that the corresponding movements on the part of the enemy to which those contemplated by us would probably give rise, might offer a fair opportunity to strike a blow at the army then commanded by General Hooker, and that in any event that army would be compelled to leave Virginia, and, possibly, to draw to its support troops designed to operate against other parts of the country. In this way it was supposed that the enemy's plan of campaign for the summer would be broken up, and part of the season of active operations be consumed in the formation of new combinations, and the preparations that they would require. In addition to these advantages, it was hoped that other valuable results might be attained by military success. Actuated by these and other important considerations that may hereafter be presented, the movement began on June 3. McLaws' division, of Longstreet's corps, left Fredericksburg for Culpeper Court-House, and Hood's division, which was encamped on the Rapidan, marched to the same place. They were followed on the 4th and 5th by Ewell's corps, leaving that of A. P. Hill to occupy our lines at Fredericksburg.

The march of these troops having been discovered by the enemy on the afternoon of the 5th, on the following day he crossed a force amounting to about one army corps to the south side of the Rappahannock, on a pontoon bridge laid down near the mouth of Deep Run. General Hill disposed his command to resist their advance, but as they seemed intended for the purpose of observation rather than attack, the movements in progress were not arrested.

The forces of Longstreet and Ewell reached Culpeper Court-House by the 8th, at which point the cavalry, under General Stuart, was also concentrated.

On the 9th, a large force of Federal cavalry, strongly supported by infantry, crossed the Rappahannock at Beverly and Kelly's Fords, and attacked General Stuart. A severe engagement ensued, continuing from early in the morning until late in the afternoon, when the enemy was forced to recross the river with heavy loss, leaving 400 prisoners, 3 pieces of artillery, and several colors in our hands.

General Jenkins, with his cavalry brigade, had been ordered to advance to Winchester, to co-operate with the infantry in the proposed expedition into the lower Valley, and at the same time General Imboden was directed with his command to make a demonstration in the direction of Romney, in order to cover the movement against Winchester, and prevent the enemy at that place from being re-enforced by the troops on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Both of these officers were in position when General Ewell left Culpeper Court-House on the 10th. Crossing the Shenandoah near Front Royal, he detached Rodes' division to Berryville, with instructions, after dislodging the force stationed there, to cut off the communication between Winchester and the Potomac. With the

divisions of Early and [Edward] Johnson, General Ewell advanced directly upon Winchester, driving the enemy into his works around the town on the 13th. On the same day the troops at Berryville fell back before General Rodes, retreating to Winchester.

On the 14th, General Early stormed the works at the latter place, and the whole army of General Milroy was captured or dispersed. Most of those who attempted to escape were intercepted and made prisoners by General Johnson. Their leader fled to Harper's Ferry with a small party of fugitives.

General Rodes marched from Berryville to Martinsburg, entering the latter place on the 14th, where he took 700 prisoners, 5 pieces of artillery, and a considerable quantity of stores. These operations cleared the Valley of the enemy, those at Harper's Ferry withdrawing to Maryland Heights. More than 4,000 prisoners, 29 pieces of artillery, 270 wagons and ambulances, with 400 horses, were captured, besides a large amount of military stores. Our loss was small.

On the night that Ewell appeared at Winchester, the Federal troops in front of A. P. Hill at Fredericksburg recrossed the Rappahannock, and the next day disappeared behind the hills of Stafford. The whole army of General Hooker withdrew from the line of the Rappahannock, pursuing the roads near the Potomac, and no favorable opportunity was offered for attack. It seemed to be the purpose of General Hooker to take a position which would enable him to cover the approaches to Washington City. With a view to draw him farther from his base, and at the same time to cover the march of A. P. Hill, who, in accordance with instructions, left Fredericksburg for the Valley as soon as the enemy withdrew from his front, Longstreet moved from Culpeper Court-House on the 15th, and, advancing along the east side of the Blue Ridge, occupied Ashby's and Snicker's Gaps. His force had been augmented, while at Culpeper, by General Pickett, with three brigades of his division. The cavalry under General Stuart was thrown out in front of Longstreet, to watch the enemy, now reported to be moving into Loudoun.

On the 17th, his cavalry encountered two brigades of ours under General Stuart, near Aldie, and was driven back with loss. The next day the engagement was renewed, the Federal cavalry being strongly supported by infantry, and General Stuart was, in turn, compelled to retire. The enemy advanced as far as Upperville, and then fell back. In these engagements, General Stuart took about 400 prisoners and a considerable number of horses and arms.

In the meantime, a part of General Ewell's corps had entered Maryland, and the rest was about to follow. General Jenkins, with his cavalry, who accompanied General Ewell, penetrated Pennsylvania as far as Chambersburg. As these demonstrations did not have the effect of causing the Federal Army to leave Virginia, and as it did not seem disposed to advance upon the position held by Longstreet, the latter was withdrawn to the west side of the Shenandoah, General Hill having already reached the Valley. General Stuart was left to guard the passes of the mountains and observe the movements of the enemy, whom he was instructed to harass and impede as much as possible, should he attempt to cross the Potomac. In that event, General Stuart was directed to move into Maryland, crossing the Potomac east or west of the Blue Ridge, as, in his judgment, should be best, and take position on the right of our column as it advanced.

By the 24th, the progress of Ewell rendered it necessary that the

rest of the army should be within supporting distance, and Longstreet and Hill marched to the Potomac. The former crossed at Williamsport and the latter at Shepherdstown. The columns reunited at Hagerstown, and advanced thence into Pennsylvania, encamping near Chambersburg on the 27th.

No report had been received that the Federal Army had crossed the Potomac, and the absence of the cavalry rendered it impossible to obtain accurate information. In order, however, to retain it on the east side of the mountains, after it should enter Maryland, and thus leave open our communication with the Potomac through Hagerstown and Williamsport, General Ewell had been instructed to send a division eastward from Chambersburg to cross the South Mountain. Early's division was detached for this purpose, and proceeded as far east as York, while the remainder of the corps proceeded to Carlisle.

General Imboden, in pursuance of the instructions previously referred to, had been actively engaged on the left of General Ewell during the progress of the latter into Maryland. He had driven off the forces guarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, destroying all the important bridges on that route from Cumberland to Martinsburg, and seriously damaged the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. He subsequently took position at Hancock, and, after the arrival of Longstreet and Hill at Chambersburg, was directed to march by way of McConnellsburg to that place.

Preparations were now made to advance upon Harrisburg; but, on the night of the 28th, information was received from a scout that the Federal Army, having crossed the Potomac, was advancing northward, and that the head of the column had reached the South Mountain. As our communications with the Potomac were thus menaced, it was resolved to prevent his farther progress in that direction by concentrating our army on the east side of the mountains. Accordingly, Longstreet and Hill were directed to proceed from Chambersburg to Gettysburg, to which point General Ewell was also instructed to march from Carlisle.

General Stuart continued to follow the movements of the Federal Army south of the Potomac, after our own had entered Maryland, and, in his efforts to impede its progress, advanced as far eastward as Fairfax Court-House. Finding himself unable to delay the enemy materially, he crossed the river at Seneca, and marched through Westminster to Carlisle, where he arrived after General Ewell had left for Gettysburg. By the route he pursued, the Federal Army was interposed between his command and our main body, preventing any communication with him until his arrival at Carlisle. The march toward Gettysburg was conducted more slowly than it would have been had the movements of the Federal Army been known.

The leading division of Hill met the enemy in advance of Gettysburg on the morning of July 1. Driving back these troops to within a short distance of the town, he there encountered a larger force, with which two of his divisions became engaged. Ewell, coming up with two of his divisions by the Heidlersburg road, joined in the engagement. The enemy was driven through Gettysburg with heavy loss, including about 5,000 prisoners and several pieces of artillery. He retired to a high range of hills south and east of the town. The attack was not pressed that afternoon, the enemy's force being unknown, and it being considered advisable to await the arrival of the rest of our troops. Orders were sent back to hasten their march, and,

in the meantime, every effort was made to ascertain the numbers and position of the enemy, and find the most favorable point of attack. It had not been intended to fight a general battle at such a distance from our base, unless attacked by the enemy, but, finding ourselves unexpectedly confronted by the Federal Army, it became a matter of difficulty to withdraw through the mountains with our large trains. At the same time, the country was unfavorable for collecting supplies while in the presence of the enemy's main body, as he was enabled to restrain our foraging parties by occupying the passes of the mountains with regular and local troops. A battle thus became, in a measure, unavoidable. Encouraged by the successful issue of the engagement of the first day, and in view of the valuable results that would ensue from the defeat of the army of General Meade, it was thought advisable to renew the attack. The remainder of Ewell's and Hill's corps having arrived, and two divisions of Longstreet's, our preparations were made accordingly. During the afternoon, intelligence was received of the arrival of General Stuart at Carlisle, and he was ordered to march to Gettysburg and take position on our left. A full account of these engagements cannot be given until the reports of the several commanding officers shall have been received, and I shall only offer a general description.

The preparations for attack were not completed until the afternoon of the 2d. The enemy held a high and commanding ridge, along which he had massed a large amount of artillery. General Ewell occupied the left of our line, General Hill the center, and General Longstreet the right. In front of General Longstreet the enemy held a position from which, if he could be driven, it was thought our artillery could be used to advantage in assailing the more elevated ground beyond, and thus enable us to reach the crest of the ridge. That officer was directed to endeavor to carry this position, while General Ewell attacked directly the high ground on the enemy's right, which had already been partially fortified. General Hill was instructed to threaten the center of the Federal line, in order to prevent re-enforcements being sent to either wing, and to avail himself of any opportunity that might present itself to attack. After a severe struggle, Longstreet succeeded in getting possession of and holding the desired ground. Ewell also carried some of the strong positions which he assailed, and the result was such as to lead to the belief that he would ultimately be able to dislodge the enemy. The battle ceased at dark.

These partial successes determined me to continue the assault next day. Pickett, with three of his brigades, joined Longstreet the following morning, and our batteries were moved forward to the positions gained by him the day before. The general plan of attack was unchanged, excepting that one division and two brigades of Hill's corps were ordered to support Longstreet.

The enemy, in the meantime, had strengthened his lines with earthworks. The morning was occupied in necessary preparations, and the battle recommenced in the afternoon of the 3d, and raged with great violence until sunset. Our troops succeeded in entering the advanced works of the enemy, and getting possession of some of his batteries, but our artillery having nearly expended its ammunition, the attacking columns became exposed to the heavy fire of the numerous batteries near the summit of the ridge, and, after a most determined and gallant struggle, were compelled to relinquish their advantage, and fall back to their original positions with severe loss.

The conduct of the troops was all that I could desire or expect, and they deserve success so far as it can be deserved by heroic valor and fortitude. More may have been required of them than they were able to perform, but my admiration of their noble qualities and confidence in their ability to cope successfully with the enemy has suffered no abatement from the issue of this protracted and sanguinary conflict.

Owing to the strength of the enemy's position, and the reduction of our ammunition, a renewal of the engagement could not be hazarded, and the difficulty of procuring supplies rendered it impossible to continue longer where we were. Such of the wounded as were in condition to be removed, and part of the arms collected on the field, were ordered to Williamsport.

The army remained at Gettysburg during the 4th, and at night began to retire by the road to Fairfield, carrying with it about 4,000 prisoners. Nearly 2,000 had previously been paroled, but the enemy's numerous wounded that had fallen into our hands after the first and second days' engagements were left behind.

Little progress was made that night, owing to a severe storm, which greatly embarrassed our movements. The rear of the column did not leave its position near Gettysburg until after daylight on the 5th. The march was continued during that day without interruption from the enemy, excepting an unimportant demonstration upon our rear in the afternoon when near Fairfield, which was easily checked. Part of our train moved by the road through Fairfield, and the rest by way of Cashtown, guarded by General Imboden. In passing through the mountains in advance of the column, the great length of the trains exposed them to attack by the enemy's cavalry, which captured a number of wagons and ambulances, but they succeeded in reaching Williamsport without serious loss.

They were attacked at that place on the 6th by the enemy's cavalry, which was gallantly repulsed by General Imboden. The attacking force was subsequently encountered and driven off by General Stuart, and pursued for several miles in the direction of Boonsborough. The army, after an arduous march, rendered more difficult by the rains, reached Hagerstown on the afternoon of July 6 and morning of the 7th.

The Potomac was found to be so much swollen by the rains that had fallen almost incessantly since our entrance into Maryland as to be unfordable. Our communications with the south side were thus interrupted, and it was difficult to procure either ammunition or subsistence, the latter difficulty being enhanced by the high waters impeding the working of the neighboring mills. The trains with the wounded and prisoners were compelled to await at Williamsport the subsiding of the river and the construction of boats, as the pontoon bridge left at Falling Waters had been partially destroyed. The enemy had not yet made his appearance, but as he was in condition to obtain large re-enforcements, and our situation, for the reasons above mentioned, was becoming daily more embarrassing, it was deemed advisable to recross the river. Part of the pontoon bridge was recovered and new boats built, so that by the 13th a good bridge was thrown over the river at Falling Waters.

The enemy in force reached our front on the 12th. A position had been previously selected to cover the Potomac from Williamsport to Falling Waters, and an attack was awaited during that and the succeeding day. This did not take place, though the two armies were in close proximity, the enemy being occupied in fortifying his own

lines. Our preparations being completed, and the river, though still deep, being pronounced fordable, the army commenced to withdraw to the south side on the night of the 13th. Ewell's corps forded the river at Williamsport. Those of Longstreet and Hill crossed upon the bridge. Owing to the condition of the roads, the troops did not reach the bridge until after daylight on the 14th, and the crossing was not completed until 1 p. m., when the bridge was removed. The enemy offered no serious interruption, and the movement was attended with no loss of *matériel* excepting a few disabled wagons and two pieces of artillery, which the horses were unable to move through the deep mud. Before fresh horses could be sent back for them, the rear of the column had passed. During the slow and tedious march to the bridge, in the midst of a violent storm of rain, some of the men lay down by the way to rest. Officers sent back for them failed to find many in the obscurity of the night, and these, with some stragglers, fell into the hands of the enemy.

Brigadier-General Pettigrew was mortally wounded in an attack made by a small body of cavalry, which was unfortunately mistaken for our own, and permitted to enter our lines. He was brought to Bunker Hill, where he expired a few days afterward. He was a brave and accomplished officer and gentleman, and his loss will be deeply felt by the country and the army.

The following day the army marched to Bunker Hill, in the vicinity of which it encamped for several days. The day after its arrival, a large force of the enemy's cavalry, which had crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, advanced toward Martinsburg. It was attacked by General Fitz. Lee, near Kearneysville, and defeated with heavy loss, leaving its dead and many of its wounded on the field.

Owing to the swollen condition of the Shenandoah, the plan of operations which had been contemplated when we recrossed the Potomac could not be put into execution, and before the waters had subsided, the movements of the enemy induced me to cross the Blue Ridge and take position south of the Rappahannock, which was accordingly done.

As soon as the reports of the commanding officers shall be received, a more detailed account of these operations will be given, and occasion will then be taken to speak more particularly of the conspicuous gallantry and good conduct of both officers and men.

It is not yet in my power to give a correct statement of our casualties, which were severe, including many brave men, and an unusual proportion of distinguished and valuable officers. Among them I regret to mention the following general officers: Major-Generals Hood, Pender, and Trimble severely, and Major-General Heth slightly wounded.

General Pender has since died. This lamented officer had borne a distinguished part in every engagement of this army, and was wounded on several occasions while leading his command with conspicuous gallantry and ability. The confidence and admiration inspired by his courage and capacity as an officer were only equaled by the esteem and respect entertained by all with whom he was associated for the noble qualities of his modest and unassuming character.

Brigadier-Generals Barksdale and [R. B.] Garnett were killed, and Brigadier-General Semmes mortally wounded, while leading their troops with the courage that always distinguished them. These brave officers and patriotic gentlemen fell in the faithful discharge

of duty, leaving the army to mourn their loss and emulate their noble examples. Brigadier-Generals Kemper, Armistead, Scales, G. T. Anderson, Hampton, J. M. Jones, and Jenkins were also wounded. Brigadier-General Archer was taken prisoner.

General Pettigrew, though wounded at Gettysburg, continued in command until he was mortally wounded, near Falling Waters.

The loss of the enemy is unknown, but from observation on the field, and his subsequent movements, it is supposed that he suffered severely.

Respectfully submitted.

R. E. LEE,
General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
No. 74. } *July* 4, 1863.

I. The army will vacate its position this evening. General A. P. Hill's corps will commence the movement, withdrawing from its position after dark, and proceed on the Fairfield road to the pass in the mountains, which it will occupy, selecting the strongest ground for defense toward the east; General Longstreet's corps will follow, and General Ewell's corps bring up the rear. These two latter corps will proceed through and go into camp. General Longstreet's corps will be charged with the escort of the prisoners, and will habitually occupy the center of the line of march. General Ewell's and General Hill's corps will alternately take the front and rear on the march.

II. The trains which accompany the army will habitually move between the leading and the rear corps, each under the charge of their respective chief quartermasters. Lieutenant-Colonel [James L.] Corley, chief quartermaster of the army, will regulate the order in which they shall move. Corps commanders will see that the officers remain with their trains, and that they move steadily and quietly, and that the animals are properly cared for.

III. The artillery of each corps will move under the charge of their respective chiefs of artillery, the whole under the general superintendence of the commander of the artillery of the army.

IV. General Stuart will designate a cavalry command, not exceeding two squadrons, to precede and follow the army in its line of march, the commander of the advance reporting to the commander of the leading corps, the commander of the rear to the commander of the rear corps. He will direct one or two brigades, as he may think proper, to proceed to Cashtown this afternoon, and hold that place until the rear of the army has passed Fairfield, and occupy the gorge in the mountains; after crossing which, to proceed in the direction of Greencastle, guarding the right and rear of the army on its march to Hagerstown and Williamsport. General Stuart, with the rest of the cavalry, will this evening take the route to Emmitsburg, and proceed thence toward Cavetown and Boonsborough, guarding the left and rear of the army.

V. The commanding general earnestly exhorts each corps commander to see that every officer exerts the utmost vigilance, steadiness, and boldness during the whole march.

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
August 2, 1863.

GENERAL: On the night of July 31, the enemy laid pontoon bridges at a point below Kelly's Ford and at Rappahannock Station, and crossed the river with two or three divisions of cavalry and a large body of infantry.

The cavalry, supported by three brigades of infantry, advanced toward Brandy Station, being retarded in their progress by Hampton's brigade of cavalry, under the command of Colonel Baker, of the First North Carolina Regiment, which fell back gradually before them to our line of infantry, about 2 miles this side of Brandy. Our infantry skirmishers were then advanced, and drove the enemy back a mile beyond the station.

Hampton's brigade behaved with its usual gallantry, and was very skillfully handled by Colonel Baker. General Stuart was in the front with the brigade the whole day.

Our loss was small, but among our wounded, I regret to say, are those brave officers, Colonel Baker, commanding the brigade, Colonel Young, of Cobb's Legion, and Colonel Black, of the First South Carolina Cavalry.

I am, &c.,

R. E. LEE,
General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjt. and Insp. Gen., C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 20, 1864.

GENERAL: I forward to-day my report of the late campaign of this army in Maryland and Pennsylvania, together with those of the corps and other commanders, as far as they have been received. General Longstreet's list of casualties, and the reports of his subordinate officers, shall be sent as soon as they can be obtained from him.

I also forward the report of the medical director, and some other documents mentioned in the accompanying schedule. With reference to the former, I would remark that it is necessarily imperfect, for reasons stated in my report. The actual casualties and the number of missing can only be learned from the reports of the commanding officers, and it should be borne in mind that they usually embrace all the slightly wounded, even such as remain on duty, under the impression, commonly entertained, that the loss sustained is a measure of the service performed and the danger incurred.

I also inclose a map of the routes of the army, and one of the lines at Hagerstown and Williamsport. That of the battle-field of Gettysburg shall be forwarded as soon as completed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January —, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit a detailed report of the operations of this army from the time it left the vicinity of Fredericksburg, early in June, to its occupation of the line of the Rapidan, in August.

Upon the retreat of the Federal Army, commanded by Major-General Hooker, from Chancellorsville, it reoccupied the ground north of the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburg, where it could not be attacked excepting at a disadvantage. It was determined to draw it from this position, and, if practicable, to transfer the scene of hostilities beyond the Potomac. The execution of this purpose also embraced the expulsion of the force under General Milroy, which had infested the lower Shenandoah Valley during the preceding winter and spring. If unable to attain the valuable results which might be expected to follow a decided advantage gained over the enemy in Maryland or Pennsylvania, it was hoped that we should at least so far disturb his plan for the summer campaign as to prevent its execution during the season of active operations.

The commands of Longstreet and Ewell were put in motion, and encamped around Culpeper Court-House June 7. As soon as their march was discovered by the enemy, he threw a force across the Rappahannock, about 2 miles below Fredericksburg, apparently for the purpose of observation. Hill's corps was left to watch these troops, with instructions to follow the movements of the army as soon as they should retire.

The cavalry, under General Stuart, which had been concentrated near Culpeper Court-House, was attacked on June 9 by a large force of Federal cavalry, supported by infantry, which crossed the Rappahannock at Beverly and Kelly's Fords. After a severe engagement, which continued from early in the morning until late in the afternoon, the enemy was compelled to recross the river with heavy loss, leaving about 500 prisoners, 3 pieces of artillery, and several colors in our hands.

General Imboden and General Jenkins had been ordered to cooperate in the projected expedition into the Valley, General Imboden by moving toward Romney with his command, to prevent the troops guarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from re-enforcing those at Winchester, while General Jenkins advanced directly toward the latter place with his cavalry brigade, supported by a battalion of infantry and a battery of the Maryland Line.

General Ewell left Culpeper Court-House on June 10. He crossed the branches of the Shenandoah near Front Royal, and reached Cedarville on the 12th, where he was joined by General Jenkins. Detaching General Rodes with his division, and the greater part of Jenkins' brigade, to dislodge a force of the enemy stationed at Berryville, General Ewell, with the rest of his command, moved upon Winchester, Johnson's division advancing by the Front Royal road, Early's by the Valley turnpike, which it entered at Newtown, where it was joined by the Maryland troops.

BATTLE OF WINCHESTER.

The enemy was driven in on both roads, and our troops halted in line of battle near the town on the evening of the 13th. The same

day the force which had occupied Berryville retreated to Winchester on the approach of General Rodes. The following morning, General Ewell ordered General Early to carry an intrenched position northwest of Winchester, near the Pughtown road, which the latter officer, upon examining the ground, discovered would command the principal fortifications.

To cover the movement of General Early, General Johnson took position between the road to Millwood and that to Berryville, and advanced his skirmishers toward the town. General Early, leaving a portion of his command to engage the enemy's attention, with the remainder gained a favorable position without being perceived, and, about 5 p. m., twenty pieces of artillery, under Lieut. Col. H. P. Jones, opened suddenly upon the intrenchments. The enemy's guns were soon silenced. Hays' brigade then advanced to the assault, and carried the works by storm, capturing six rifled pieces, two of which were turned upon and dispersed a column which was forming to retake the position. The enemy immediately abandoned the works on the left of those taken by Hays, and retired into his main fortifications, which General Early prepared to assail in the morning. The loss of the advanced works, however, rendered the others untenable, and the enemy retreated in the night, abandoning his sick and wounded, together with his artillery, wagons, and stores. Anticipating such a movement, as soon as he heard of Early's success, General Ewell directed General Johnson to occupy, with part of his command, a point on the Martinsburg road, about 2½ miles from Winchester, where he could either intercept the enemy's retreat, or aid in an attack should further resistance be offered in the morning. General Johnson marched with Nicholls' and part of Steuart's brigades, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel [R. S.] Andrews with a detachment of his artillery, the Stonewall Brigade being ordered to follow. Finding the road to the place indicated by General Ewell difficult of passage in the darkness, General Johnson pursued that leading by Jordan Springs to Stephenson's Depot, where he took a favorable position on the Martinsburg road, about 5 miles from Winchester. Just as his line was formed, the retreating column, consisting of the main body of General Milroy's army, arrived, and immediately attacked him. The enemy, though in superior force, consisting of both infantry and cavalry, was gallantly repulsed, and, finding all efforts to cut his way unavailing, he sent strong flanking parties simultaneously to the right and left, still keeping up a heavy fire in front. The party on the right was driven back and pursued by the Stonewall Brigade, which opportunely arrived. That on the left was broken and dispersed by the Second and Tenth Louisiana Regiments, aided by the artillery, and in a short time nearly the whole infantry force, amounting to more than 2,300 men, with eleven stand of colors, surrendered, the cavalry alone escaping. General Milroy, with a small party of fugitives, fled to Harper's Ferry. The number of prisoners taken in this action exceeded the force engaged under General Johnson, who speaks in terms of well-deserved praise of the conduct of the officers and men of his command.

In the meantime, General Rodes marched from Berryville to Martinsburg, reaching the latter place in the afternoon of the 14th. The enemy made a show of resistance, but soon gave way, the cavalry and artillery retreating toward Williamsport, the infantry toward Shepherdstown, under cover of night. The route taken by

the latter was not known until it was too late to follow; but the former were pursued so rapidly, Jenkins' troops leading, that they were forced to abandon five of their six pieces of artillery. About 200 prisoners were taken, but the enemy destroyed most of his stores.

These operations resulted in the expulsion of the enemy from the Valley; the capture of 4,000 prisoners, with a corresponding number of small-arms; 28 pieces of superior artillery, including those taken by Generals Rodes and Hays; about 300 wagons and as many horses, together with a considerable quantity of ordnance, commissary, and quartermaster's stores.

Our entire loss was 47 killed, 219 wounded, and 3 missing.

MARCH INTO PENNSYLVANIA.

On the night of Ewell's appearance at Winchester, the enemy in front of A. P. Hill, at Fredericksburg, recrossed the Rappahannock, and the whole army of General Hooker withdrew from the north side of the river. In order to mislead him as to our intentions, and at the same time protect Hill's corps in its march up the Rappahannock, Longstreet left Culpeper Court-House on the 15th, and, advancing along the eastern side of the Blue Ridge, occupied Ashby's and Snicker's Gaps. He had been joined, while at Culpeper, by General Pickett, with three brigades of his division. General Stuart, with three brigades of cavalry, moved on Longstreet's right, and took position in front of the Gaps. Hampton's and [W. E.] Jones' brigades remained along the Rappahannock and Hazel Rivers, in front of Culpeper Court-House, with instructions to follow the main body as soon as Hill's corps had passed that point.

On the 17th, Fitz. Lee's brigade, under Colonel Munford, which was on the road to Snicker's Gap, was attacked near Aldie by the Federal cavalry. The attack was repulsed with loss, and the brigade held its ground until ordered to fall back, its right being threatened by another body, coming from Hopewell toward Middleburg. The latter force was driven from Middleburg, and pursued toward Hopewell by Robertson's brigade, which arrived about dark. Its retreat was intercepted by W. H. F. Lee's brigade, under Colonel Chambliss, jr., and the greater part of a regiment captured.

During the three succeeding days there was much skirmishing, General Stuart taking a position west of Middleburg, where he awaited the rest of his command.

General Jones arrived on the 19th, and General Hampton in the afternoon of the following day, having repulsed, on his march, a cavalry force sent to reconnoiter in the direction of Warrenton.

On the 21st, the enemy attacked with infantry and cavalry, and obliged General Stuart, after a brave resistance, to fall back to the gaps of the mountains. The enemy retired the next day, having advanced only a short distance beyond Upperville.

In these engagements, the cavalry sustained a loss of 510 killed, wounded, and missing. Among them were several valuable officers, whose names are mentioned in General Stuart's report. One piece of artillery was disabled and left on the field. The enemy's loss was heavy. About 400 prisoners were taken and several stand of colors.

The Federal Army was apparently guarding the approaches to Washington, and manifested no disposition to assume the offensive.

In the meantime, the progress of Ewell, who was already in Maryland, with Jenkins' cavalry advanced into Pennsylvania as far as

Chambersburg, rendered it necessary that the rest of the army should be within supporting distance, and Hill having reached the Valley, Longstreet was withdrawn to the west side of the Shenandoah, and the two corps encamped near Berryville.

General Stuart was directed to hold the mountain passes with part of his command as long as the enemy remained south of the Potomac, and, with the remainder, to cross into Maryland, and place himself on the right of General Ewell. Upon the suggestion of the former officer that he could damage the enemy and delay his passage of the river by getting in his rear, he was authorized to do so, and it was left to his discretion whether to enter Maryland east or west of the Blue Ridge; but he was instructed to lose no time in placing his command on the right of our column as soon as he should perceive the enemy moving northward.

On the 22d, General Ewell marched into Pennsylvania with Rodes' and Johnson's divisions, preceded by Jenkins' cavalry, taking the road from Hagerstown, through Chambersburg, to Carlisle, where he arrived on the 27th. Early's division, which had occupied Boonsborough, moved by a parallel road to Greenwood, and, in pursuance of instructions previously given to General Ewell, marched toward York.

On the 24th, Longstreet and Hill were put in motion to follow Ewell, and, on the 27th, encamped near Chambersburg.

General Imboden, under the orders before referred to, had been operating on Ewell's left while the latter was advancing into Maryland. He drove off the troops guarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and destroyed all the important bridges on that route from Martinsburg to Cumberland, besides inflicting serious damage upon the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. He was at Hancock when Longstreet and Hill reached Chambersburg, and was directed to proceed to the latter place by way of McConnellsburg, collecting supplies for the army on his route.

The cavalry force at this time with the army, consisting of Jenkins' brigade and [E. V.] White's battalion, was not greater than was required to accompany the advance of General Ewell and General Early, with whom it performed valuable service, as appears from their reports. It was expected that as soon as the Federal Army should cross the Potomac, General Stuart would give notice of its movements, and nothing having been heard from him since our entrance into Maryland, it was inferred that the enemy had not yet left Virginia. Orders were, therefore, issued to move upon Harrisburg. The expedition of General Early to York was designed in part to prepare for this undertaking by breaking the railroad between Baltimore and Harrisburg, and seizing the bridge over the Susquehanna at Wrightsville. General Early succeeded in the first object, destroying a number of bridges above and below York, but on the approach of the troops sent by him to Wrightsville, a body of militia stationed at that place fled across the river and burned the bridge in their retreat. General Early then marched to rejoin his corps.

The advance against Harrisburg was arrested by intelligence received from a scout on the night of the 28th, to the effect that the army of General Hooker had crossed the Potomac, and was approaching the South Mountain. In the absence of the cavalry, it was impossible to ascertain his intentions; but to deter him from advancing farther west, and intercepting our communication with Virginia, it was determined to concentrate the army east of the mountains.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

Hill's corps was accordingly ordered to move toward Cashtown on the 29th, and Longstreet to follow the next day, leaving Pickett's division at Chambersburg to guard the rear until relieved by Imboden. General Ewell was recalled from Carlisle, and directed to join the army at Cashtown or Gettysburg, as circumstances might require. The advance of the enemy to the latter place was unknown, and the weather being inclement, the march was conducted with a view to the comfort of the troops. Heth's division reached Cashtown on the 29th, and the following morning Pettigrew's brigade, sent by General Heth to procure supplies at Gettysburg, found it occupied by the enemy. Being ignorant of the extent of his force, General Pettigrew was unwilling to hazard an attack with his single brigade, and returned to Cashtown.

General Hill arrived with Pender's division in the evening, and the following morning (July 1) advanced with these two divisions, accompanied by Pegram's and McIntosh's battalions of artillery, to ascertain the strength of the enemy, whose force was supposed to consist chiefly of cavalry. The leading division, under General Heth, found the enemy's vedettes about 3 miles west of Gettysburg, and continued to advance until within a mile of the town, when two brigades were sent forward to reconnoiter. They drove in the advance of the enemy very gallantly, but subsequently encountered largely superior numbers, and were compelled to retire with loss, Brigadier-General Archer, commanding one of the brigades, being taken prisoner. General Heth then prepared for action, and as soon as Pender arrived to support him, was ordered by General Hill to advance. The artillery was placed in position, and the engagement opened with vigor. General Heth pressed the enemy steadily back, breaking his first and second lines, and attacking his third with great resolution. About 2.30 p. m. the advance of Ewell's corps, consisting of Rodes' division, with Carter's battalion of artillery, arrived by the Middletown road, and, forming on Heth's left, nearly at right angles with his line, became warmly engaged with fresh numbers of the enemy. Heth's troops, having suffered heavily in their protracted contest with a superior force, were relieved by Pender's, and Early, coming up by the Heidlersburg road soon afterward, took position on the left of Rodes, when a general advance was made.

The enemy gave way on all sides, and was driven through Gettysburg with great loss. Major-General Reynolds, who was in command, was killed. More than 5,000 prisoners, exclusive of a large number of wounded, three pieces of artillery, and several colors were captured. Among the prisoners were two brigadier-generals, one of whom was badly wounded. Our own loss was heavy, including a number of officers, among whom were Major-General Heth, slightly, and Brigadier-General Scales, of Pender's division, severely, wounded. The enemy retired to a range of hills south of Gettysburg, where he displayed a strong force of infantry and artillery.

It was ascertained from the prisoners that we had been engaged with two corps of the army formerly commanded by General Hooker, and that the remainder of that army, under General Meade, was approaching Gettysburg. Without information as to its proximity, the strong position which the enemy had assumed could not be attacked without danger of exposing the four divisions present, already weakened and exhausted by a long and bloody struggle, to

overwhelming numbers of fresh troops. General Ewell was, therefore, instructed to carry the hill occupied by the enemy, if he found it practicable, but to avoid a general engagement until the arrival of the other divisions of the army, which were ordered to hasten forward. He decided to await Johnson's division, which had marched from Carlisle by the road west of the mountains to guard the trains of his corps, and consequently did not reach Gettysburg until a late hour.

In the meantime the enemy occupied the point which General Ewell designed to seize, but in what force could not be ascertained, owing to the darkness. An intercepted dispatch showed that another corps had halted that afternoon 4 miles from Gettysburg. Under these circumstances, it was decided not to attack until the arrival of Longstreet, two of whose divisions (those of Hood and McLaws) encamped about 4 miles in the rear during the night. Anderson's division of Hill's corps came up after the engagement.

It had not been intended to deliver a general battle so far from our base unless attacked, but coming unexpectedly upon the whole Federal Army, to withdraw through the mountains with our extensive trains would have been difficult and dangerous. At the same time we were unable to await an attack, as the country was unfavorable for collecting supplies in the presence of the enemy, who could restrain our foraging parties by holding the mountain passes with local and other troops. A battle had, therefore, become in a measure unavoidable, and the success already gained gave hope of a favorable issue.

The enemy occupied a strong position, with his right upon two commanding elevations adjacent to each other, one southeast and the other, known as Cemetery Hill, immediately south of the town, which lay at its base. His line extended thence upon the high ground along the Emmitsburg road, with a steep ridge in rear, which was also occupied. This ridge was difficult of ascent, particularly the two hills above mentioned as forming its northern extremity, and a third at the other end, on which the enemy's left rested. Numerous stone and rail fences along the slope served to afford protection to his troops and impede our advance. In his front, the ground was undulating and generally open for about three-quarters of a mile.

General Ewell's corps constituted our left, Johnson's division being opposite the height adjoining Cemetery Hill, Early's in the center, in front of the north face of the latter, and Rodes upon his right. Hill's corps faced the west side of Cemetery Hill, and extended nearly parallel to the Emmitsburg road, making an angle with Ewell's. Pender's division formed his left, Anderson's his right, Heth's, under Brigadier-General Pettigrew, being in reserve. His artillery, under Colonel [R. L.] Walker, was posted in eligible positions along his line.

It was determined to make the principal attack upon the enemy's left, and endeavor to gain a position from which it was thought that our artillery could be brought to bear with effect. Longstreet was directed to place the divisions of McLaws and Hood on the right of Hill, partially enveloping the enemy's left, which he was to drive in.

General Hill was ordered to threaten the enemy's center, to prevent re-enforcements being drawn to either wing, and co-operate with his right division in Longstreet's attack.

General Ewell was instructed to make a simultaneous demonstra-

tion upon the enemy's right, to be converted into a real attack should opportunity offer.

About 4 p. m. Longstreet's batteries opened, and soon afterward Hood's division, on the extreme right, moved to the attack. McLaws followed somewhat later, four of Anderson's brigades, those of Wilcox, Perry, [A. R.] Wright, and Posey supporting him on the left, in the order named. The enemy was soon driven from his position on the Emmitsburg road to the cover of a ravine and a line of stone fences at the foot of the ridge in his rear. He was dislodged from these after a severe struggle, and retired up the ridge, leaving a number of his batteries in our possession. Wilcox's and Wright's brigades advanced with great gallantry, breaking successive lines of the enemy's infantry, and compelling him to abandon much of his artillery. Wilcox reached the foot and Wright gained the crest of the ridge itself, driving the enemy down the opposite side; but having become separated from McLaws and gone beyond the other two brigades of the division, they were attacked in front and on both flanks, and compelled to retire, being unable to bring off any of the captured artillery. McLaws' left also fell back, and, it being now nearly dark, General Longstreet determined to await the arrival of General Pickett. He disposed his command to hold the ground gained on the right, withdrawing his left to the first position from which the enemy had been driven.

Four pieces of artillery, several hundred prisoners, and two regimental flags were taken. As soon as the engagement began on our right, General Johnson opened with his artillery, and about two hours later advanced up the hill next to Cemetery Hill with three brigades, the fourth being detained by a demonstration on his left. Soon afterward, General Early attacked Cemetery Hill with two brigades, supported by a third, the fourth having been previously detached. The enemy had greatly increased by earthworks the strength of the positions assailed by Johnson and Early.

The troops of the former moved steadily up the steep and rugged ascent, under a heavy fire, driving the enemy into his intrenchments, part of which was carried by Steuart's brigade, and a number of prisoners taken. The contest was continued to a late hour, but without further advantage. On Cemetery Hill, the attack by Early's leading brigades—those of Hays and Hoke, under Colonel [I. E.] Avery—was made with vigor. Two lines of the enemy's infantry were dislodged from the cover of some stone and board fences on the side of the ascent, and driven back into the works on the crest, into which our troops forced their way, and seized several pieces of artillery.

A heavy force advanced against their right, which was without support, and they were compelled to retire, bringing with them about 100 prisoners and four stand of colors. General Ewell had directed General Rodes to attack in concert with Early, covering his right, and had requested Brigadier-General Lane, then commanding Pender's division, to co-operate on the right of Rodes. When the time to attack arrived, General Rodes, not having his troops in position, was unprepared to co-operate with General Early, and before he could get in readiness the latter had been obliged to retire for want of the expected support on his right. General Lane was prepared to give the assistance required of him, and so informed General Rodes, but the latter deemed it useless to advance after the failure of Early's attack.

In this engagement our loss in men and officers was large. Major-Generals Hood and Pender, Brigadier-Generals [J. M.] Jones, Semmes, G. T. Anderson, and Barksdale, and Colonel Avery, commanding Hoke's brigade, were wounded, the last two mortally. Generals Pender and Semmes died after their removal to Virginia.

The result of this day's operations induced the belief that, with proper concert of action, and with the increased support that the positions gained on the right would enable the artillery to render the assaulting columns, we should ultimately succeed, and it was accordingly determined to continue the attack. The general plan was unchanged. Longstreet, re-enforced by Pickett's three brigades, which arrived near the battle-field during the afternoon of the 2d, was ordered to attack the next morning, and General Ewell was directed to assail the enemy's right at the same time. The latter, during the night, re-enforced General Johnson with two brigades from Rodes' and one from Early's division.

General Longstreet's dispositions were not completed as early as was expected, but before notice could be sent to General Ewell, General Johnson had already become engaged, and it was too late to recall him. The enemy attempted to recover the works taken the preceding evening, but was repulsed, and General Johnson attacked in turn.

After a gallant and prolonged struggle, in which the enemy was forced to abandon part of his intrenchments, General Johnson found himself unable to carry the strongly fortified crest of the hill. The projected attack on the enemy's left not having been made, he was enabled to hold his right with a force largely superior to that of General Johnson, and finally to threaten his flank and rear, rendering it necessary for him to retire to his original position about 1 p. m.

General Longstreet was delayed by a force occupying the high, rocky hills on the enemy's extreme left, from which his troops could be attacked in reverse as they advanced. His operations had been embarrassed the day previous by the same cause, and he now deemed it necessary to defend his flank and rear with the divisions of Hood and McLaws. He was, therefore, re-enforced by Heth's division and two brigades of Pender's, to the command of which Major-General Trimble was assigned. General Hill was directed to hold his line with the rest of his command, afford General Longstreet further assistance, if required, and avail himself of any success that might be gained.

A careful examination was made of the ground secured by Longstreet, and his batteries placed in positions, which, it was believed, would enable them to silence those of the enemy. Hill's artillery and part of Ewell's was ordered to open simultaneously, and the assaulting column to advance under cover of the combined fire of the three. The batteries were directed to be pushed forward as the infantry progressed, protect their flanks, and support their attacks closely.

About 1 p. m., at a given signal, a heavy cannonade was opened, and continued for about two hours with marked effect upon the enemy. His batteries replied vigorously at first, but toward the close their fire slackened perceptibly, and General Longstreet ordered forward the column of attack, consisting of Pickett's and Heth's divisions, in two lines, Pickett on the right. Wilcox's brigade marched in rear of Pickett's right, to guard that flank, and Heth's was supported by Lane's and Scales' brigades, under General Trimble.

The troops moved steadily on, under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery, the main attack being directed against the enemy's left center.

His batteries reopened as soon as they appeared. Our own having nearly exhausted their ammunition in the protracted cannonade that preceded the advance of the infantry, were unable to reply, or render the necessary support to the attacking party. Owing to this fact, which was unknown to me when the assault took place, the enemy was enabled to throw a strong force of infantry against our left, already wavering under a concentrated fire of artillery from the ridge in front, and from Cemetery Hill, on the left. It finally gave way, and the right, after penetrating the enemy's lines, entering his advance works, and capturing some of his artillery, was attacked simultaneously in front and on both flanks, and driven back with heavy loss.

The troops were rallied and reformed, but the enemy did not pursue.

A large number of brave officers and men fell or were captured on this occasion. Of Pickett's three brigade commanders, Generals Armistead and [R. B.] Garnett were killed, and General Kemper dangerously wounded.

Major-General Trimble and Brigadier-General Pettigrew were also wounded, the former severely.

The movements of the army preceding the battle of Gettysburg had been much embarrassed by the absence of the cavalry. As soon as it was known that the enemy had crossed into Maryland, orders were sent to the brigades of [B. H.] Robertson and [William E.] Jones, which had been left to guard the passes of the Blue Ridge, to rejoin the army without delay, and it was expected that General Stuart, with the remainder of his command, would soon arrive. In the exercise of the discretion given him when Longstreet and Hill marched into Maryland, General Stuart determined to pass around the rear of the Federal Army with three brigades and cross the Potomac between it and Washington, believing that he would be able, by that route, to place himself on our right flank in time to keep us properly advised of the enemy's movements. He marched from Salem on the night of June 24, intending to pass west of Centreville, but found the enemy's forces so distributed as to render that route impracticable. Adhering to his original plan, he was forced to make a wide *détour* through Buckland and Brentsville, and crossed the Occoquan at Wolf Run Shoals on the morning of the 27th. Continuing his march through Fairfax Court-House and Dranesville, he arrived at the Potomac, below the mouth of Seneca Creek, in the evening.

He found the river much swollen by the recent rains, but, after great exertion, gained the Maryland shore before midnight with his whole command.

He now ascertained that the Federal Army, which he had discovered to be drawing toward the Potomac, had crossed the day before, and was moving toward Frederick, thus interposing itself between him and our forces.

He accordingly marched northward, through Rockville and Westminster, to Hanover, Pa., where he arrived on the 30th; but the enemy advanced with equal rapidity on his left, and continued to obstruct communication with our main body.

Supposing, from such information as he could obtain, that part of

the army was at Carlisle, he left Hanover that night, and proceeded thither by way of Dover.

He reached Carlisle on July 1, where he received orders to proceed to Gettysburg.

He arrived in the afternoon of the following day, and took position on General Ewell's left. His leading brigade, under General Hampton, encountered and repulsed a body of the enemy's cavalry at Hunterstown, endeavoring to reach our rear.

General Stuart had several skirmishes during his march, and at Hanover quite a severe engagement took place with a strong force of cavalry, which was finally compelled to withdraw from the town.

The prisoners taken by the cavalry and paroled at various places amounted to about 800, and at Rockville a large train of wagons coming from Washington was intercepted and captured. Many of them were destroyed, but 125, with all the animals of the train, were secured.

The ranks of the cavalry were much reduced by its long and arduous march, repeated conflicts, and insufficient supplies of food and forage, but the day after its arrival at Gettysburg it engaged the enemy's cavalry with unabated spirit, and effectually protected our left.

Inthis action, Brigadier-General Hampton was seriously wounded, while acting with his accustomed gallantry.

Robertson's and Jones' brigades arrived on July 3, and were stationed upon our right flank. The severe loss sustained by the army and the reduction of its ammunition, rendered another attempt to dislodge the enemy inadvisable, and it was, therefore, determined to withdraw.

The trains, with such of the wounded as could bear removal, were ordered to Williamsport on July 4, part moving through Cashtown and Greencastle, escorted by General Imboden, and the remainder by the Fairfield road.

The army retained its position until dark, when it was put in motion for the Potomac by the last-named route.

A heavy rain continued throughout the night, and so much impeded its progress that Ewell's corps, which brought up the rear, did not leave Gettysburg until late in the forenoon of the following day. The enemy offered no serious interruption, and, after an arduous march, we arrived at Hagerstown in the afternoon of the 6th and morning of July 7.

The great length of our trains made it difficult to guard them effectually in passing through the mountains, and a number of wagons and ambulances were captured. They succeeded in reaching Williamsport on the 6th, but were unable to cross the Potomac on account of the high stage of water. Here they were attacked by a strong force of cavalry and artillery, which was gallantly repulsed by General Imboden, whose command had been strengthened by several batteries and by two regiments of infantry, which had been detached at Winchester to guard prisoners, and were returning to the army.

While the enemy was being held in check, General Stuart arrived with the cavalry, which had performed valuable service in guarding the flanks of the army during the retrograde movement, and, after a short engagement, drove him from the field. The rains that had prevailed almost without intermission since our entrance into Maryland, and greatly interfered with our movements, had made the Potomac

unfordable, and the pontoon bridge left at Falling Waters had been partially destroyed by the enemy. The wounded and prisoners were sent over the river as rapidly as possible in a few ferry-boats, while the trains awaited the subsiding of the waters and the construction of a new pontoon bridge.

On July 8, the enemy's cavalry advanced toward Hagerstown, but was repulsed by General Stuart, and pursued as far as Boonsborough.

With this exception, nothing but occasional skirmishing occurred until the 12th, when the main body of the enemy arrived. The army then took a position previously selected, covering the Potomac from Williamsport to Falling Waters, where it remained for two days, with the enemy immediately in front, manifesting no disposition to attack, but throwing up intrenchments along his whole line.

By the 13th, the river at Williamsport, though still deep, was fordable, and a good bridge was completed at Falling Waters, new boats having being constructed and some of the old recovered. As further delay would enable the enemy to obtain re-enforcements, and as it was found difficult to procure a sufficient supply of flour for the troops, the working of the mills being interrupted by high water, it was determined to await an attack no longer.

Orders were accordingly given to cross the Potomac that night, Ewell's corps by the ford at Williamsport, and those of Longstreet and Hill on the bridge.

The cavalry was directed to relieve the infantry skirmishers, and bring up the rear.

The movement was much retarded by a severe rain storm and the darkness of the night. Ewell's corps, having the advantage of a turnpike road, marched with less difficulty, and crossed the river by 8 o'clock the following morning. The condition of the road to the bridge and the time consumed in the passage of the artillery, ammunition wagons, and ambulances, which could not ford the river, so much delayed the progress of Longstreet and Hill, that it was daylight before their troops began to cross. Heth's division was halted about a mile and a half from the bridge, to protect the passage of the column. No interruption was offered by the enemy until about 11 a. m., when his cavalry, supported by artillery, appeared in front of General Heth.

A small number in advance of the main body was mistaken for our own cavalry retiring, no notice having been given of the withdrawal of the latter, and was suffered to approach our lines. They were immediately destroyed or captured, with the exception of two or three, but Brigadier-General Pettigrew, an officer of great merit and promise, was mortally wounded in the encounter. He survived his removal to Virginia only a few days.

The bridge being clear, General Heth began to withdraw. The enemy advanced, but his efforts to break our lines were repulsed, and the passage of the river was completed by 1 p. m. Owing to the extent of General Heth's line, some of his men most remote from the bridge were cut off before they could reach it, but the greater part of those taken by the enemy during the movement (supposed to amount in all to about 500) consisted of men from various commands who lingered behind, overcome by previous labors and hardships, and the fatigue of a most trying night march. There was no loss of *matériel* excepting a few broken wagons and two pieces of artillery, which the horses were unable to draw through the deep mud. Other

horses were sent back for them, but the rear of the column had passed before their arrival.

The army proceeded to the vicinity of Bunker Hill and Darkesville, where it halted to afford the troops repose.

The enemy made no effort to follow excepting with his cavalry, which crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, and advanced toward Martinsburg on July 16.

They were attacked by General Fitz. Lee, with his own and Chambliss' brigades, and driven back with loss.

When the army returned to Virginia, it was intended to move into Loudoun, but the Shenandoah was found to be impassable. While waiting for it to subside, the enemy crossed the Potomac east of the Blue Ridge, and seized the passes we designed to use. As he continued to advance along the eastern slope, apparently with the purpose of cutting us off from the railroad to Richmond, General Longstreet was ordered, on July 19, to proceed to Culpeper Court-House, by way of Front Royal. He succeeded in passing part of his command over the Shenandoah in time to prevent the occupation of Manassas and Chester Gaps by the enemy, whose cavalry had already made its appearance.

As soon as a pontoon bridge could be laid down, the rest of his corps crossed the river, and marched through Chester Gap to Culpeper Court-House, where it arrived on the 24th. He was followed without serious opposition by General A. P. Hill.

General Ewell having been detained in the Valley by an effort to capture a force of the enemy guarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad west of Martinsburg, Wright's brigade was left to hold Manassas Gap until his arrival. He reached Front Royal on the 23d, with Johnson's and Rodes' divisions, Early's being near Winchester, and found General Wright skirmishing with the enemy's infantry, which had already appeared in Manassas Gap. General Ewell supported Wright with Rodes' division and some artillery, and the enemy was held in check.

Finding that the Federal force greatly exceeded his own, General Ewell marched through Thornton's Gap, and ordered Early to move up the Valley by Strasburg and New Market. He encamped near Madison Court-House on July 29.

The enemy massed his army in the vicinity of Warrenton, and, on the night of July 31, his cavalry, with a large supporting force of infantry, crossed the Rappahannock at Rappahannock Station and Kelly's Ford.

The next day they advanced toward Brandy Station, their progress being gallantly resisted by General Stuart with Hampton's brigade, commanded by Colonel [L. S.] Baker, who fell back gradually to our lines, about 2 miles south of Brandy. Our infantry skirmishers advanced, and drove the enemy beyond Brandy Station. It was now determined to place the army in a position to enable it more readily to oppose the enemy should he attempt to move southward, that near Culpeper Court-House being one that he could easily avoid. Longstreet and Hill were put in motion August 3, leaving the cavalry at Culpeper.

Ewell had been previously ordered from Madison, and, by the 4th, the army occupied the line of the Rapidan.

The highest praise is due to both officers and men for their conduct during the campaign. The privations and hardships of the march and camp were cheerfully encountered, and borne with a fortitude

unsurpassed by our ancestors in their struggle for independence, while their courage in battle entitles them to rank with the soldiers of any army and of any time. Their forbearance and discipline, under strong provocation to retaliate for the cruelty of the enemy to our own citizens, is not their least claim to the respect and admiration of their countrymen and of the world.

I forward returns of our loss in killed, wounded, and missing. Many of the latter were killed or wounded in the several assaults at Gettysburg, and necessarily left in the hands of the enemy. I cannot speak of these brave men as their merits and exploits deserve. Some of them are appropriately mentioned in the accompanying reports, and the memory of all will be gratefully and affectionately cherished by the people in whose defense they fell.

The loss of Major-General Pender is severely felt by the army and the country. He served with this army from the beginning of the war, and took a distinguished part in all its engagements. Wounded on several occasions, he never left his command in action until he received the injury that resulted in his death. His promise and usefulness as an officer were only equaled by the purity and excellence of his private life.

Brigadier-Generals Armistead, Barksdale, Garnett, and Semmes died as they had lived, discharging the highest duty of patriots with devotion that never faltered and courage that shrank from no danger.

I earnestly commend to the attention of the Government those gallant officers and men whose conduct merited the special commendation of their superiors, but whose names I am unable to mention in this report.

The officers of the general staff of the army were unremittingly engaged in the duties of their respective departments. Much depended on their management and exertion. The labors of the quartermaster's, commissary, and medical departments were more than usually severe. The inspectors-general were also laboriously occupied in their attention to the troops, both on the march and in camp, and the officers of engineers showed skill and judgment in expediting the passage of rivers and streams, the swollen condition of which, by almost continuous rains, called for extraordinary exertion.

The chief of ordnance and his assistants are entitled to praise for the care and watchfulness given to the ordnance trains and ammunition of the army, which, in a long march and in many conflicts, were always at hand and accessible to the troops.

My thanks are due to my personal staff for their constant aid afforded me at all times, on the march and in the field, and their willing discharge of every duty.

There were captured at Gettysburg nearly 7,000 prisoners, of whom about 1,500 were paroled, and the remainder brought to Virginia. Seven pieces of artillery were also secured.

I forward herewith the reports of the corps, division, and other commanders mentioned in the accompanying schedule,* together with maps† of the scene of operations, and one showing the routes pursued by the army.

Respectfully submitted.

R. E. LEE,
General.

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General.*

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* Omitted.

† Those found to appear in Atlas.

ADDENDA.

JOINT RESOLUTION of thanks to General Robert E. Lee, and to the officers and soldiers under his command.

Whereas the campaigns of the brave and gallant armies covering the capital of the Confederate States during the two successive years of 1862 and 1863, under the leadership and command of General Robert E. Lee, have been crowned with glorious results, defeating greatly superior forces massed by the enemy for the conquest of these States, repelling the invaders with immense losses, and twice transferring the battle-field from our own country to that of the enemy;

And whereas the masterly and glorious achievements, rendering forever memorable the fields of the "Seven Days of Great Battles," which raised the siege of Richmond, as well as those of Cedar Run, Second Manassas, Harper's Ferry, Boonsborough, Sharpsburg, Shepherdstown, Fredericksburg, Winchester, Gettysburg, and Chancellorsville, command the admiration and gratitude of our country;

And whereas these and other illustrious services rendered by this able commander since the commencement of our war of independence have especially endeared him to the hearts of his countrymen, and have imposed on Congress the grateful duty of giving expression to their feelings: Therefore,

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are due and are tendered to General Robert E. Lee, and to the officers and soldiers of the Confederate armies under his command, for the great and signal victories they have won over the vast hosts of the enemy, and for the inestimable services they have rendered in defense of the liberty and independence of our country.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate these resolutions to General Robert E. Lee, and to the officers and soldiers herein designated.

Approved January 8, 1864.

No. 427.

Report of Surg. Lafayette Guild, C. S. Army, Medical Director, with Return of Casualties in the Army of Northern Virginia.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
Camp near Culpeper Court-House, July 29, 1863.

SIR: At midnight, July 3, after the fiercest and most sanguinary battle ever fought on this continent, the general commanding gave orders for our army to withdraw from Gettysburg and fall back to Hagerstown. I inclose you a copy of my instructions to the corps of medical directors issued on that occasion.* Every available means of transportation was called into requisition for removing the wounded from the field infirmaries, and, on the evening of the 4th, our ambulance trains took up their line of march by two routes, guarded as well as could be by our broken-down and inefficient cavalry. One train went by Cashtown, the other by Fairfield. The

*Not found.

latter train was attacked by a body of the enemy's cavalry, who destroyed many wagons and paroled the wounded private soldiers, but taking with them all of the officers who fell into their hands. The former train was more fortunate; however, it, too, was attacked by the enemy, and met with some little loss in wagons and prisoners.

The poor wounded suffered very much indeed in their rapid removal by day and night, over rough roads, through mountain passes, and across streams, toward the Potomac. Those who could be removed from the battle-field and infirmaries were concentrated at Williamsport, and transferred to the Virginia bank of the river, by rafts and ferry-boats, as rapidly as the swollen condition of the stream would permit.

Since my hasty and imperfect letter of the 10th instant from the vicinity of Hagerstown, Md., I have not had time or opportunity to report to you more fully our movements. At Hagerstown, as I informed you in my last letter, we fully expected another battle, and prepared for it.

We waited there six long days, nearly every day the two armies engaging in desultory skirmishing. When the enemy made his appearance in force, instead of attacking us, as we expected, he commenced fortifying himself all along our line of battle, his line being little less than a mile from ours.

Our supplies for both men and animals were being rapidly exhausted, and the enemy declining battle by laying aside his muskets and taking to his picks and shovels, orders were given for us to resume our march toward the Potomac on the 13th instant. The army crossed at three points (two fords near Williamsport, very deep and bad fords, the river being swollen, at which quite a number of animals were drowned, and the pontoon bridge at Falling Waters) without molestation from the enemy, who contented himself with picking up stragglers.

Our crossing the river without annoyance evidently shows that the enemy were very badly crippled, and could not risk another general engagement. The sufferings of the wounded were distressing. Indeed, the healthiest and most robust suffered extremely in crossing the river.

The head of our column commenced its passage at dark on the 13th instant, and, in the afternoon of the 14th, the rear guard reached the south bank.

On July 15, we encamped near Bunker Hill, 12 miles north of Winchester, and remained there until the 21st, refreshing the troops and removing to the rear our sick and wounded from Winchester and Jordan Springs, at which place I found about 4,000 sick and wounded, steps for their removal to Staunton being immediately taken. All who could bear transportation were gotten off by the 22d instant, less than 150 remaining at the two places.

Mount Jackson and Harrisonburg have been used simply as wayside hospitals, where the sick and wounded were refreshed with food, and wounds redressed.

Medical officers, with supplies of all kinds, being stationed at the two points, on the 22d the army resumed its march, the First and Third Corps taking different routes to Front Royal and Chester Gap, where they were convalesced, and the march continued to this point, where they encamped on the 25th, and are now resting after their arduous night marches through great inclemency of weather. The

Second Army Corps crossed the Blue Ridge at Thornton's Gap, south of Chester Gap, and will encamp in our vicinity to-day. Considerable sickness has been the consequence of their fatigue and exposure. Diarrhea, dysentery, continued fever, and rheumatism preponderate.

I have prohibited the establishment of a hospital at Culpeper Court-House, but organized a depot for the sick and wounded who cannot be treated in camp. Those who should go to general hospitals are sent with all dispatch to Gordonsville for distribution. The sick and wounded should, in my opinion, by no means be allowed to accumulate at Gordonsville. It is or may be at any time exposed to cavalry raids, and the inhuman enemy invariably, when an opportunity offers, drag our sick and wounded officers (at the sacrifice of their lives) into their own lines.

Mount Jackson and Harrisonburg, in the Valley of the Shenandoah, should be abandoned as hospitals, as far as practicable, leaving only those patients whose lives would be endangered by transportation.

I have ordered Surgeon [R. J.] Breckinridge, medical inspector of the army, to proceed to the hospitals near the army where our sick and wounded have been sent since the battle of Gettysburg, and to have all who are fit for duty returned to their regiments. I inclose for your information a copy of my letter of instructions to him and order from the general commanding.* The list of casualties has been forwarded to my office, and embraces the whole army, with the exception of two brigades, which I have taken steps to have made out.

Our loss at Gettysburg was very heavy, indeed, numbering about 14,000 killed and wounded. The consolidated list will be furnished you at an early day.

At the battle of Winchester, fought by General Ewell's corps on June 13, 14, and 15, our loss was comparatively small—42 killed and 210 wounded.

I will also forward to you very soon the list of casualties, properly prepared.

Complaints are very frequently made by medical officers and officers of the line that many of the sick and wounded who are sent to general hospital are never heard from, the hospital surgeons failing to report deaths, discharges, furloughs, &c. I would again respectfully request that means be adopted for the correction of this neglect of duty on the part of medical officers in general hospital. I am exceedingly anxious to have a personal interview with you relative to some changes in the organization of our corps in the field, particularly in the purveying department. It is impossible for me to visit Richmond at this time, but hope soon to have an opportunity. My office is exhausted of blank forms. Please have forwarded to me the following, viz.

* * * * * * *

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. GUILD,

Medical Director, Army of Northern Virginia.

Surg. Gen. S. P. MOORE,

Richmond, Va.

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* Not found.

*Return of the killed and wounded in the Army of Northern Virginia, at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 2, and 3, 1863.**

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
LONGSTREET'S (FIRST) CORPS.			
M'LAWS' DIVISION.			
Kershaw's Brigade.			
2d South Carolina	26	126	152
3d South Carolina	18	63	81
7th South Carolina	18	84	102
8th South Carolina	21	76	97
15th South Carolina	21	89	110
3d South Carolina Battalion	9	34	43
Total	113	472	585
Semmes' Brigade.			
Staff	.....	1	1
10th Georgia	9	77	86
50th Georgia	10	68	78
51st Georgia	8	47	55
53d Georgia	15	72	87
Total	42	265	307
Barksdale's Brigade.			
Staff	1	.....	1
13th Mississippi	28	137	165
17th Mississippi	40	160	200
18th Mississippi	18	82	100
21st Mississippi	16	87	103
Total	103	466	569
Wofford's Brigade.			
16th Georgia	9	52	61
18th Georgia	3	16	19
24th Georgia	4	32	36
Cobb's (Georgia) Legion	2	20	22
Phillips (Georgia) Legion	4	24	28
Total	22	144	166
Cabell's Artillery Battalion	9	25	34
Total McLaws' division	289	1,372	1,661
PICKETT'S DIVISION.†			
Garnett's Brigade.			
Staff	1	.....	1
8th Virginia	6	48	54
18th Virginia	10	77	87
19th Virginia	10	34	44
28th Virginia	19	58	77
56th Virginia	22	40	62
Total	68	257	325
Armistead's Brigade.			
Staff	.....	1	1
9th Virginia	.....	71	71
14th Virginia	17	91	108
38th Virginia	23	147	170
53d Virginia	17	87	104
57th Virginia	26	95	121
Total	83	492	575

* Differing from Surgeon Guild's report only in the arrangement of organizations and in the insertion of "totals" for brigades, divisions, and corps, and in grand total for Gettysburg. But see official compilation of losses, in Addenda, pp. 338–346.

† Casualties in Dearing's artillery battalion not reported in the original.

Return of the killed and wounded in the Army of Northern Virginia—Continued.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Kemper's Brigade.			
Staff	1	3	4
1st Virginia	2	62	64
3d Virginia	16	51	67
7th Virginia	15	79	94
11th Virginia	12	97	109
24th Virginia	17	111	128
Total	63	403	466
Total Pickett's division	214	1,152	1,366
HOOD'S DIVISION.			
Staff	.....	1	1
Law's Brigade.			
4th Alabama	17	49	66
15th Alabama	17	66	83
44th Alabama	24	64	88
47th Alabama	10	30	40
48th Alabama	8	67	75
Total	76	276	352
Anderson's Brigade.			
7th Georgia	.....	15	15
8th Georgia	25	114	139
9th Georgia	28	115	143
11th Georgia	32	162	194
59th Georgia	18	92	110
Total	103	498	601
Robertson's Brigade.			
3d Arkansas	26	116	142
1st Texas	24	54	78
4th Texas	14	73	87
5th Texas	23	86	109
Total	87	329	416
Benning's Brigade.			
2d Georgia	25	66	91
15th Georgia	8	64	72
17th Georgia	15	75	90
20th Georgia	21	83	104
Total	69	288	357
Total Hood's division	335	1,392	1,727
Alexander's Artillery Battalion	19	103	122
Washington Artillery Battalion	4	32	36
Total Longstreet's corps*	861	4,051	4,912
EWELL'S (SECOND) CORPS.			
EARLY'S DIVISION.			
Staff	.....	1	1
Hays' Brigade.			
5th Louisiana	2	29	31
6th Louisiana	4	22	26
7th Louisiana	6	39	45
8th Louisiana	3	40	43
9th Louisiana	7	42	49
Total	22	172	194

*Casualties in Henry's Artillery Battalion not reported in the original.

Return of the killed and wounded in the Army of Northern Virginia—Continued.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Hoke's Brigade.			
6th North Carolina	.....	.....	.....
21st North Carolina	.....	.....	.....
57th North Carolina	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....
Smith's Brigade.			
31st Virginia	.....	18	18
49th Virginia	12	58	70
52d Virginia	2	16	18
Total	14	92	106
Gordon's Brigade.			
13th Georgia	20	82	102
26th Georgia	2	11	13
31st Georgia	9	37	46
38th Georgia	11	43	54
60th Georgia	3	21	24
61st Georgia	20	64	84
Total	65	258	323
Jones' Artillery Battalion	3	7	10
Total Early's division	104	530	634
JOHNSON'S DIVISION.			
Staff	.....	3	3
Steuart's Brigade.			
1st Maryland Battalion Infantry	25	119	144
1st North Carolina	4	48	52
3d North Carolina	29	127	156
10th Virginia	4	17	21
23d Virginia	4	14	18
37th Virginia	10	44	54
Total	76	369	445
Nicholls' Brigade.			
1st Louisiana	9	30	39
2d Louisiana	10	52	62
10th Louisiana	14	77	91
14th Louisiana	9	56	65
15th Louisiana	2	36	38
Total	44	251	295
Walker's Brigade.			
2d Virginia	1	13	14
4th Virginia	8	78	86
5th Virginia	5	46	51
27th Virginia	7	34	41
33d Virginia	11	37	48
Total	32	208	240
Jones' Brigade.			
Staff	.....	2	2
21st Virginia	6	29	35
25th Virginia	3	37	40
42d Virginia	8	48	56
44th Virginia	3	14	17
48th Virginia	15	43	58
50th Virginia	13	47	60
Total	48	220	268
Andrews' Artillery Battalion	10	36	46
Total Johnson's division	210	1,087	1,297

Return of the killed and wounded in the Army of Northern Virginia—Continued.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
RODES' DIVISION.			
Daniel's Brigade.			
32d North Carolina	26	116	142
43d North Carolina	21	126	147
45th North Carolina	46	173	219
53d North Carolina	13	104	117
2d North Carolina Battalion	29	124	153
Total	135	643	778
Iverson's Brigade.			
5th North Carolina	31	112	143
12th North Carolina	10	46	56
20th North Carolina	29	93	122
23d North Carolina	41	93	134
Total	111	344	455
Doles' Brigade.			
4th Georgia	9	34	43
12th Georgia	4	34	38
21st Georgia	.....	12	12
44th Georgia	9	55	64
Total	22	135	157
Ramseur's Brigade.			
2d North Carolina	4	25	29
4th North Carolina	6	22	28
14th North Carolina	5	38	43
30th North Carolina	5	34	39
Total	20	119	139
Rodes' Brigade [*O'Neal's*].			
3d Alabama	12	79	91
5th Alabama	21	109	130
6th Alabama	18	113	131
12th Alabama	13	65	78
26th Alabama	5	41	46
Total	69	407	476
Carter's Artillery Battalion	5	36	41
Total Rodes' division	362	1,684	2,046
Total Ewell's corps*	676	3,301	3,977
HILL'S (THIRD) CORPS.			
ANDERSON'S DIVISION.			
Wilcox's Brigade.			
8th Alabama	22	139	161
9th Alabama	3	55	58
10th Alabama	13	91	104
11th Alabama	6	69	75
14th Alabama	7	41	48
Total	51	395	446
Mahone's Brigade.			
6th Virginia	.....	3	3
12th Virginia	2	12	14
16th Virginia	2	7	9
41st Virginia	1	11	12
61st Virginia	2	10	12
Total	7	43	50

* Casualties in Artillery Reserve battalions (Dance's and Nelson's) not accounted for in original return.

Return of the killed and wounded in the Army of Northern Virginia—Continued.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Wright's Brigade.			
3d Georgia	.....	100	100
22d Georgia	21	75	96
48th Georgia	16	74	90
2d Georgia Battalion	3	46	49
Total	40	295	335
Perry's Brigade.			
2d Florida	11	70	81
5th Florida	12	63	75
8th Florida	10	84	94
Total	33	217	250
Posey's Brigade.			
12th Mississippi	.....	7	7
16th Mississippi	2	17	19
19th Mississippi	4	23	27
48th Mississippi	6	24	30
Total	12	71	83
Total Anderson's division	143	1,021	1,164
HETH'S DIVISION.			
Pettigrew's Brigade.			
11th North Carolina	50	159	209
26th North Carolina	86	502	588
47th North Carolina	21	140	161
52d North Carolina	33	114	147
Total	190	915	1,105
Brockenbrough's Brigade.			
40th Virginia	4	38	42
47th Virginia	10	38	48
55th Virginia	8	26	34
22d Virginia Battalion	3	21	24
Total	25	123	148
Archer's Brigade.			
13th Alabama	6	36	42
5th Alabama Battalion	.....	26	26
1st Tennessee (Provisional Army)	2	40	42
7th Tennessee	5	18	23
14th Tennessee	3	24	27
Total	16	144	160
Davis' Brigade.			
2d Mississippi	49	183	232
11th Mississippi	32	170	202
42d Mississippi	60	205	265
55th North Carolina	39	159	198
Total	180	717	897
Total Heth's division	411	1,899	2,310
PENDER'S DIVISION.			
McGowan's Brigade.			
1st South Carolina (Provisional Army)	20	75	95
1st South Carolina Rifles	2	9	11
12th South Carolina	20	112	132
13th South Carolina	31	99	130
14th South Carolina	27	182	209
Total	100	477	577

Return of the killed and wounded in the Army of Northern Virginia—Continued.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Lane's Brigade.			
7th North Carolina	5	84	89
18th North Carolina	4	41	45
28th North Carolina	12	92	104
33d North Carolina	10	53	63
37th North Carolina	10	78	88
Total	41	348	389
Thomas' Brigade.			
14th Georgia	5	27	32
35th Georgia	6	42	48
45th Georgia	.....	35	35
49th Georgia	5	32	37
Total	16	136	152
Scales' Brigade.			
13th North Carolina	29	97	126
16th North Carolina	16	50	66
22d North Carolina	20	69	89
34th North Carolina	16	48	64
38th North Carolina	21	58	79
Total	102	322	424
Total Pender's division	259	1,383	1,542
Artillery Third Corps	14	101	115
Total Hill's corps	273	1,384	1,657
Grand total Army of Northern Virginia	2,364	11,656	14,020
Grand total Army of Northern Virginia (Dr. Guild's report)	2,396	11,882	14,278

*Killed and wounded in the Cavalry Division, from June 9 to August 1, 1863, inclusive.**

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Robertson's Brigade.			
4th North Carolina	10	61	71
5th North Carolina	7	52	59
Total	17	113	130
Hampton's Brigade.			
1st North Carolina	15	52	67
1st South Carolina	7	53	60
2d South Carolina	3	35	38
Cobb's Legion	16	38	54
Jeff. Davis Legion	12	44	56
Phillips Legion	7	34	41
Total	60	256	316
Fitz. Lee's Brigade.			
1st Virginia	2	45	47
2d Virginia	5	35	40
3d Virginia	3	34	37
4th Virginia	5	48	53
5th Virginia	5	16	21
Total	20	178	198

* But see inclosure to Stuart's report, p. —.

Killed and wounded in the Cavalry Division—Continued.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
W. H. F. Lee's Brigade.			
Staff	.....	1	1
2d North Carolina	10	45	55
9th Virginia	15	86	101
10th Virginia	8	69	77
13th Virginia	16	65	81
15th Virginia	.....	.....	.....
Total	49	266	315
Jones' Brigade			
6th Virginia	11	49	60
7th Virginia	13	64	77
11th Virginia	1	49	50
12th Virginia	6	43	49
35th Virginia Battalion	.....	.....	.....
Total	31	205	236
Artillery Corps	.....	11	11
Grand total	177	1,029	1,206

Killed and wounded in the Second Army Corps, at Winchester.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
EARLY'S DIVISION.			
Hays' Brigade.			
5th Louisiana	1	5	6
6th Louisiana	7	36	43
7th Louisiana	1	22	23
8th Louisiana	1	3	4
9th Louisiana	3	9	12
Total	13	75	88
Gordon's Brigade.			
13th Georgia	3	10	13
26th Georgia	.....	8	8
31st Georgia	1	7	8
38th Georgia	2	14	16
60th Georgia	5	16	21
Total	11	55	66
Smith's Brigade.			
31st Virginia	.....	1	1
49th Virginia	.....	1	1
52d Virginia	.....	1	1
Total	.....	3	3
Hoke's Brigade.			
57th North Carolina	1	1	2
Total Early's division	25	134	159
JOHNSON'S DIVISION.			
Walker's Brigade.			
2d Virginia	.....	2	2
5th Virginia	3	13	16
33d Virginia	.....	1	1
Total	3	16	19

Killed and wounded in the Second Army Corps, at Winchester—Continued.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Jones' Brigade.			
48th Virginia	.....	1	1
Steuart's Brigade.			
1st North Carolina	5	12	17
3d North Carolina	4	10	14
10th Virginia	.....	5	5
Total	9	27	36
Nicholls' Brigade.			
1st Louisiana	.....	1	1
2d Louisiana	2	9	11
10th Louisiana	.....	3	3
Total	2	13	15
Total Johnson's division	14	57	71
Andrews' Artillery Battalion	.....	17	17
Jones' Artillery Battalion	3	2	5
Total artillery	3	19	22
Total Second Army Corps	42	210	252

Killed and wounded in various skirmishes, en route from Pennsylvania.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
LONGSTREET'S CORPS.			
HOOD'S DIVISION.			
Anderson's Brigade.			
7th Georgia	.....	11	11
8th Georgia	2	9	11
9th Georgia	1	8	9
11th Georgia	8	30	38
59th Georgia	12	45	57
Total	23	103	126
EWELL'S CORPS.			
RODES' DIVISION.			
Doles' Brigade.			
44th Alabama	.....	1	1
Rodes' Brigade [O'Neal's].			
5th Alabama	1	.....	1
6th Alabama	.....	2	2
Total	1	3	4
HILL'S CORPS.			
ANDERSON'S DIVISION.			
Mahone's Brigade.			
12th Virginia	1	7	8

Killed and wounded in various skirmishes en route from Pennsylvania—Continued.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Posey's Brigade.			
16th Mississippi	.....	1	1
19th Mississippi	.....	1	1
Wright's Brigade.			
3d Georgia	10	37	47
22d Georgia	4	21	25
48th Georgia	4	17	21
2d Georgia Battalion	1	2	3
Perry's Brigade.			
2d Florida	2	1	3
5th Florida	2	8	10
8th Florida	3	6	9
Total	27	101	128
HETH'S DIVISION.			
Pettigrew's Brigade.			
47th North Carolina	1	5	6
52d North Carolina	.....	3	3
Archer's Brigade.			
13th Alabama	.....	3	3
1st Tennessee (Provisional Army)	.....	3	3
7th Tennessee	.....	2	2
Davis' Brigade.			
2d Mississippi	2	2	4
11th Mississippi	2	7	9
42d Mississippi	5	3	8
55th North Carolina	3	4	7
Brockenbrough's Brigade.			
40th Virginia	1	3	4
47th Virginia	1	2	3
55th Virginia	1	2	3
22d Virginia Battalion	1	2	3
Total	17	41	58
Grand total	68	248	316

Recapitulation of Casualties in the Army of Northern Virginia, from June 9 to August 1, 1863, inclusive.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Stuart's Cavalry Division	177	1,029	1,206
Second Corps, at Winchester	42	210	252
Gettysburg	2,364	11,656	14,020
Various minor engagements	68	248	316
Total	2,651	13,143	15,794
Total by Dr. Guild's report	2,683	13,369	16,052

Respectfully transmitted.

L. GUILD,
Medical Director.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
September 1, 1863.

ADDENDA.

Return of Casualties in the Army of Northern Virginia, at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1–3.

[Where the sum of the regimental losses does not tally with the brigade "totals," the discrepancy is due to disagreements between the detailed statement furnished by Surg. L. Guild, medical director of the army, and the numbers reported by brigade and other superior commanders. Owing to the absence of subordinate reports, such disagreements cannot be explained. In computing the "grand total," the figures supplied by brigade, division, and corps commanders have generally been adopted; but, whether taken in detail or as a whole, the compilation can only be regarded as approximative. Several of the reports indicate that many of the "missing" were killed or wounded. Especially is this the case with Pickett's division of Longstreet's corps.]

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured or missing.	Aggregate.
FIRST ARMY CORPS.				
M'LAWS' DIVISION.				
Kershaw's Brigade.				
2d South Carolina	27	125	2	154
3d South Carolina	18	63	2	83
7th South Carolina	18	85	7	110
8th South Carolina	21	79	.....	100
15th South Carolina	21	98	18	137
3d South Carolina Battalion	10	33	3	46
Total	115	483	32	630
Semmes' Brigade.				
Staff	.....	1	.....	1
10th Georgia	9	77	.....	86
50th Georgia	10	68	.....	78
51st Georgia	8	47	.....	55
53d Georgia	15	72	.....	87
Total	55	284	91	430
Barksdale's Brigade.				
Staff	1	.....	.....	1
13th Mississippi	28	137	.....	165
17th Mississippi	40	160	.....	200
18th Mississippi	18	82	.....	100
21st Mississippi	16	87	.....	103
Total	105	550	92	747
Wofford's Brigade.				
16th Georgia	9	52	.....	61
18th Georgia	3	16	.....	19
24th Georgia	4	32	.....	36
Cobb's (Georgia) Legion	2	20	.....	22
Phillips (Georgia) Legion	4	24	.....	28
Total	30	192	112	334
Artillery Battalion.				
Carlton's (Georgia) battery (Troup Artillery)	1	6	.....	7
Fraser's (Georgia) battery (Pulaski Artillery)	4	14	.....	18
McCarthy's battery (First Richmond Howitzers)	2	3	.....	5
Manly's (North Carolina) battery	1	6	.....	7
Total	8	29	.....	37
Total McLaws' division	313	1,538	327	2,178

Return of Casualties in the Army of Northern Virginia, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured or missing.	Aggregate.
PICKETT'S DIVISION.				
Garnett's Brigade.				
Staff	1	.....	.....	1
8th Virginia	6	48	.....	54
18th Virginia	10	77	.....	87
19th Virginia	10	34	.....	44
28th Virginia	19	58	.....	77
56th Virginia	22	40	.....	62
Total	78	324	539	941
Armistead's Brigade.				
Staff	1	.....	.....	1
9th Virginia	.....	71	.....	71
14th Virginia	17	91	.....	108
38th Virginia	23	147	.....	170
53d Virginia	17	87	.....	104
57th Virginia	26	95	.....	121
Total	88	460	643	1,191
Kemper's Brigade.				
Staff	1	3	.....	4
1st Virginia	2	62	.....	64
3d Virginia	16	51	.....	67
7th Virginia	15	79	.....	94
11th Virginia	12	97	.....	109
24th Virginia	17	111	.....	128
Total	58	356	317	731
Artillery Battalion.				
Blount's (Virginia) battery	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caskie's (Virginia) battery (Hampden Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macon's battery (Richmond Fayette Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stribling's (Virginia) Battery (Fauquier Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total*	8	17	.....	25
Total Pickett's division	232	1,157	1,499	2,888
HOOD'S DIVISION.				
Staff	.....	1	.....	1
Law's Brigade.				
4th Alabama	17	49	.....	†66
15th Alabama	17	66	.....	†83
44th Alabama	24	64	.....	†88
47th Alabama	10	30	.....	40
48th Alabama	8	67	.....	†75
Total	74	276	146	496
Anderson's Brigade.				
Staff	.....	1	.....	1
7th Georgia	.....	15	.....	15
8th Georgia	25	114	.....	139
9th Georgia	28	115	.....	†143
11th Georgia	32	162	.....	†194
59th Georgia	18	92	.....	†110
Total	105	512	54	671
Robertson's Brigade.				
3d Arkansas	26	116	.....	142
1st Texas	24	54	.....	‡78
4th Texas	14	73	.....	87
5th Texas	23	86	.....	109
Total	84	393	120	597

* Not reported in detail.

† According to regimental reports, the total loss was: Fourth Alabama, 87; Fifteenth Alabama, 161; Forty-fourth Alabama, 94; Forty-eighth Alabama, 102; Ninth Georgia, 189; Eleventh Georgia, 204; Fifty-ninth Georgia, 116.

‡ According to regimental reports, the total loss of the First Texas was 93.

Return of Casualties in the Army of Northern Virginia, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured or missing.	Aggregate.
Benning's Brigade.				
2d Georgia	25	66	.....	91
15th Georgia	8	64	.....	*72
17th Georgia	15	75	.....	90
20th Georgia	21	83	.....	*104
Total	76	299	122	497
Artillery Battalion.				
Bachman's (South Carolina) battery (German Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Garden's (South Carolina) battery (Palmetto Light Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Latham's (North Carolina) battery (Branch Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reilly's (North Carolina) battery (Rowan Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total†	4	23	.....	27
Total Hood's division	343	1,504	442	2,289
RESERVE ARTILLERY.				
Alexander's Battalion.				
Jordan's (Virginia) battery (Bedford Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moody's (Louisiana) battery (Madison Light Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parker's (Virginia) battery	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhett's (South Carolina) battery (Brooks Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taylor's (Virginia) battery	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woolfolk's (Virginia) battery (Ashland Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total†	19	114	6	139
Washington (Louisiana) Artillery.				
1st Company (Squires')	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d Company (Richardson's)	.....	.....	.....	.....
3d Company (Miller's)	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th Company (Norcom's)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total†	3	26	16	45
Total Reserve Artillery	22	137	22	181
Total First Army Corps	910	4,339	2,290	7,539
SECOND ARMY CORPS.				
Staff	.....	1	.....	1
EARLY'S DIVISION.				
Hays' Brigade.				
5th Louisiana	5	31	13	49
6th Louisiana	5	34	21	60
7th Louisiana	8	43	6	57
8th Louisiana	8	54	13	75
9th Louisiana	10	39	23	72
Total	36	201	76	313
Hoke's Brigade.				
6th North Carolina	20	131	21	172
21st North Carolina	9	65	37	111
57th North Carolina	6	20	36	62
Total	35	216	94	345
Smith's Brigade.				
31st Virginia	.....	20	7	27
49th Virginia	12	78	10	100
52d Virginia	.....	15	.....	15
Total	12	113	17	142

* According to regimental reports, the loss was: Fifteenth Georgia, 171; Twentieth Georgia, 121.

† Not reported in detail.

Return of Casualties in the Army of Northern Virginia, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured or missing.	Aggregate.
Gordon's Brigade.				
13th Georgia	20	83	.....	103
26th Georgia	2	4	5	11
31st Georgia	9	34	.....	43
38th Georgia	12	51	29	92
60th Georgia	4	29	5	38
61st Georgia	24	69	.....	93
Total	71	270	39	380
Artillery Battalion.				
Carrington's (Virginia) battery (Charlottesville Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Garber's (Virginia) battery (Staunton Artillery)	.....	1	.....	1
Green's battery (Louisiana Guard Artillery)	2	5	.....	7
Tanner's (Virginia) battery (Courtney Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2	6	.....	8
Total Early's division	156	806	226	1,188
JOHNSON'S DIVISION.				
Staff	.....	1	1	2
Steuart's Brigade.				
1st Maryland Battalion Infantry	25	119	.....	144
1st North Carolina	4	48	.....	52
3d North Carolina	29	127	.....	156
10th Virginia	4	17	.....	21
23d Virginia	4	14	.....	18
37th Virginia	10	44	.....	54
Total	83	409	190	682
Nicholls' Brigade.				
1st Louisiana	9	30	.....	39
2d Louisiana	10	52	.....	62
10th Louisiana	14	77	.....	91
14th Louisiana	9	56	.....	65
15th Louisiana	2	36	.....	38
Total	43	309	36	388
Stonewall Brigade.				
2d Virginia	1	13	.....	14
4th Virginia	8	78	.....	86
5th Virginia	5	46	.....	51
27th Virginia	7	34	.....	41
33d Virginia	11	27	.....	48
Total	35	208	87	330
Jones' Brigade.				
Staff	.....	2	.....	2
21st Virginia	6	29	.....	*35
25th Virginia	3	37	.....	*40
42d Virginia	8	48	.....	56
44th Virginia	3	14	.....	*17
48th Virginia	15	43	.....	*58
50th Virginia	13	47	.....	*60
Total	58	302	61	421
Artillery Battalion.				
Staff	.....	1	.....	1
Brown's (Maryland) battery (Chesapeake Artillery)	4	12	.....	16
Carpenter's (Virginia) battery (Alleghany Artillery)	5	19	.....	24
Dement's (First Maryland) battery	1	4	.....	5
Raine's (Virginia) battery (Lee Battery)	.....	4	.....	4
Total	10	40	.....	50
Total Johnson's division	229	1,269	375	1,873

* According to regimental reports, the total loss was: Twenty-first Virginia, 50; Twenty-fifth Virginia, 70; Forty-fourth Virginia, 56; Forty-eighth Virginia, 76; Fiftieth Virginia, 99.

Return of Casualties in the Army of Northern Virginia, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured or missing.	Aggregate.
RODES' DIVISION.				
Daniel's Brigade.				
32d North Carolina	26	116	.....	142
43d North Carolina	21	126	.....	147
45th North Carolina	46	173	.....	219
53d North Carolina	13	104	.....	117
2d North Carolina Battalion	29	124	.....	153
Total	165	635	116	916
Iverson's Brigade.				
5th North Carolina	31	112	.....	143
12th North Carolina	10	46	.....	56
20th North Carolina	29	93	.....	122
23d North Carolina	41	93	.....	134
Total	130	328	308	820
Doles' Brigade.				
4th Georgia	9	29	7	45
12th Georgia	4	35	10	49
21st Georgia	1	11	5	17
44th Georgia	10	49	9	68
Total	24	124	31	179
Ramseur's Brigade.				
2d North Carolina	4	27	1	32
4th North Carolina	8	24	24	56
14th North Carolina	5	37	2	44
30th North Carolina	6	34	5	45
Total	23	122	32	177
O'Neal's Brigade.				
3d Alabama	12	79	.....	91
5th Alabama	21	109	.....	*130
6th Alabama	18	113	.....	131
12th Alabama	13	65	.....	*78
26th Alabama	5	41	.....	*46
Total	73	430	193	696
Artillery Battalion.				
Carter's (Virginia) battery (King William Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fry's (Virginia) battery (Orange Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Page's (Virginia) battery (Morris Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reese's (Alabama) battery (Jeff. Davis Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total †	6	35	24	65
Total Rodes' division	421	1,728	704	2,853
RESERVE ARTILLERY.				
Brown's Battalion.				
Dance's (Virginia) battery (Powhatan Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hupp's (Virginia) battery (Salem Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Graham's (Virginia) battery (Rockbridge Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smith's battery (3d Richmond Howitzers)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watson's battery (2d Richmond Howitzers)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total†	3	19	.....	22

*According to regimental reports, the total loss was: Fifth Alabama, 209; Twelfth Alabama, 83; Twenty-sixth Alabama, 130.

† Not reported in detail.

Return of Casualties in the Army of Northern Virginia, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured or missing.	Aggregate.
Nelson's Battalion.				
Kirkpatrick's (Virginia) battery (Amherst Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massie's (Virginia) battery (Fluvanna Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milledge's (Georgia) battery	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Reserve Artillery	3	19	.....	22
Total Second Army Corps	809	3,823	1,305	5,937
THIRD ARMY CORPS.				
ANDERSON'S DIVISION.				
Wilcox's Brigade.				
8th Alabama	22	139	.....	161
9th Alabama	3	55	.....	58
10th Alabama	13	91	.....	104
11th Alabama	6	69	.....	75
14th Alabama	7	41	.....	48
Total	51	469	257	777
Mahone's Brigade.				
6th Virginia	.....	3	.....	3
12th Virginia	2	12	.....	14
16th Virginia	2	7	.....	9
41st Virginia	1	11	.....	12
61st Virginia	2	10	.....	12
Total	8	55	39	102
Wright's Brigade.				
3d Georgia	.....	100	.....	100
22d Georgia	21	75	.....	96
48th Georgia	16	74	.....	90
2d Georgia Battalion	3	46	.....	49
Total	40	295	333	668
Perry's Brigade.				
2d Florida	11	70	.....	81
5th Florida	12	63	.....	75
8th Florida	10	84	.....	94
Total	33	217	205	455
Posey's Brigade.				
12th Mississippi	.....	7	.....	7
16th Mississippi	2	17	.....	19
19th Mississippi	4	23	.....	27
48th Mississippi	6	24	.....	30
Total	12	71	.....	83
Artillery (Sumter Battalion).				
Company A (Ross')	1	7	.....	8
Company B (Patterson's)	2	5	.....	7
Company C (Wingfield's)	.....	9	.....	9
Total	3	21	6	30
Total Anderson's division	147	1,128	840	2,115
HETH'S DIVISION.				
Staff	.....	1	.....	1

*Loss, if any, not of record.

Return of Casualties in the Army of Northern Virginia, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured or missing.	Aggregate.
First (Pettigrew's) Brigade.				
11th North Carolina	50	159	.....	209
26th North Carolina	86	502	.....	588
47th North Carolina	21	140	.....	161
52d North Carolina	33	114	.....	147
Total	190	915	.....	1,105
Second (Brockenbrough's) Brigade.				
40th Virginia	4	38	.....	42
47th Virginia	10	38	.....	48
55th Virginia	8	26	.....	34
22d Virginia Battalion	3	21	.....	24
Total	25	123	.....	148
Third (Archer's) Brigade.				
13th Alabama	6	36	.....	42
5th Alabama Battalion	.....	26	.....	26
1st Tennessee (Provisional Army)	2	40	.....	42
7th Tennessee	5	18	.....	23
14th Tennessee	3	24	.....	27
Total	16	144	517	677
Fourth (Davis') Brigade.				
2d Mississippi	49	183	.....	232
11th Mississippi	32	170	.....	202
42d Mississippi	60	205	.....	265
55th North Carolina	39	159	.....	198
Total	180	717	.....	897
Artillery Battalion.				
Grandy's (Virginia) battery (Norfolk Light Artillery Blues)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis' (Virginia) battery	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maurin's (Louisiana) battery (Donaldsonville Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moore's (Virginia) battery	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total*	.....	5	17	22
Total Heth's division	411	1,905	534	2,850
PENDER'S DIVISION.				
Staff	1	4	.....	5
First (Perrin's) Brigade.				
1st South Carolina (Provisional Army)	20	75	.....	95
1st South Carolina Rifles	2	9	.....	11
12th South Carolina	20	112	.....	132
13th South Carolina	31	99	.....	130
14th South Carolina	27	182	.....	209
Total	100	477	.....	577
Second (Lane's) Brigade.				
7th North Carolina	5	84	.....	89
18th North Carolina	4	41	.....	45
28th North Carolina	12	92	.....	104
33d North Carolina	10	53	.....	63
37th North Carolina	10	78	.....	88
Total†	41	348	.....	389
Third (Thomas') Brigade.				
14th Georgia	5	27	.....	32
35th Georgia	6	42	.....	48
45th Georgia	.....	35	.....	35
49th Georgia	5	32	.....	37
Total	16	136	.....	152

* Not reported in detail. † General Lane reports his entire loss at 660.

Return of Casualties in the Army of Northern Virginia, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured or missing.	Aggregate.
Fourth (Scales') Brigade.				
Staff	.....	1	.....	1
13th North Carolina	29	97	.....	126
16th North Carolina	16	50	.....	66
22d North Carolina	20	69	.....	89
34th North Carolina	16	48	.....	64
38th North Carolina	21	58	.....	79
Total	102	323	110	535
Artillery Battalion.				
Brooke's (Virginia) battery	.....	.....	.....	.....
Graham's (North Carolina) battery	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ward's (Mississippi) battery (Madison Light Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyatt's (Virginia) battery (Albemarle Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total*	2	24	6	32
Total Pender's division	262	1,312	116	1,690
RESERVE ARTILLERY.				
McIntosh's Battalion.				
Hurt's (Alabama) battery (Hardaway Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lusk's (Virginia) battery	.....	.....	.....	.....
Johnson's (Virginia) battery	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice's (Virginia) battery (Danville Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total*	7	25	.....	32
Pegram's Battalion.				
Brander's (Virginia) battery (Letcher Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brunson's (South Carolina) battery (Pee Dee Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crenshaw's (Virginia) battery	.....	.....	.....	.....
McGraw's (Virginia) battery (Purcell Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marye's (Virginia) battery (Fredericksburg Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total*	10	37	1	48
Total Reserve Artillery	17	62	1	80
Total Third Army Corps	837	4,407	1,491	6,735
CAVALRY.				
STUART'S DIVISION.				
Hampton's Brigade.				
Staff	.....	1	.....	1
1st North Carolina	2	17	4	23
1st South Carolina	1	9	4	14
2d South Carolina	1	6	.....	7
Cobb's (Georgia) Legion	8	6	7	21
Jeff. Davis Legion	4	10	1	15
Phillips (Georgia) Legion	1	9	.....	10
Total	17	58	16	91
Fitz. Lee's Brigade.				
1st Virginia	4	8	10	23
2d Virginia	1	3	1	5
3d Virginia	.....	5	1	6
4th Virginia	.....	.....	17	17
5th Virginia†	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5	16	29	50
W. H. F. Lee's Brigade.				
2d North Carolina†	.....	.....	.....	.....
9th Virginia	.....	6	6	12
10th Virginia	1	9	2	12
13th Virginia	1	11	5	17
Total	2	26	13	41

* Not reported in detail. † Loss, if any, not of record.

Return of Casualties in the Army of Northern Virginia, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured or missing.	Aggregate.
Jones' Brigade.				
6th Virginia	4	19	5	28
7th Virginia	8	21	1	30
11th Virginia*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	12	40	6	58
Jenkins' Brigade.				
14th Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....
16th Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....
17th Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....
34th Virginia Battalion	.....	.....	.....	.....
36th Virginia Battalion	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stuart Horse Artillery.				
Breathed's (Virginia) battery	.....	.....	.....	.....
Griffin's (2d Maryland) battery	.....	.....	.....	.....
McGregor's (Virginia) battery	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Stuart's division	36	140	64	240

RECAPITULATION.

First Army Corps	910	4,339	2,290	7,539
Second Army Corps	869	3,823	1,305	5,937
Third Army Corps	837	4,407	1,491	6,735
Stuart's Cavalry Division	36	140	64	240
Grand total	2,592	12,709	5,150	20,451

NOTE.—The records of prisoners of war on file in the office of the Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, bear the names of 12,227 wounded and unwounded Confederates captured by the Union forces at and about Gettysburg, from July 1 to 5, inclusive. The number of wounded is reported by the medical director of the Army of the Potomac as 6,802.

No. 428.

Reports of Brig. Gen. William N. Pendleton, C. S. Army, Chief of Artillery.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
September 12, 1863.

GENERAL: A report of artillery operations during the late campaign I have now the honor to submit. It has been somewhat retarded by delays on the part of battalion commanders.

The severe contests near Fredericksburg early in May having resulted disastrously to the enemy, opportunity was allowed us of repairing losses and getting ready for subsequent operations. To this end my energies were directed throughout the month of May. What has been the general reserve was distributed, and the three corps, into which the army was now divided, had assigned to each five artillery battalions, averaging four four-gun batteries, each battalion being satisfactorily equipped and well commanded, and the group for each corps being under charge of a suitable chief.

*Loss, if any, not of record.

On June 5, when preparations were in progress for a removal of general headquarters on the new campaign, the First and Second Corps having already marched toward Culpeper, the enemy appeared in some force opposite Fredericksburg, and in the afternoon opened a heavy artillery fire near the mouth of Deep Run, under cover of which they established, as some months before, a pontoon bridge, and pushed across a body of infantry. That evening and the following morning were employed in adjusting the artillery and other troops of the Third Corps left on the Fredericksburg Heights for this very contingency. But indications being satisfactory that the movement was only a feint, the commanding general soon after midday moved forward. According to instructions, my own course was also directed toward Culpeper, where, after a bivouac for the night, we arrived early on Sunday morning, June 7.

On the afternoon of June 13, the Second Corps, Lieutenant-General Ewell commanding, which had a day or two before marched from Culpeper, approached Winchester, and Lieutenant-Colonel [R. S.] Andrews' artillery battalion operated with effect in driving back the enemy's advance on the Front Royal road. In the attack upon the enemy's fortifications next day, resulting in his hasty retreat and the capture of his guns and stores, most valuable service was rendered by the artillery under the immediate command of Lieutenant-Colonel [H. P.] Jones, and the general charge of the acting chief of artillery for the corps, Col. J. T. Brown. The works and their armament were alike formidable, and that they were thus rendered untenable by the enemy evinces at once the skill with which our batteries were disposed and the resolution with which they were served. The death of Captain [C.] Thompson, of the Louisiana Guard Artillery, a most gallant and esteemed officer, was part of the price of this victory.

Retreating toward Charlestown, the enemy, near Jordan Springs, on the morning of the 15th, encountered, with Johnson's division, which had marched to intercept him, Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews' artillery battalion. The sharp action ensuing, which resulted in the the rout of the enemy and capture of most of his men, was especially remarkable for the unexampled steadiness with which artillery fought infantry skirmishers at close quarters. Lieutenant [Charles S.] Contee, who commanded a section, in a contest of this kind distinguished himself by cool and persistent daring, and several noncommissioned officers are mentioned by their commanders as evincing like gallantry. Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews and Lieutenant Contee were in this affair painfully, though not very dangerously, wounded. While these events were transpiring at and near Winchester, General Rodes' division, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Carter's artillery battalion, having marched by Berryville, approached Martinsburg, where was an additional force of the enemy. Under the well-directed fire of Colonel Carter's batteries, that force speedily abandoned the town, leaving, in addition to twenty-three captured in Winchester, five superior field guns.

In these several engagements our batteries lost 6 men killed and 15 wounded.

The Second Corps, in its subsequent advance across the Potomac into Maryland and Pennsylvania, was attended by its five battalions, Lieutenant-Colonel Carter's, Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews', Lieutenant-Colonel Jones', Colonel Brown's, and Lieutenant-Colonel [William] Nelson's, the three former marching with Rodes', Johnson's, and Early's divisions, the two latter constituting a corps reserve.

Simultaneously with these movements of the Second Corps, the First and Third were put in motion, each accompanied by its own artillery force.

The First Corps, Lieutenant-General Longstreet commanding, left Culpeper June 15, attended by Major [M. W.] Henry's, Colonel [H. C.] Cabell's, Major [James] Dearing's, Colonel [E. Porter] Alexander's, and Major [B. F.] Eshleman's artillery battalions, the three former marching with Hood's, McLaws', and Pickett's divisions, and the two latter constituting a corps reserve. As the route of this corps lay along the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge, to guard the several passes of that barrier against incursions of the enemy, its artillery was subjected to serious trial from roads frequently difficult and generally rough, and marches, under extreme heat, more than usually long. Additional labor was also imposed on some of the battalions by the necessity of meeting certain demonstrations of the enemy. Actual contest beyond cavalry skirmishing he declined.

The Third Corps, on June 15, left Fredericksburg *en route* for Culpeper and the Shenandoah Valley, via Front Royal, accompanied by its artillery battalions, viz: Lieutenant-Colonel [John J.] Garnett's, Major [W. T.] Poague's, and Lieutenant-Colonel [A. S.] Cutts', attending the divisions of Generals Heth, Pender, and Anderson, and Majors [D. G.] McIntosh's and [W. J.] Pegram's battalions as a corps reserve. In this advance, general headquarters being with the First Corps, my own were thereby also chiefly regulated.

On June 16, after a week at Culpeper of such artillery preparation and supervision as were requisite and practicable, I marched toward the Valley, attending near the commanding general, to be ready for such service as might be required.

On the 25th, the army, having sufficiently rested in camp near Millwood and Berryville, crossed the Potomac, the Third Corps at Shepherdstown, the First at Williamsport, the commanding general being with the latter, and my duties lying near him.

On Wednesday, July 1, Chambersburg, Pa., having been reached by easy marches and passed, after a rest of one or two days, and the army being in motion toward Gettysburg, occasional cannon-shots in that direction were heard by myself and others with the main body, as before noon we crossed the mountain. Two divisions of the Third Corps (Heth's and Pender's, the former with Pegram's artillery battalion, the latter with McIntosh's) were in advance on this road; while of the Second Corps, Early's division, attended by Jones' artillery battalion, was approaching from the direction of York, and Rodes' from that of Carlisle, accompanied by Carter's battalion. The advance of the Third Corps had encountered at Gettysburg a force of the enemy, and the firing heard was the beginning of a battle. Its significance, however, was not then fully understood. It might be only a passing skirmish; it might be more serious. After a brief pause near Cashtown, to see how it would prove, the commanding general, finding the cannonade to continue and increase, moved rapidly forward. I did the same, and, at his request, rode near him for instructions. Arriving near the crest of an eminence more than a mile west of the town, dismounting and leaving horses under cover, on foot we took position overlooking the field. It was, perhaps, 2 o'clock, and the battle was raging with considerable violence. The troops of the Second Corps having reached the field some time after the engagement was opened by those of the Third, Carter's and Jones' batteries were at the time of our arrival plied on the left

with freshness and vigor upon the batteries and infantry that had been pressing the Third Corps, and, when these turned upon their new assailants, they were handsomely enfiladed by the batteries of McIntosh and Pegram, posted in front of our lookout on the left and right of the road. To counteract this damaging double attack, the enemy made, especially with his artillery, such effort as he could. Observing the course of events, the commanding general suggested whether positions on the right could not be found to enfilade the valley between our position and the town and the enemy's batteries next the town. My services were immediately tendered, and the endeavor made. Where the Fairfield road crosses one range of hills was the farthest to the right admissible, as there was no infantry support near, and a wooded height a few hundred yards beyond seemed occupied by the enemy. Here some guns that had been sent for from McIntosh's battalion were posted, under Capt. M. Johnson; but to advance them and open fire was not deemed proper till some infantry should arrive, the need of which had been promptly reported. They were more or less under fire from the first.

Meanwhile the enemy yielded ground on the left. Our batteries as well as infantry were advanced, and additional troops came up. Garnett's battalion moved to the front, slightly participating in the fight, and then, under cover of a hill near the brick seminary, awaited orders. Poague's battalion also arrived, and moved to Garnett's right into line under cover across the Fairfield road, between Captain Johnson's position and the town.

Having sent members of my staff to reconnoiter the woods on the right, and explore, as well as they might be able, a road observed along a ravine back of those woods, I now pushed forward on the Fairfield road to the ridge adjoining the town, intending to put there Garnett's and other guns which had been previously ordered forward. The position was within range of the hill beyond the town, to which the enemy was retreating, and where he was massing his batteries. General Ramseur coming up from the town, which his command had just occupied, met me at this point, and requested that our batteries might not then open, as they would draw a concentrated fire upon his men, much exposed. Unless as part of a combined assault, I at once saw it would be worse than useless to open fire there. Captain [V.] Maurin, of Garnett's battalion, in command of several batteries, was therefore directed to post his guns, and be ready, but to keep his horses under cover, and not to fire till further orders. Having further examined this ridge, and communicated with Colonel Walker, chief of artillery Third Corps, I returned across the battlefield, and sent to inform the commanding general of the state of facts, especially of the road to the right, believed to be important toward a flank movement against the enemy in his new position. While these operations occurred, Andrews' battalion and the two reserve battalions, Second Corps, came up with Johnson's division on the Cashtown road, and proceeded to join the other troops of their corps on the left, and Colonel Brown, acting chief of artillery for that corps, sent to find, if practicable, an artillery route toward a wooded height commanding the enemy's right. No further attack, however, was made, and night closed upon the scene.

Early on the morning of the 2d, the enemy being now strongly posted on the heights to which he had retired the previous evening, the artillery of the Second Corps occupied positions from the Seminary Hill, around to the left, the gallant Major [J. W.] Latimer,

commanding Andrews' battalion, being on the extreme left, and Colonel Brown's battalion, under Captain [W. J.] Dance, on the right, near the seminary. Farther to the right, on the Seminary Ridge, Colonel [R. L.] Walker posted the artillery of the Third Corps, excepting Poague's battalion and a portion of Garnett's, held for a season in reserve. From the farthest occupied point on the right and front, in company with Colonels [A. L.] Long and Walker and Captain [S. R.] Johnston (engineer), soon after sunrise, I surveyed the enemy's position toward some estimate of the ground and the best mode of attack. So far as judgment could be formed from such a view, assault on the enemy's left by our extreme right might succeed, should the mountain there offer no insuperable obstacle. To attack on that side, if practicable, I understood to be the purpose of the commanding general. Returning from this position more to the right and rear, for the sake of tracing more exactly the mode of approach, I proceeded some distance along the ravine road noticed the previous evening, and was made aware of having entered the enemy's lines by meeting two armed dismounted cavalrymen. Apparently surprised, they immediately surrendered, and were disarmed and sent to the rear with two of the three members of my staff present.

Having satisfied myself of the course and character of this road, I returned to an elevated point on the Fairfield road, which furnished a very extensive view, and dispatched messengers to General Longstreet and the commanding general. Between this point and the Emmitsburg road, the enemy's cavalry were seen in considerable force, and, moving up along that road toward the enemy's main position, bodies of infantry and artillery, accompanied by their trains. This front was, after some time, examined by Colonel [William P.] Smith and Captain Johnston (engineers), and about midday General Longstreet arrived and viewed the ground. He desired Colonel [E. P.] Alexander to obtain the best view he then could of the front. I therefore conducted the colonel to the advanced point of observation previously visited. Its approach was now more hazardous, from the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, so that special caution was necessary in making the desired observation. Just then a sharp contest occurred in the woods to the right and rear of this forward point. Anderson's division, Third Corps, had moved up, and was driving the enemy from these woods. Poague's artillery battalion was soon after sent to co-operate with that division, and also a battery from Lane's battalion. These woods having been thus cleared of the enemy, some view of the ground beyond them, and much farther to the right than had yet been examined, seemed practicable. I therefore rode in that direction, and, when about to enter the woods, met the commanding general, *en route* himself for a survey of the ground.

There being here still a good deal of sharpshooting, the front had to be examined with caution. General Wilcox, commanding on the right of Anderson's division, had already seen beyond the farther edge of these woods, and, under his guidance, I accompanied Colonel Long to the farm-house at the summit, where the cross-road from Fairfield, &c., emerges. Having noticed the field and the enemy's batteries, &c., I returned to General Longstreet, for the purpose of conducting his column to this point, and supervising, as might be necessary, the disposition of his artillery. He was advancing by the ravine road (as most out of view), time having been already lost in attempting another, which proved objectionable, because exposed to observation. On learning the state of facts ahead, the general

halted, and sent back to hasten his artillery. Members of my staff were also dispatched to remedy, as far as practicable, the delay. Cabell's, Alexander's, and Henry's battalions at length arrived, and the whole column moved toward the enemy's left. Colonel Alexander, by General Longstreet's direction, proceeded to explore the ground still farther to the right, and Henry's battalion, accompanying Hood's division, was thrown in that direction. Upon these, as soon as observed, the enemy opened a furious cannonade, the course of which rendered necessary a change in the main artillery column. Cabell's battalion deflected to the right, while Alexander's was mainly parked for a season, somewhat under cover, till it could advance to better purpose. The fire on the cross-road through the woods having, after some time, slackened, I reconnoitered that front again. As before, the enemy was only a few hundred yards off, awaiting attack.

Soon after, at about 4 p. m., the general assault was made. Alexander's battalion moved into position, fronting the peach orchard near the Emmitsburg road, and opened with vigor, as did the battalions to its right. The enemy obstinately resisted, and our batteries suffered severely. Within an hour, however, his guns were silenced and his position was carried. Alexander then ran forward his pieces, which did effectual service in hastening and confining the enemy to his rear position on the mountain. Between his guns in that position and our batteries a cannonade was kept up, more or less briskly, till dark.

While the First Corps thus advanced into position and operated on the right, the batteries of the Third Corps from the advanced position in the center, early taken, occupied the attention of the enemy by a deliberate fire during the whole afternoon. Opportunity was once or twice taken by myself to observe the progress and effect of this fire. It elicited a spirited reply, and was useful in preventing full concentration by the enemy on either flank. On the left, attack was also delayed till the afternoon.

About 4 p. m. the guns of the Second Corps, in position on that front, generally opened with a well-directed and effective fire. This also (although the right seemed to claim my chief attention) was partially observed by me from the central ridge in rear of the Third Corps. Massed as were the enemy's batteries on the Cemetery Hill, fronting our left, and commanding as was their position, our artillery, admirably served as it was, operated there under serious disadvantage and with considerable loss. It still, however, for the most part, maintained its ground, and prepared the way for infantry operations. Here the gallant Major Latimer, so young and yet so exemplary, received the wound which eventuated in his death.

Thus stood affairs at nightfall, the 2d: On the left and in the center, nothing gained; on the right, batteries and lines well advanced, the enemy meanwhile strengthening himself in a position naturally formidable and everywhere difficult of approach.

By direction of the commanding general, the artillery along our entire line was to be prepared for opening, as early as possible on the morning of the 3d, a concentrated and destructive fire, consequent upon which a general advance was to be made. The right, especially, was, if practicable, to sweep the enemy from his stronghold on that flank. Visiting the lines at a very early hour toward securing readiness for this great attempt, I found much (by Colonel Alexander's energy) already accomplished on the right. Henry's battalion held about its original position on the flank. Alexander's was next, in

front of the peach orchard. Then came the Washington Artillery Battalion, under Major Eshleman, and Dearing's battalion on his left, these two having arrived since dusk of the day before; and beyond Dearing, Cabell's battalion had been arranged, making nearly sixty guns for that wing, all well advanced in a sweeping curve of about a mile. In the posting of these there appeared little room for improvement, so judiciously had they been adjusted. To Colonel Alexander, placed here in charge by General Longstreet, the wishes of the commanding general were repeated. The battalion and battery commanders were also cautioned how to fire so as to waste as little ammunition as possible. To the Third Corps artillery attention was also given. Major Poague's battalion had been advanced to the line of the right wing, and was not far from its left. His guns also were well posted. Proper directions were also given to him and his officers. The other battalions of this corps, a portion of Garnett's, under Major [Charles] Richardson, being in reserve, held their positions of the day before, as did those of the Second Corps, each group having specific instructions from its chief. Care was also given to the convenient posting of ordnance trains, especially for the right, as most distant from the main depot, and due notice given of their position.

From some cause, the expected attack was delayed several hours. Meanwhile the enemy threw against our extreme right a considerable force, which was met with energy, Henry's battalion rendering, in its repulse, efficient service.

At length, about 1 p. m., on the concerted signal, our guns in position, nearly one hundred and fifty, opened fire along the entire line from right to left, salvos by battery being much practiced, as directed, to secure greater deliberation and power. The enemy replied with their full force. So mighty an artillery contest has perhaps never been waged, estimating together the number and character of guns and the duration of the conflict. The average distance between contestants was about 1,400 yards, and the effect was necessarily serious on both sides. With the enemy, there was advantage of elevation and protection from earthworks; but his fire was unavoidably more or less divergent, while ours was convergent. His troops were massed, ours diffused. We, therefore, suffered apparently much less. Great commotion was produced in his ranks, and his batteries were to such extent driven off or silenced as to have insured his defeat but for the extraordinary strength of his position.

Proceeding again to the right, to see about the anticipated advance of the artillery, delayed beyond expectation, I found, among other difficulties, many batteries getting out of or low in ammunition, and the all-important question of supply received my earnest attention. Frequent shell endangering the First Corps ordnance train in the convenient locality I had assigned it, it had been removed farther back. This necessitated longer time for refilling caissons. What was worse, the train itself was very limited, so that its stock was soon exhausted, rendering requisite demand upon the reserve train, farther off. The whole amount was thus being rapidly reduced. With our means, to keep up supply at the rate required for such a conflict proved practically impossible. There had to be, therefore, some relaxation of the protracted fire, and some lack of support for the deferred and attempted advance. But if this and other causes prevented our sweeping the enemy from his position, he was so crippled as to be incapable of any formidable movement. Night closed upon our guns

in their advanced position. And had our resources allowed ammunition for the artillery to play another day, the tremendous part it had performed on this his stronghold could scarcely have sufficed to save the enemy from rout and ruin.

In the defensive measures directed for the 4th, my care was given to the whole line. The batteries on the right and left were drawn back and kept ready for emergencies. Two batteries of Garnett's battalion, Third Corps, two of Eshleman's, First Corps, and one of Jones', Second Corps, were detailed to report to General Imboden, at Cashtown, and aid in guarding the main wagon train back to Williamsport. The battalions generally remained in position most of the day. Nothing, however, was attempted by the enemy. That night artillery and infantry all moved to the rear.

After some casualties incident in part to the progress of such a train in an enemy's country, through mountains infested by cavalry detachments, the batteries accompanying General Imboden arrived with the train at Williamsport late on the 5th, and, on the 6th, did excellent service in repelling an attack of the enemy.

On the 7th, the artillery, with the body of the army, encamped near Hagerstown, without material incident since leaving Gettysburg. Men and animals were, however, much fatigued, and the latter greatly worn down by the hard service they had endured with light fare, and by heavy draught in roads rendered deep by continued rain, with numbers reduced by losses in battle.

On the 10th, attack being threatened by the enemy, the artillery, partaking the hopeful expectations of the whole army, earnestly participated in forming an extended and fortified line of battle, whose left rested on heights west of Hagerstown, and right on the Potomac, some miles below Williamsport. In full expectation of a decisive battle here, the army was, by the commanding general, called upon for its utmost efforts, and I was specially directed to see that everything possible was accomplished by the artillery. Accordingly, for three days, during which the enemy was waited for, my best energies were given, with those of others, to the work of arrangement and preparation. The enemy, however, prudently forbore, and, it being undesirable to await him longer, our army was, on the night of the 13th, withdrawn to the south bank of the Potomac. In this movement, necessarily involving much labor, greatly increased difficulty was imposed upon those responsible for artillery operations by the enfeebled condition of horses drawing through roads saturated with rain, and by the swollen state of the river, which confined the whole army, train and all, to one route across the pontoon bridge at Falling Waters. Still, the task was cheerfully undertaken, and in the main successfully accomplished. With the exception of a few caissons abandoned by some officers because teams could draw them no longer, and two guns left by those in charge for like reason, the battalions were entirely across by noon of the 14th. After crossing, Carter's guns were placed in position on the hill just below the bridge, and some of Garnett's on that just above. Lane's 20-pounder Parrotts were also posted some distance farther down, and [W. B.] Hurt's Whitworths higher up, all to repel an expected advance of the enemy. A few only of his guns, however, approached, and threw a shell or two, though they took care to keep out of view. A small body of skirmishers, besides, ventured rather nearer, but they were speedily dispersed by some well-directed shots, and cannon were there needed no longer.

In this Pennsylvania expedition our artillery lost:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
First Corps:				
Officers	2	9	.....	11
Enlisted men	45	215	42	302
Second Corps:				
Officers	2	8	.....	10
Enlisted men	28	94	5	127
Third Corps:				
Officers	1	9	2	12
Enlisted men	16	102	28	146
Total	94	437	77	608

Of the officers lost, Captain [J. C.] Fraser, Cabell's battalion, First Corps, claims the tribute of grateful honor. No soldier of more unflinching nerve and efficient energy has served the Confederacy in its struggle for existence. He fell, severely wounded, at Gettysburg, and has since yielded his life for his country.

Besides the two serviceable guns mentioned as lost from failure of teams near the Potomac, the enemy got three of our disabled pieces, of which two were left on the field as worthless, and one sent to the rear was captured by his cavalry, with a few wagons from the train. We wrested from him, on the battle-field at Gettysburg, three 10-pounder Parrotts, one 3-inch rifle, and three Napoleons, all ready for use against himself.

In the operations thus imperfectly reported, officers and men, almost without exception, evinced in high degree the important virtues of courage, fortitude, and patience. Shrinking from no danger at the call of duty, they accepted with equal fidelity the hardships incident to just forbearance and stern service in an enemy's country. Alternating heat and protracted storms aggravated other trials. The arid hills of Gettysburg afford no springs, and wells are there speedily exhausted. Many, therefore, were the sufferers from thirst in this long midsummer conflict. Subsequently, on the march, scarcely less was endurance taxed by pouring rain day and night. Yet all this, and whatever else occurred, was borne with ready acquiescence and steady resolution.

Where great merit is so prevalent, individual instances can scarcely be distinguished without danger of injustice to others. Certain cases of special heroism are, however, mentioned by several commanders, whose reports present the facts. On all such details, and all the *minutiæ* of operations, more exact information is contained in the several reports of corps chiefs of artillery and battalion commanders, herewith submitted, than can be presented in a general statement.

Regretting that no more could be achieved in the campaign, yet grateful for what has been accomplished, and for the still-increasing strength with which we are enabled to wield this great arm of defense, I have the honor to be, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. N. PENDLETON,
Brigadier-General, and Chief of Artillery.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 19, 1864.

Of the three guns mentioned by General Pendleton as taken by the enemy after the battle of Gettysburg, it will appear, from the report of Lieutenant-Colonel [Briscoe G.] Baldwin, chief of ordnance, that he secured and brought off all, though the carriages had to be destroyed.

R. E. LEE.

ADDENDA.

*Artillery in the Army of Northern Virginia, "after Gettysburg."**

Battalions.	20-pounder Parrotts.	10-pounder Parrotts.	3-inch rifles.	Whitworths.	Napoleons.	24-pounder howitzers.	12-pounder howitzers.	Battery wagons.	Caissons.	Forges.	Rounds of ammunition, average per gun.	Serviceable horses	Remarks.
FIRST CORPS.													
Colonel Cabell:													
Has	..	4	4	..	3	1	3	1	15	2	118	213	Transportation good and sufficient. Men enough in Manly's and Carlton's companies; not in McCarthy's and Fraser's. Lost 1 3-inch rifle, turned into ordnance train, and 1 caisson, disabled at Gettysburg.
Lost	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	....	
Major Henry:													
Has	..	6	1	..	11	..	..	1	All	4	156	....	Horses for most part in good condition. Transportation good and sufficient. Men enough in Reilly's and Latham's companies; greatly deficient in Bachman's and Garden's. Lost 1 6-pounder, said to be turned in, and 1 12-pounder howitzer, abandoned; 1 3-inch rifle burst. Took of captured [guns], 3 10-pounder Parrotts. Needs a number of men for Bachman and Garden, and 26 horses.
Lost	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	....	....	
Major Dearing has	2	3	1	..	12	..	..	..	All	3	140	258	Men enough. Transportation good and sufficient.
Colonel Alexander:													
Has	2	1	7	..	6	4	2	1	All	3	147	....	Transportation sufficient. Lost 1 12-pounder howitzer, injured and abandoned, and caisson; 1 12-pounder howitzer sent to rear. Needs men for Fickling's (South Carolina) battery and Parker's.
Lost	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	....	....	
Major Eshleman:													
Has	..	..	1	..	8	..	1	1	All	2	138	....	Transportation reported indifferent. Lost 1 Napoleon and 1 12-pounder howitzer, disabled in action: 1 limber blown up, caissons (?). Needs guns and horses to fill up battalion.
Lost	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	....	....	
The [First] Corps has	4	14	14	..	40	5	6	4	81	14	....	....	In all, 83 guns.
SECOND CORPS.													
Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews:													
Has	2	5	3	..	6	..	..	1	14	2	124	223	Transportation sufficient. Two forges assigned to Colonel Carter. Lost 1 caisson, blown up at Gettysburg (other ?), Needs men for Brown's and Dement's (Maryland) companies, and 32 horses.
Lost	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	....		
Lieutenant-Colonel Carter has	..	4	6	..	6	..	..	..	16	2	132	236	Transportation insufficient. Two forges borrowed from Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews. Lost forges and wagons by enemy on road. Needs men in case of emergency.

*From a statement in General William N. Pendleton's handwriting, but undated.

Artillery in the Army of Northern Virginia, "after Gettysburg"—Continued.

Battalions.	20-pounder Parrotts.	10-pounder Parrotts.	3-inch rifles.	Whitworths.	Napoleons.	24-pounder howitzers.	12-pounder howitzers.	Battery wagons.	Caissons.	Forges.	Rounds of ammunition, average per gun.	Serviceable horses.	Remarks.
Lieutenant-Colonel Jones:													
Has	..	2	6	..	8	..	..	..	All.	2	120	221	Transportation in part sent to the rear. Lost 1 Napoleon, disabled, Gettysburg. (Where is it?) Captured gotten. [*Sic.*] Needs men in Garber's and Green's companies, and 14 horses.
Lost	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	
Colonel Brown:													
Has	4	4	10	..	3	..	..	..	19	1	100	282	Horses—many lame, though serviceable. Transportation insufficient. Lost 1 caisson, blown up at Gettysburg, 4 forges, 1 battery wagon, and a number of wagons captured on road. Needs men in all companies, excepting Hupp's, wagons, and clothing.
Lost	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	....	....	
Lieutenant-Colonel Nelson:													
Has	..	1	4	..	8	..	..	..	13	1	131	216	Transportation insufficient. Lost 3 forges and a number of wagons on road, captured. Needs forges and transportation; also clothing.
Lost	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	....	....	
The (Second) Corps has	6	10	29	..	30	..	..	1	78	8	....	....	In all, 81 guns.
THIRD CORPS.													
Major McIntosh has	..	..	7	2	6	..	..	1	14	4	100	206	Transportation sufficient when rear wagons return. Two of the forges loaned in battalion. Lost 1 gun, disabled and turned in, and 1 rear part of caisson. Needs men in Lusk's and Hurt's companies.
Major Poague:													
Has	..	1	2	..	7	..	6	..	14	2	100	187	Transportation insufficient. Forges borrowed from other battalion. Lost 1 caisson on march to Falling Waters. Needs men for Wyatt's and Brooke's companies, and 25 horses.
Lost	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	....	
Major Pegram:													
Has	..	3	4	..	9	..	2	1	14	3	66	184	Transportation sufficient. Lost 1 10-pounder Parrott, disabled in action and sent to rear; 1 Napoleon, disabled and captured on road with General Imboden; 1 caisson, turned in; 1 caisson and 8 horses captured; 1 caisson disabled and left on the field; 3 caissons blown up by enemy, and 1 abandoned on march to Falling Waters. Needs detailed men to be returned to companies, and some conscripts for each.
Lost	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	....	....	
Lieutenant-Colonel Garnett:													
Has	..	2	4	..	3	..	2	1	11	1	165	159	Transportation insufficient. Lost 2 guns, captured near Falling Waters; 2 guns turned over by Major Richardson to Captain Hart, to save them; 6 caissons and 3 forges, captured under General Imboden; 70 horses and 40 sets of harness, captured or abandoned, besides ordnance stores. Needs no men, but general refitting.
Lost	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	....	....	
Lieutenant-Colonel Cutts:	2	3	4	..	3	..	5	..	16	2	....	205	Caissons full. Transportation sufficient. The forge captured under General Imboden. Three of the 3-inch guns are navy Parrotts.
Has	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	....	....	
Lost													
In all [Third Corps]	2	9	21	2	28	..	15	3	69	10	....	....	In all, 77 guns.
Grand total*	12	39	64	2	98	5	21	8	228	32	....	....	In all, 241 guns.

*The grand total is not given on original statement.

No. 429.

Report of Lieut. Col. Briscoe G. Baldwin, C. S. Army, Chief of Ordnance, of artillery captured and lost during the Pennsylvania Campaign.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 19, 1864.

Captured and brought off from the field at Gettysburg, in the actions of July 1 and 2, 1863, seven pieces of artillery.

Left near the battle-field, one 12-pounder howitzer and carriage, which was afterward secured and brought off in a wagon of the reserve ordnance train, the carriage having been destroyed on the field.

Abandoned on the road near Fairfield, one 12-pounder howitzer and carriage, one 6-pounder bronze gun and carriage, which were afterward secured and brought off in wagons, the carriages having been destroyed.

Number of pieces of artillery actually gained, seven.

Two pieces and carriages lost at Falling Waters not reported to me.

BRISCOE G. BALDWIN,
Lieut. Col., Chief of Ordnance, Army of Northern Virginia.

No. 430.

Report of Lieut. Gen. James Longstreet, C. S. Army, commanding First Army Corps.

HDQRS. 1ST ARMY CORPS, DEPT. OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Near Culpeper Court-House, July 27, 1863.

COLONEL: In obedience to orders from the commanding general, my command marched from Fredericksburg, on June 3, for Culpeper Court-House.

On the 15th, it moved from Culpeper Court-House along the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge, and, on the 19th, McLaws' division was posted in Ashby's Gap, Hood's at Snicker's Gap, and Pickett's supporting Hood's and guarding points between the two Gaps.

On June 20, I received a dispatch from general headquarters, directing that I should hold myself in readiness to move in the direction of the Potomac, with a view to crossing, &c. As I was ready, and had been expecting an order to execute such purpose, I supposed the intimation meant other preparation, and, knowing of nothing else that I could do to render my preparations complete, I supposed that it was desirable that I should cross the Shenandoah. I therefore passed the river, occupied the banks at the ferries opposite the Gaps, and a road at an intermediate ford, which was practicable for cavalry and infantry.

On the following day, the enemy advanced his cavalry in full force against General Stuart, and drove him into and nearly through Ashby's Gap. I succeeded in passing part of McLaws' division across the river in time to occupy the Gap before night, and, upon advancing a line of sharpshooters the next morning at daylight, the enemy retired. I believe that he engaged the sharpshooters lightly. General Stuart re-established his cavalry, and McLaws' division was withdrawn to the west bank of the Shenandoah before night.

On the 23d, I received orders to march, via Berryville, Martinsburg, and Williamsport, into Maryland. The command moved at early dawn on the following day: First, Pickett's division; second, the Reserve Artillery battalions; third, Hood's division, and, fourth, McLaws' division. Pickett's division and the battalions of Reserve Artillery crossed the Potomac on the 25th, Hood's and McLaws' divisions on the following day. The command reached Chambersburg, Pa., on the 27th, and a halt of two days was made for rest.

On the night of the 28th, one of my scouts came in with information that the enemy had passed the Potomac, and was probably in pursuit of us. The scout was sent to general headquarters, with the suggestion that our army concentrate east of the mountains, and bear down to meet the enemy.

I received orders on the following day to move part of my command, and to encamp it at Greenwood. The command, excepting Pickett's division, which was left to guard our rear at Chambersburg, moved on the morning of the 30th, and the two divisions and battalions of Reserve Artillery got into camp at Greenwood about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. General Hood was ordered to put a brigade and a battery on picket at New Guilford, on the road leading toward Emmitsburg.

On the next day, the troops set out for Gettysburg, excepting Pickett's division, not yet relieved from duty at Chambersburg, and Law's brigade, left by Hood on picket at New Guilford. Our march was greatly delayed on this day by Johnson's division, of the Second Corps, which came into the road from Shippensburg, and the long wagon trains that followed him. McLaws' division, however, reached Marsh Creek, 4 miles from Gettysburg, a little after dark, and Hood's division got within nearly the same distance of the town about 12 o'clock at night. Law's brigade was ordered forward to its division during the day, and joined about noon on the 2d. Previous to his joining, I received instructions from the commanding general to move, with the portion of my command that was up, around to gain the Emmitsburg road, on the enemy's left. The enemy, having been driven back by the corps of Lieutenant-Generals Ewell and A. P. Hill the day previous, had taken a strong position, extending from the hill at the cemetery along the Emmitsburg road.

Fearing that my force was too weak to venture to make an attack, I delayed until General Law's brigade joined its division. As soon after his arrival as we could make our preparations, the movement was begun. Engineers, sent out by the commanding general and myself, guided us by a road which would have completely disclosed the move. Some delay ensued in seeking a more concealed route. McLaws' division got into position opposite the enemy's left about 4 p. m. Hood's division was moved on farther to our right, and got into position, partially enveloping the enemy's left.

The enemy's first position along the Emmitsburg road was but little better, in point of strength, than the first position taken by these two divisions. Our batteries were opened upon this position, Hood's division pressing upon his left and McLaws' upon his front. He was soon dislodged and driven back upon a commanding hill, which is so precipitous and rough as to render it difficult of ascent. Numerous stone fences about its base added greatly to its strength. The enemy, taking shelter behind these, held them, one after another, with great pertinacity. He was driven from point to point, however, until nearly night, when a strong force met the brigades of Major-

General [R. H.] Anderson's division, which were co-operating upon my left, drove one of them back, and, checking the support of the other, caused my left to be somewhat exposed and outflanked. Wofford's brigade, of McLaws' division, was driven back at the same time. I thought it prudent not to push farther until my other troops came up.

General Hood received a severe wound soon after getting under fire, and was obliged to leave the field. This misfortune occasioned some delay in our operations. Brig. Gen. G. T. Anderson, of his division, was also severely wounded, and obliged to leave the field. In the same attack, General McLaws lost two of his brigadiers (General Barksdale mortally wounded, and General Semmes severely wounded, and since died of his wounds). The command was finally so disposed as to hold the ground gained on the right, with my left withdrawn to the first position of the enemy, resting at the peach orchard. During the combat of this day, four pieces of artillery were captured and secured by the command, and two regimental standards.

On the following morning our arrangements were made for renewing the attack by my right, with a view to pass around the hill occupied by the enemy on his left, and to gain it by flank and reverse attack. This would have been a slow process, probably, but I think not very difficult. A few moments after my orders for the execution of this plan were given, the commanding general joined me, and ordered a column of attack to be formed of Pickett's, Heth's, and part of Pender's divisions, the assault to be made directly at the enemy's main position, the Cemetery Hill. The distance to be passed over under the fire of the enemy's batteries, and in plain view, seemed too great to insure great results, particularly as two-thirds of the troops to be engaged in the assault had been in a severe battle two days previous, Pickett's division alone being fresh.

Orders were given to Major-General Pickett to form his line under the best cover that he could get from the enemy's batteries, and so that the center of the assaulting column would arrive at the salient of the enemy's position, General Pickett's line to be the guide and to attack the line of the enemy's defenses, and General Pettigrew, in command of Heth's division, moving on the same line as General Pickett, was to assault the salient at the same moment. Pickett's division was arranged, two brigades in the front line, supported by his third brigade, and Wilcox's brigade was ordered to move in rear of his right flank, to protect it from any force that the enemy might attempt to move against it.

Heth's division, under the command of Brigadier-General Pettigrew, was arranged in two lines, and these supported by part of Major-General Pender's division, under Major-General Trimble. All of the batteries of the First and Third Corps, and some of those of the Second, were put into the best positions for effective fire upon the point of attack and the hill occupied by the enemy's left. Colonel Walton, chief of artillery of First Corps, and Colonel Alexander had posted our batteries and agreed with the artillery officers of the other corps upon the signal for the batteries to open.

About 2 p. m. General Pickett, who had been charged with the duty of arranging the lines behind our batteries. reported that the troops were in order and on the most sheltered ground. Colonel Walton was ordered to open the batteries. The signal guns were fired, and all the batteries opened very handsomely and apparently with effective fire. The guns on the hill at the enemy's left were

soon silenced. Those at the Cemetery Hill combated us, however, very obstinately. Many of them were driven off, but fresh ones were brought up to replace them. Colonel Alexander was ordered to a point where he could best observe the effect of our fire, and to give notice of the most opportune moment for our attack.

Some time after our batteries opened fire, I rode to Major [James] Dearing's batteries. It appeared that the enemy put in fresh batteries about as rapidly as others were driven off. I concluded, therefore, that we must attack very soon, if we hoped to accomplish anything before night. I gave orders for the batteries to refill their ammunition chests, and to be prepared to follow up the advance of the infantry. Upon riding over to Colonel Alexander's position, I found that he had advised General Pickett that the time had arrived for the attack, and I gave the order to General Pickett to advance to the assault. I found then that our supply of ammunition was so short that the batteries could not reopen. The order for this attack, which I could not favor under better auspices, would have been revoked had I felt that I had that privilege. The advance was made in very handsome style, all the troops keeping their lines accurately, and taking the fire of the batteries with great coolness and deliberation. About half way between our position and that of the enemy, a ravine partially sheltered our troops from the enemy's fire, where a short halt was made for rest. The advance was resumed after a moment's pause, all still in good order. The enemy's batteries soon opened upon our lines with canister, and the left seemed to stagger under it, but the advance was resumed, and with some degree of steadiness. Pickett's troops did not appear to be checked by the batteries, and only halted to deliver a fire when close under musket-range. Major-General Anderson's division was ordered forward to support and assist the wavering columns of Pettigrew and Trimble. Pickett's troops, after delivering fire, advanced to the charge, and entered the enemy's lines, capturing some of his batteries, and gained his works. About the same moment, the troops that had before hesitated, broke their ranks and fell back in great disorder, many more falling under the enemy's fire in retiring than while they were attacking. This gave the enemy time to throw his entire force upon Pickett, with a strong prospect of being able to break up his lines or destroy him before Anderson's division could reach him, which would, in its turn, have greatly exposed Anderson. He was, therefore, ordered to halt. In a few moments the enemy, marching against both flanks and the front of Pickett's division, overpowered it and drove it back, capturing about half of those of it who were not killed or wounded. General Wright, of Anderson's division, with all of the officers, was ordered to rally and collect the scattered troops behind Anderson's division, and many of my staff officers were sent to assist in the same service. Expecting an attack from the enemy, I rode to the front of our batteries, to reconnoiter and superintend their operations.

The enemy threw forward forces at different times and from different points, but they were only feelers, and retired as soon as our batteries opened upon them. These little advances and checks were kept up till night, when the enemy retired to his stronghold, and my line was withdrawn to the Gettysburg road on the right, the left uniting with Lieut. Gen. A. P. Hill's right. After night, I received orders to make all the needful arrangements for our retreat. The orders for preparation were given, and the work was begun before daylight on the 4th.

On the night of the 4th, the troops were withdrawn from our line, and my command took up the line of march, following the corps of Lieut. Gen. A. P. Hill. Our march was much impeded by heavy rains and excessively bad roads. We succeeded, however, in reaching the top of the mountain early in the night of the 5th.

On the 6th, my command, passing to the front, marched for Hagerstown. As our exhausted men and animals were not in condition for rapid movement, I thought myself fortunate when I found that I could reach Hagerstown in time to relieve our trains at Williamsport, then seriously threatened. Reaching Hagerstown about 5 p. m., our column moved down the Sharpsburg turnpike, and encamped about 2 miles from Hagerstown.

The next day, the command was put in camp on the best ground that could be found, and remained quiet until the 10th, when the enemy was reported to be advancing to meet us. It was supposed at first to be a cavalry force only, but I thought it prudent to move some of the infantry down on the Antietam, at Funkstown. After reaching the Antietam, General Stuart asked for infantry supports for his batteries, and two brigades (Semmes', under Colonel [Goode] Bryan, and Anderson's, under Colonel [W. W.] White) were sent across, as he desired. For the report of their service, I refer to the report of Major-General Stuart and the brigade commanders. A line of battle was selected, extending from a point on the Potomac near Downsville to the Hagerstown and Williamsport turnpike, my command on the right. The troops were put to work, and, in twenty-four hours, our line was comfortably intrenched. A few of the enemy's sharpshooters came up on the Boonsborough road, and to within long range of our picket line on the 12th.

On the evening of the same day, a light skirmish was brought on by an advance of a line of sharpshooters at the Saint James' College. That night our bridge was completed, and, the day after, I received orders to recross the Potomac after night, and the caissons of the batteries were started back about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The troops marched as soon as it was dark, my command leading. Having but a single road to travel upon, our trains soon came to a halt. I rode on to the bridge, to hasten the movements as much as possible, and sent my staff officers to different points along the line to keep everything in motion. Details were made to keep up fires to light the road at the worst points, and Captain [J. H.] Manning, with his signal torches, lighted us across the bridge.

The natural difficulties in making such movements were increased by the darkness of the night, a heavy rain storm, flooding the road with mud and water, and finally by one of our wagons, loaded with wounded, running off the bridge, breaking it down, and throwing our wounded headlong into the river. We were so fortunate, however, as to rescue them in a few moments. They were made somewhat comfortable in other vehicles, and sent forward. Major [John J.] Clarke and Captains [Henry T.] Douglas and [S. R.] Johnston, of the Corps of Engineers, applied themselves diligently to the work of repairing the bridge, and, in two hours, our line was again in motion.

When the accident occurred at the bridge, I sent back orders for one of my divisions to occupy the redoubts that had been thrown up to protect the bridge, and also directed Colonel Alexander to place his batteries in position on the same line. As soon as the bridge was repaired, I rode back to this line, but finding that the enemy was not pursuing, the troops were again put in motion. The rear of my

column passed the bridge at 9 o'clock in the morning, and encamped for the night at Hainesville.

On July 19, at Bunker Hill, I received orders to march with my command for Millwood, in order to obtain possession of Ashby's Gap, with a view to covering our future movements. We marched early on the next day, part of the command reaching Millwood at night. The Shenandoah was found to be past fording, however, and the enemy had driven our cavalry from the Gap, and were in possession down to the river bank. I reported this to the commanding general, and continued my march on the following day for Manassas and Chester Gaps. Arriving at the Shenandoah at Front Royal, it was found to be past fording, and the work of laying our bridges was hardly [hurriedly?] begun. Brigadier-General Corse, who had been hurried forward with his brigade to secure the Gaps, succeeded in passing the stream with his men and several batteries. Detaching a regiment to Manassas Gap, he marched his main force into Chester Gap, and succeeded in getting possession of the latter some few moments before the enemy appeared. The enemy was in possession of Manassas Gap, but Colonel [Arthur] Herbert, of the Seventeenth Virginia Regiment, secured a strong position with his regiment, from which he held the enemy in check. The rest of Pickett's division was hurried over by crossing the ammunition and arms in a flat-boat, the men wading. Re-enforcements were sent to Colonel Herbert, when he drove back the enemy, and secured as much of the Gap as was desirable. Re-enforcements were also sent to General Corse, who was engaged in skirmishing with the enemy, and was threatened by a strong cavalry force. The cavalry withdrew about the time the re-enforcements reached him. The bridges were completed about 12 o'clock at night, and the passage by our trains commenced.

The next day the enemy appeared in stronger force in Manassas Gap, but I had posted Hood's division there, under Brig. Gen. E. M. Law, and he gave us but little trouble. He also reappeared at the foot of the mountain, at Chester Gap. As soon as our men finished cooking their rations, General Wofford's brigade, of McLaws' division, was ordered to disperse the cavalry that was at the foot of the mountain, and endeavor to capture his artillery. General Pickett was ordered to send a force down the mountain by a different route, to get in rear of and intercept the cavalry. After a light skirmish with General Wofford, the enemy made a hasty retreat. Our march was continued, arriving at Culpeper Court-House at noon on the 24th instant.

General Benning's brigade, which had been left on picket at Gaines' Cross-Roads with the Fourth and Fifteenth Alabama Regiments, to await the arrival of Lieut. Gen. A. P. Hill's corps, were attacked by the enemy's cavalry while on the march, each having a smart skirmish.

I desire to mention the following-named officers as among those most distinguished for the exhibition of great gallantry and skill, viz: Major-Generals Pickett, Hood, and Trimble, the two latter severely wounded; Kemper, very seriously wounded; Semmes, severely wounded, and since died of his wounds; Pettigrew, slightly wounded; Kershaw, Law, and G. T. Anderson, the last severely wounded.

Brigadier-General Barksdale was mortally wounded in the attack on the evening of the 2d, while bravely leading his brigade in the assault.

Brig. Gen. R. B. Garnett was killed while gallantly leading his brigade in the assault upon the enemy's position upon the Cemetery Hill.

Colonel Walton, chief of artillery, and Colonel Alexander, Major Dearing, Major [Frank] Huger, Major Eshleman, and Captain [M. B.] Miller, of the Corps of Artillery, were noted for the courage, zeal, and ability with which they discharged their duties.

The troops all exhibited great determination and courage on the battle-field, which, together with the fortitude and endurance subsequently shown by them under circumstances of great trial, justly entitles them to our hearty thanks and highest praise.

Major-General Pickett's division merits especial credit for the determined manner in which it assaulted the enemy's strong position upon the Cemetery Hill.

For valuable and meritorious services on the field, I desire to express my renewed obligations to the officers of my staff, Lieutenant-Colonel [G. M.] Sorrel, Lieutenant-Colonel [Peyton T.] Manning, Majors [John W.] Fairfax, [O.] Latrobe, [John J.] Clarke, and [Thomas] Walton, and Captains [Thomas J.] Goree, [John W.] Riely, and [H. J.] Rogers.

Major [S. P.] Mitchell, chief quartermaster; Major [R. J.] Moses, chief commissary of subsistence; Surgeon [J. S. D.] Cullen, medical director; Surgeons [Randolph] Barksdale and [Thomas F.] Maury, and Captain Manning, signal officer, discharged the duties of their respective departments with zeal and ability.

Statements of the casualties of the campaign, embracing the killed, wounded, and missing, have been already forwarded.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JAMES LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

Col. R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

ADDENDA.

Casualties of the First Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, in the engagement of July 2 and 3, 1863, near Gettysburg, Pa.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
M'LAWS' DIVISION.				
Kershaw's brigade	115	483	32	630
Semmes' brigade	55	284	91	430
Barksdale's brigade	105	550	92	747
Wofford's brigade	30	192	112	334
Total	305	1,509	327	2,141
PICKETT'S DIVISION.*				
Garnett's brigade	78	324	539	941
Armistead's brigade	88	460	643	1,191
Kemper's brigade	58	356	317	731
Total	224	1,140	1,499	2,863

*Only those are reported killed and wounded who are known to be so. Many of the missing are supposed to be killed or wounded.

Casualties of the First Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
HOOD'S DIVISION.				
Robertson's brigade	84	393	120	597
Law's brigade	74	276	146	496
Anderson's brigade	105	512	54	671
Benning's brigade	76	299	122	497
Anderson's brigade*	25	102	.....	127
Total	364	1,582	442	2,388
Total infantry	893	4,231	2,268	7,392
Walton's battalion artillery [Washington Artillery]	3	40	5	†48
Alexander's battalion artillery	19	112	.....	131
Cabell's battalion artillery	8	29	.....	37
Dearing's battalion artillery	8	17	.....	25
Henry's battalion artillery	2	24	.....	26
Total artillery	40	222	5	267
Grand total‡	933	4,453	2,273	7,659

No. 431.

Reports of Surg. F. W. Patterson, of medical officers and wounded of McLaws' division, left at Gettysburg.

BARKSDALE'S BRIGADE.

Actg. Asst. Surg. R. L. Knox, Seventeenth Mississippi Regiment; Actg. Asst. Surg. C. H. Brown, Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment; Chaplain William B. Owen, Seventeenth Mississippi Regiment.

KERSHAW'S BRIGADE.

Surg. J. F. Pearce, Eighth South Carolina Regiment; Asst. Surg. H. J. Nott, Second South Carolina Regiment; Asst. Surg. S. Baruch, Third South Carolina Battalion.

SEMMES' BRIGADE.

Asst. Surg. H. J. Parramore, Fifth Georgia Regiment; Surg. S. P. Hobgood, Chaplain C. H. Toy, Fifty-third Georgia Regiment.

WOFFORD'S BRIGADE.

Actg. Asst. Surg. D. H. Ramsaur, Eighteenth Georgia Regiment.

ARTILLERY BATTALION.

Actg. Asst. Surg. F. H. Sewell.

NURSES AND COOKS.

Barksdale's brigade	27
Kershaw's brigade	25
Semmes' brigade	9
Wofford's brigade	6
Artillery battalion	3
Total	70

*Funkstown, Md., July 10, 1863.
†Including 17 wounded at Williamsport, Md., July 6, 1863.
‡But see p. 340.

WOUNDED LEFT AT GETTYSBURG, PA., FROM MAJOR-GENERAL M'LAWS' DIVISION.

Wounded	576
Nurses and cooks	70
Chaplains	2
Medical officers	10
Total	658

Deaths, 113.

F. W. PATTERSON,
Surgeon in Charge.

Report of wounded of Major-General McLaws' division left at Gettysburg, Pa., in charge of Surg. F. W. Patterson, Seventeenth Mississippi Regiment.

BARKSDALE'S BRIGADE.

	Wounded.
Thirteenth Mississippi Regiment	86
Seventeenth Mississippi Regiment	74
Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment	31
Twenty-first Mississippi Regiment	33
Total	224

KERSHAW'S BRIGADE.

Second South Carolina Regiment	70
Seventh South Carolina Regiment	16
Eighth South Carolina Regiment	19
Fifteenth South Carolina Regiment	36
Third South Carolina Battalion	35
Total	176

SEMMES' BRIGADE.

Tenth Georgia Regiment	20
Fiftieth Georgia Regiment	29
Fifty-first Georgia Regiment	13
Fifty-third Georgia Regiment	35
Total	97

WOFFORD'S BRIGADE.

Sixteenth Georgia Regiment	16
Eighteenth Georgia Regiment	11
Twenty-fourth Georgia Regiment	12
Cobb's Legion	4
Phillips Legion	7
Total	50

CABELL'S BATTALION OF ARTILLERY.

Fraser's battery	14
Troup Artillery	3
First Company Richmond Howitzers	11
Manly's battery	1
Total	29

TOTAL WOUNDED.

Barksdale's brigade	224
Kershaw's brigade	176
Semmes' brigade	97
Wofford's brigade	50
Artillery Battalion	29
Total	576

DIED.

Barksdale's brigade	51
Kershaw's brigade	28
Semmes' brigade	21
Wofford's brigade	9
Artillery Battalion	4
Total deaths	113

No. 432.

Report of Brig. Gen. J. B. Kershaw, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, McLaws' division.

HEADQUARTERS KERSHAW'S BRIGADE,
Near Chattanooga, October 1, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the operations of my command from the commencement of the march from Culpeper Court-House until the return of the army to that place.

Tuesday, June 16.—The brigade marched to Sperryville.

17*th*.—To Mud Run, in Fauquier County. These two days were excessively hot, and on the 17th many cases of sunstroke occurred. At Gaines' Cross-Roads, the wagons were sent by the way of Front Royal. Rice's battalion was detached as a guard to the division train.

18*th*.—Marched to Piedmont.

19*th*.—To Ashby's Gap, where Rice's battalion rejoined the command.

20*th*.—Crossed the Shenandoah River at Berry's Ford.

21*st*.—Recrossed, and took position in line of battle near Paris, to resist a threatened attack of the enemy.

22*d*.—Returned to camp on western side of the river.

23*d*.—Obtained 503 new arms from Winchester.

24*th*.—Marched to Summit Point.

25*th*.—To Martinsburg.

26*th*.—Crossed Potomac River; encamped near Williamsport.

27*th*.—Marched by the way of Hagerstown, Middleburg, and Greencastle, and encamped 5 miles from Chambersburg.

28*th*.—Marched through Chambersburg, and encamped 1 mile beyond.

Remained in camp until the 30th, when we marched to Fayetteville.

July 1.—Anderson's and Johnson's divisions and General Ewell's wagon train occupied the road until 4 p. m., when we marched to a point on the Gettysburg road, some 2 miles from that place, going into camp at 12 p. m.

The command was ordered to move at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 2d, but did not leave camp until about sunrise. We reached the hill overlooking Gettysburg, with only a slight detention from trains in the way, and moved to the right of the Third Corps, and were halted until about noon. We were then directed to move under cover of the hills toward the right, with a view to flanking the enemy in that direction, if cover could be found to conceal the movement. Arriving at the hill beyond the hotel, at the stone bridge on the Fairfield road, the column was halted while Generals Longstreet and McLaws reconnoitered the route. After some little delay, the major-general commanding returned, and directed a countermarch, and the

command was marched to the left, beyond the point at which we had before halted, and thence, under cover of the woods, to the right of our line of battle. Arriving at the school-house, on the road leading across the Emmitsburg road by the peach orchard, then in possession of the enemy, the lieutenant-general commanding directed me to advance my brigade and attack the enemy at that point, turn his flank, and extend along the cross-road, with my left resting toward the Emmitsburg road. At the same time a battery of artillery was moved along the road parallel with my line of march. About 3 p. m. the head of my column came into the open field in front of a stone wall, and in view of the enemy. I immediately filed to the right along and in front of the wall, and formed line of battle under cover of my skirmishers, then engaged with those of the enemy, these extending along the Emmitsburg road.

In the meantime, examining the position of the enemy, I found him to be in superior force in the orchard, supported by artillery, with a main line of battle intrenched in the rear and extending to and upon the rocky mountain to his left far beyond the point at which his flank had supposed to rest. To carry out my instructions, would have been, if successful in driving him from the orchard, to present my own right and rear to a large portion of his line of battle. I therefore communicated the position of things to the major-general commanding, and placed my line in position under cover of the stone wall. Along this wall the division was then formed, Semmes in reserve to me and Barksdale on my left, supported by Wofford, in reserve. Artillery was also placed along the wall to my right, and Colonel De Saussure's Fifteenth South Carolina Regiment was thrown beyond it to protect it. Hood's division was then moving in our rear toward our right, to gain the enemy's left flank, and I was directed to commence the attack so soon as General Hood became engaged, swinging around toward the peach orchard, and at the same time establishing connection with Hood, on my right, and co-operating with him. It was understood he was to sweep down the enemy's line in a direction perpendicular to our then line of battle. I was told that Barksdale would move with me and conform to my movement.

These directions I received in various messages from the lieutenant-general and the major-general commanding, and in part by personal communication with them. In my center front was a stone house, and to the left of it a stone barn, both about 500 yards from our line, and on a line with the crest of the orchard hill. Along the front of the orchard, and on the face looking toward the stone house, the enemy's infantry was posted. Two batteries of artillery were in position, the one in rear of the orchard, near the crest of the hill, and the other some 200 yards farther back, in the direction of the rocky mountain. Behind the stone house, on the left, was a morass ; on the right a stone wall running parallel with our line of battle. Beyond the morass some 200 yards was a stony hill, covered with heavy timber and thick undergrowth, extending some distance toward the enemy's main line, and inclining to our left, and in rear of the orchard and the batteries described. Beyond the stone wall, and in a line with the stony hill, was a heavy forest, extending far to our right. From the morass a small stream ran through this wood along the base of the mountain toward the right. Between the stony hill and this forest was an interval of about 100 yards, which was only sparsely covered with scrubby undergrowth, through which a small road ran in the direction of the mountain. Looking down this road from the stone house, a

large wheat-field was seen. In rear of the wheat-field, and between that and the mountain, was the enemy's main line of battle, posted behind a stone wall.

Under my instructions, I determined to move upon the stony hill, so as to strike it with my center, and thus attack the orchard on its left rear. Accordingly, about 4 o'clock, when I received orders to advance, I moved at once in this direction, gradually changing front to the left. The numerous fences in the way, the stone building and barn, and the morass, and a raking fire of grape and canister, rendered it difficult to retain the line in good order; but, notwithstanding these obstacles, I brought my center to the point intended. In order to restore the line of the directing battalion (the Seventh South Carolina), as soon as we reached the cover of the hill, I moved it a few paces by the right flank. Unfortunately, this order given only to Colonel [D. Wyatt] Aiken, was extended along the left of the line, and checked its advance.

Before reaching this point, I had extended an order to Colonel Kennedy, commanding Second South Carolina Regiment (my left center regiment), then moving in magnificent style, to charge the battery in their front, being the second battery mentioned above, and which most annoyed us, leaving Barksdale to deal with that at the orchard.

Meanwhile, to aid this attack, I changed the direction of the Seventh Regiment (Colonel Aiken) and the Third (Major [R. C.] Maffett) to the left, so as to occupy the rocky hill and wood, and opened fire on the battery. Barksdale had not yet appeared, but came up soon after, and cleared the orchard, with the assistance of the fire of my Eighth South Carolina (Colonel [John W.] Henagan), on my left, and James' battalion (Lieutenant-Colonel [W. G.] Rice), the next in order of battle. This brigade then moved so far to the left as no longer to afford me any assistance.

In a few minutes after my line halted, the enemy advanced across the wheat-field in two lines of battle, with a very small interval between the lines, in such a manner as to take the Seventh South Carolina in flank. I changed the direction of the right wing of the regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel [Elbert] Bland, to meet the attack, and hurried back to General Semmes, then some 150 yards in my right rear, to bring him up to meet the attack on my right, and also to bring forward my right regiment (Fifteenth South Carolina, Colonel De Saussure), which, separated from the command by the artillery at the time of the advance, was now cut off by Semmes' brigade. Its gallant and accomplished commander had just fallen when I reached it, and it was under the command of Major [William M.] Gist. General Semmes promptly responded to my call, and put his brigade in motion toward the right, preparatory to moving to the front. I hastened back to the Seventh Regiment, and reached it just as the enemy, having arrived at a point about 200 yards from us, poured in a volley and advanced to the charge. The Seventh received him handsomely, and long kept him in check in their front. One regiment of Semmes' brigade came at a double-quick as far as the ravine in our rear, and for a time checked him in their front. There was still an interval of 100 yards between this regiment and the right of the Seventh, and into this the enemy was forcing his way, causing the Seventh to swing back more and more, still fighting at a distance not exceeding 30 paces, until the two wings were doubled on each other, or nearly so

Finding that the battery on my left had been silenced, I sent for the Second South Carolina Regiment to come to the right, but by this time the enemy had swung around and lapped my whole line at close quarters, and the fighting was general and desperate. At length, the Seventh South Carolina gave way, and I directed Colonel Aiken to reform them at the stone wall, some 200 yards in my right rear. I fell back to the Third Regiment, then hotly engaged on the crest of the stony hill, and gradually swung around its right as the enemy made progress around our flank. Semmes' advanced regiment had given way. One of his regiments mingled with the Third, and, among the rocks and trees, within a few feet of each other, a desperate conflict ensued. The enemy could make no progress in front, but slowly extended around my right. Separated from view of my left wing by the hill and wood, all of my staff being with that wing, the position of the Fifteenth Regiment being unknown, and the Seventh being in the rear, I feared the brave men about me would be surrounded by the large force pressing around them, and ordered the Third Regiment and the [Fiftieth?] Georgia Regiment with them to fall back to the stone house, whither I followed them.

On emerging from the wood, I saw Wofford coming in in splendid style.

My left wing had held the enemy in check along their front, and lost no ground. The enemy gave way at Wofford's advance, and, with him, the whole of my left wing advanced to the charge, sweeping the enemy before them, without a moment's stand, across the stone wall, beyond the wheat-field, up to the foot of the mountain. At the same time, my Fifteenth Regiment, and part of Semmes' brigade, pressed forward on the right to the same point. Going back to the stone wall near my rear, I found Colonel Aiken in position, and at the stone building found the Third South Carolina and the regiment of Semmes' brigade. I moved them up to the stone wall, and, finding that Wofford's men were coming out, I retained them at that point to check any attempt of the enemy to advance.

It was now near nightfall, and the operations of the day were over. Gathering all my regiments, with Semmes' brigade, behind the wall, and placing pickets well to the front, I commenced the melancholy task of looking up my numerous dead and wounded. It was a sad list. First among the dead was the brave and able officer, Col. W. D. De Saussure, the senior colonel of the brigade, whom I had been pleased to regard as my successor in command should any casualty create a vacancy. His loss to his regiment is irreparable; to his State and the country not to be estimated. Major [D. McD.] McLeod, of the Eighth South Carolina Regiment, a gallant and estimable officer, was mortally wounded. Col. John D. Kennedy, of the Second South Carolina Regiment, was severely wounded while gallantly leading his command to the charge. Lieutenant-Colonel [F.] Gaillard conducted the regiment through its subsequent operations. Lieutenant-Colonel Bland, of the Seventh South Carolina Regiment, while commanding the right wing of the regiment with his usual courage and ability, was severely wounded, as was also Maj. D. B. Miller, James' battalion [Third Battalion South Carolina Infantry]. A long list of brave and efficient officers sealed their devotion to the glorious cause with their blood, each of whom merits special mention did the proper limits of this report admit it.

All the officers and men of the command behaved most admirably, and are entitled to the gratitude of the country. I am especially in-

debted to the members of my staff—Captain [C. R.] Holmes, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant [Alfred E.] Doby, aide-de-camp, and Lieutenant [W. M.] Dwight, acting assistant inspector-general—for most efficient services on the field under the most difficult circumstances.

About dark, I was ordered to move my brigade to the left, to the peach orchard, where I remained until noon of the next day, when I was ordered to return to the stone wall. An hour later, I was directed to return to the wall where I had first formed line of battle. Hood's division, then commanded by General Law, was engaged with the enemy's cavalry in his front, his line being formed across our right flank. Lieutenant-General Longstreet directed me to move to the right, so as to connect with Hood's left, retaining my then front. This I did, and remained in that position until the night of the 4th, when, about midnight, I moved with the army, via Franklin, to Monterey.

On the 6th, marched through Hagerstown, via Waterloo, and encamped near Funkstown.

On the 10th, I was directed to proceed, with my own and Semmes' brigades, and a section of [J. C.] Fraser's battery, to the bridge across the Antietam, near Macauley's, and defend that position, the enemy having appeared in force on the other side. Some unimportant skirmishing occurred here, and next morning I rejoined the division, near the Saint James' College.

We remained in line of battle, with the enemy in front, until the night of the 13th, when we marched to Falling Waters, and recrossed the Potomac on the 14th.

March was continued next day to Bunker Hill, where we rested until the 18th, when we resumed the march for Culpeper Court-House, via Millwood, Front Royal, Chester Gap, and Gaines' Cross-Roads, arriving at 10 a. m. on the 24th.

I cannot close this report without expressing my thanks to Maj. W. D. Peck, assistant quartermaster, and Maj. Joseph Kennedy, acting commissary of subsistence, of the brigade staff, and all the regimental officers of their departments, for their assiduous and efficient exertions during this important campaign.

The reports of regimental commanders accompany this. The casualties have already been reported.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. KERSHAW,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. J. M. GOGGIN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

ADDENDA.

Casualties in Kershaw's brigade, at the battle of Gettysburg.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
2d South Carolina	27	125	2	154
3d South Carolina	18	63	2	83
7th South Carolina	18	85	7	110
8th South Carolina	21	79	.....	100
15th South Carolina	21	98	18	137
James' battalion	10	33	3	46
Total	115	483	32	630

No. 433.

Report of Maj. R. C. Maffett, Third South Carolina Infantry.

CULPEPER COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
July 31, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with a circular from brigade headquarters, issued July 30, calling for a report of the operations of this regiment from the time of its leaving Culpeper Court-House until its return to the same, I submit the following report:

On Tuesday, June 16, we left our camp near Culpeper Court-House, taking the road to Sperryville; moved to that point, and encamped for the night.

The 17th, passed through Washington, crossing and encamping 4 miles beyond the headwaters of the Rappahannock, in Fauquier County.

The night of the 18th, we encamped 1 mile in rear of Piedmont Depot, on the Manassas Gap Railroad. The march for the past two days was very hot and dusty, many of the men fainting and falling by the way-side.

On the 19th, we reached Ashby's Gap, in the Blue Ridge, and relieved General Pickett's division, encamping for the night upon the top of the mountain.

At 5 p. m. of the 20th, we left our camp at the Gap, and forded the Shenandoah at Berry's Ford, which, from the swollen condition of the stream, was attended with considerable difficulty and some danger, and encamped a short distance beyond. Our regiment lost 2,370 rounds of ammunition by the fording.

On Sunday (21st), we were put in motion at 4 p. m., and marched rapidly across the river back to the top of the Gap, and formed into line of battle, to repel a threatened attack from cavalry. In this position we remained with the other regiments of the brigade until 3 p. m. of the 22d, when we returned to our camp.

On June 24, we took up the line of march from Berry's Ford, passing through Berryville, and encamping for the night at Summit Point, on the Harper's Ferry and Winchester Railroad.

Early the next day we were upon the march, passing through Smithfield and Martinsburg, and encamping 1 mile beyond the latter place.

On the 26th, we moved on the Williamsport road, fording the Potomac in a rain at that point, passing through Williamsport, Md., and encamping for the night a short distance beyond.

At daylight on the 27th, we were again *en route*, passing through Hagerstown, Md., as early as 6 a. m.; reached and passed through Greencastle, Pa., encamping for the night 5 miles in rear of Chambersburg, Pa.

June 28, on the march this morning at a later hour than usual, passing through an encampment just beyond the limits of the town.

A portion of the 29th was spent in tearing up and burning the railroad track at this place.

Leaving this point on the morning of June 30, we entered and moved along the pike leading from Chambersburg to Gettysburg, Pa., encamping at the village of Fayetteville. At 9 p. m. of the same day, our regiment and the ——— South Carolina were ordered on picket duty at New Guilford, remaining until relieved next day by General Law, of Hood's division.

On July 1, we took up the line of march for Gettysburg, crossing the mountain gap after nightfall, and resting a few hours on the edge of the battle-field where General Hill had engaged the enemy that day.

At an early hour on the morning of July 2, we were moved forward to take up position in line of battle. We moved to the right of the turnpike some distance, and when at Bream's Hotel (afterward our hospital), on the road leading from Gettysburg to Fairfield, we were countermarched nearly to the pike that we had left early in the morning, to gain the cover of a range of hills, when we again moved by the right flank to a position 1½ miles in front of the hotel above mentioned.

At 3 p. m. our artillery opened upon the enemy's position at the foot and upon the sides of a mountain range, and at 4 o'clock our regiment, with others, was ordered forward to the attack, across an open plain, 1,500 yards in width.

Our orders from General Kershaw were to gradually swing round to the left until nearly facing an orchard, from which the enemy were pouring a deadly fire of artillery. The wheel was accomplished in gallant style by the regiment, when we moved forward under a galling fire of grape, shell, and cannister. When within 300 or 400 yards of the batteries, the order was passed along the line from the right to move by the right flank double-quick. The regiment moved, in obedience to this order, to the cover of a piece of woods, and formed upon the left of the Seventh South Carolina Regiment, which was the battalion of direction. In making this move, we lost several men from the enemy's artillery fire. Sheltering ourselves behind some rocks and trees, the left was directed to open fire upon the artillery of the enemy, while the right was instructed to open fire upon their infantry in our front.

After being thus engaged for some time, we found that the right flank was very much exposed, and subject to an enfilade fire. Although fighting gallantly, they were gradually being pressed back. To get our right flank out of this cross-fire, and prevent its flank from being too much cut up, it was ordered back, holding the left at the same time firmly in its place. This made the line to be at nearly an acute angle to the first line. In this position the enemy advanced to within 30 yards of us, and, for more than one hour, we held him in check, notwithstanding the repeated re-enforcements brought up by him.

While thus engaged, about 40 men of the Fiftieth Georgia Regiment, under command of its major, came in on our left, and engaged the enemy. We remained in this position, under a heavy fire of musketry at short range in front, and an enfilading fire of grape and shrapnel from the batteries that the left had failed in entirely silencing, until about dusk, when we were ordered by General Kershaw back to another line a short distance in our rear. Thus ended the fight for the day.

In this position we remained until the heavy cannonading of the 3d, when, acting under orders from the general, we moved to the right about 300 or 400 yards, and formed behind a stone wall, where we remained until ordered back to the first line of battle formed on the afternoon of July 2.

It is proper to state that Captain [R. E.] Richardson's company (A) was thrown out early in the day as sharpshooters, and were not in the main engagement, but did good service as sharpshooters, and

(with other companies from the brigade) engaged a column of the enemy's infantry, which was endeavoring to gain our rear. Other companies of the regiment were afterward sent as sharpshooters, who performed the duty assigned them satisfactorily. The regiment went into the fight in as good spirits as ever before observed, and stood their ground gallantly, none leaving the field unless disabled Our line was not broken during the engagement.

Our loss in the engagement was 83 killed and wounded, 2 of whom were severely wounded during the cannonade of the 3d.

Colonel [J. D.] Nance arrived late in the afternoon of the 3d, and assumed command in person.

On the morning of July 23, while on picket at Gaines' Cross-Roads I was placed in command of the regiment again, and ordered to follow the division, which was done, encamping for the night within 8 or 9 miles of Culpeper Court-House.

Early on the morning of the 24th, we moved forward, passing through Culpeper Court-House, and encamping on Mount Jones, on the road leading to Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock.

Respectfully submitted.

R. C. MAFFETT,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. C. R. HOLMES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 434.

Report of Col. James D. Nance, Third South Carolina Infantry.

AUGUST 6, 1863.

SIR: Little of special interest or importance occurred to my command from the afternoon of July 3 to the 22d of the same month; yet, after reading the report of Major Maffett, detailing the operations of the regiment from the time it started on the recent campaign into Pennsylvania until it returned to Culpeper, I see he has omitted any statement of its operations between the dates above mentioned, because for that time I had command of the regiment. I consider it, therefore, proper that a brief statement should be made as a supplementary report to Major Maffett's.

I returned from my home, where I had been for some time on account of wounds received at Fredericksburg, on the evening of July 3, and assumed command of my regiment. I found the regiment where I was informed the first line of battle was formed on July 2, on the road leading from Gettysburg to Emmitsburg, and in front of the second mountain from the left, which was occupied by the enemy.

We remained in this position, or nearly so, during July 4. The day was marked by considerable skirmishing, and once or twice an attack seemed probable, but none occurred. About 12 o'clock at night, we, in common with the whole command, retired, marching toward Hagerstown, via Fairfield.

The next night we reached and encamped on Jack's Mountain, at Monterey Springs.

On the 5th, we continued the march, via Waterloo, and went into camp about a mile and a half this side of Hagerstown, and a mile

from Funkstown, about 9 p. m. There we remained until the 10th, when we went into line of battle on the Antietam Creek, to the right of a bridge below Funkstown, and at some mills, name unknown. Company I was advanced beyond the bridge, and lost 1 man killed (Private [G. L.] Beasely), while acting as sharpshooters.

We retired at daylight of the 11th, and moved to a point on the right of the Williamsport road, near Saint James' College, where we remained in line of battle behind small breastworks until July 13, when we evacuated our position, and marched, via Downsville, to Falling Waters, where we crossed the Potomac about noon of the next day. This night's march deserves to be characterized as the severest which I have ever witnessed. Its trials were too great for 2 of my men, who fell by the way-side, exhausted, and they have never been heard from since. We then marched, via Martinsburg, Bunker Hill, Brucetown, and Front Royal, to Chester Gap, where the advance of the column met a feeble resistance from the enemy's cavalry. Thence we marched, via Flint Hill, to Gaines' Cross-Roads, where I picketed with my own and the Seventh South Carolina Regiment until the next morning, when, by order of General Kershaw, I assumed command of this brigade, and placed Major Maffett in command of the regiment. The regiment during this time exhibited commendable spirit and discipline.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES D. NANCE,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. C. R. HOLMES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 435.

Report of Col. H. C. Cabell, C. S. Army, commanding Artillery Battalion.

CAMP NEAR CULPEPER COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
August 1, 1863.

COLONEL: In compliance with your order, at the earliest period to make a report of the operations of my battalion from the time it left the Rappahannock for Maryland and Pennsylvania until its return, I have the honor to submit the following report:

The battalion left Stanard's farm, about 10 miles in the rear of Fredericksburg, on June 3.

Encamped near Culpeper Court-House June 7. Remained near Culpeper Court-House till the 16th. Were ordered to accompany the division to meet the enemy, who were pressing Stuart's cavalry at Brandy Station. The enemy did not advance, being driven off, as it seemed, by the appearance of our forces.

On the 16th, resumed the march. We arrived at Ashby's Gap on the 19th, and encamped on the mountain, there being some fighting between the cavalry. Crossed the Shenandoah on the evening of the 20th.

The division recrossed the river, accompanied by Captain Fraser's battery, on the 21st. Subsequently the rest of the battalion moved across the Shenandoah, and took position at Ashby's Gap, where we again encamped.

On the 22d, we again crossed the Shenandoah, and, resuming our march on the 24th, on the 26th crossed the Potomac. We encamped a mile beyond Chambersburg on the 28th.

On July 1, we encamped a few miles from Gettysburg, and, on July 2, moved up with the division. When we commenced to ascend the road leading to the crest of the hill, where the battle was subsequently fought, my battalion moved to the head of the column. Near the crest of the hill, I turned to the right, and placed the battalion in position on the edge of the wood, the right resting near the road leading from Gettysburg to Emmitsburg. One horse was wounded while crossing the field, although this movement was made beyond the view of the enemy. On our right, and slightly in front, the enemy occupied a rocky mountain with several batteries, and directly in front, about 600 or 700 yards distant, were a large number of batteries, occupying a peach orchard. Receiving orders, we opened a most effective fire upon these batteries. Exposed ourselves to a flanking fire from the enemy's mountain batteries, our position gave us a similar advantage in firing upon a large part of his line, which was drawn up nearly parallel with the Emmitsburg road. The battalion, being first to open fire, received for a short time a concentrated fire from the enemy's batteries. The fire from our lines and from the enemy became incessant, rendering it necessary for us sometimes to pause and allow the smoke to clear away, in order to enable the gunners to take aim. During the same time, two guns were ordered to play upon the batteries on the stony mountain—I have reason to believe with great effect.

The loss of my battalion was very heavy during this cannonading, Captain Fraser, who had always in previous engagements, as in this, set an example of the highest courage, coolness, and gallantry, fell, dangerously wounded by the bursting of a shell. The same shell killed 2 sergeants and 1 man.

Lieutenant [R. H.] Couper, of the same battery, was wounded during the same engagement.

The batteries in the peach orchard were driven off, and our fire was suspended to allow the infantry to advance. The guns on the right continued to fire on the enemy's batteries on the mountain as soon as the infantry had charged.

The next day, finding that Captain Fraser's command was so much crippled by the loss of men, I placed two of his guns (3-inch rifles) in charge of Captain [B. C.] Manly. These two guns, under command of Lieutenant [J. H.] Payne, of Manly's battery, two 3-inch rifles of Captain [E. S.] McCarthy's battery, under command of Lieut. R. M. Anderson, and two Parrott guns of Captain Fraser's battery, under command of Lieutenant [W. J.] Furlong, were ordered to take position on the new and advanced line of battle.

These guns were placed several hundred yards in front of the infantry, near a small brick house, and fronted the road leading from Gettysburg to Emmitsburg. The line of artillery extended up the road for some distance. Captain [H. H.] Carlton's battery and a section of Captain McCarthy's battery (two Napoleons) were ordered to the left of the line, in front of Pickett's division, the guns being placed slightly *en échelon*, owing to the conformation of the line of battle. Their position was considerably to the left of the brick house, the interval being occupied by batteries of other battalions.

Captain McCarthy, who had, early in the morning, been placed 300 or 400 yards in advance of the skirmishers, fired 20 rounds,

and, with a section of another battery, succeeded in driving back an advancing line of the enemy.

The fire of the artillery was opened about 1 p. m. For over two hours the cannonading on both sides was almost continuous and incessant, far, very far, exceeding any cannonading I have ever before witnessed. The last-named batteries were opposite the cemetery position of the enemy. During this cannonading, Lieutenant [Henry] Jennings, a brave and gallant officer, fell, wounded, and, later in the day, Captain Carlton, who has in action so gallantly commanded his battery, fell, also wounded.

The command of the battery fell upon, and was at once assumed by, First Lieut. C. W. Motes.

The artillery ceased firing, and a part of Pickett's division passed over the ground occupied by these batteries in their celebrated charge. Captain Manly occupied, slightly shifting the position of his guns, the same position occupied the day before, and engaged the mountain batteries, particularly, with effect.

After Pickett's division was ordered back from their assault on the Cemetery Hill, Captain McCarthy and Lieutenant Motes were ordered to move forward, and came in position immediately on the road above mentioned, occupying the left flank of the line extended, upon which were placed the sections commanded, respectively, by Lieutenants Anderson, Payne, and Furlong. One of Lieutenant Furlong's guns being entirely out of ammunition, was ordered to the rear. The other piece was placed about 300 yards on the left of his previous position.

The enemy's sharpshooters were continually firing and annoying us. Only a few of our pickets were in front of us; no infantry in sight in our rear, but [R. H.] Anderson's division was in the woods, about 400 yards in the rear. The ammunition of the guns was nearly exhausted. The position occupied by these guns was about 700 yards from the Cemetery Hill. The change in the position of the guns was made about 4 p. m., with orders to hold it till night. We fired upon a line of infantry approaching, and, with the other batteries, dispersed them or drove them back. The attack was not renewed. The guns remained in this position till after dark, when they were withdrawn.

During the next day there was but little firing on either side.

During the night of the 4th, we withdrew from our position, and, after a most distressing march, encamped at Monterey Springs the night of the 5th.

We arrived at Hagerstown the next evening, and encamped about 1 mile from the town.

On July 8, Captain Manly's battery was ordered to picket near Funkstown, Md., on the Antietam.

On Friday, July 10, this battery crossed the Antietam, and went to the assistance of General Stuart's cavalry. It engaged the enemy at about 6 a. m. near the suburbs of Funkstown, and fought him from that position until late in the afternoon, compelling his artillery to change position twice during the engagement. Captain Manly was then ordered by Lieutenant-General Longstreet to report with four guns to Major-General Pickett. He rejoined the battalion after we recrossed the Potomac. Lieutenant [S. M.] Dunn, of this battery, with one gun, remained with the battalion.

On July 7, First Lieut. R. M. Anderson, of McCarthy's battery, was ordered to take command of Captain Fraser's battery. Owing

to the wounds received by Captain Fraser and Lieutenant Couper, this battery had been left with only one officer.

On the morning of the 10th, the battery was ordered to report to Brigadier-General Kershaw, on the Sharpsburg turnpike. It was placed in position on the right of the road. About 2 o'clock, the battery took position on a hill to the left of the bridge over the Antietam, and in close range of the enemy's sharpshooters, who immediately opened a vigorous fire, killing 1 man and slightly wounding another. Lieutenant Anderson opened fire into a brick building on the opposite side of the creek, under cover of which the enemy's sharpshooters were collecting and seriously annoying our forces. After a few rounds from each piece, he succeeded in dispersing them from the house, as well as (for the time) silencing their sharpshooters in his immediate front.

At twilight, he received orders to withdraw his pieces, and to report to Colonel [T. T.] Munford, commanding a brigade of cavalry. Remained with him until about 9 a. m. the following day, when, by order, he reported to the battalion.

Lieutenant Motes, commanding Carlton's battery, reported to Brigadier-General Wofford on the morning of the 10th, and was placed in position on the left of the Williamsport and Sharpsburg pike, near Saint James' Church, where he remained till the next evening, when, under orders, he retired to a position on the right of the road. My battalion was placed in position on this line on both sides of the road, with orders to fortify it, which was done during the night and the following day.

During the evening of the 13th, I was ordered to send my caissons across the Potomac, and to withdraw my pieces at dark. The order was promptly obeyed, and we recrossed the river, without loss, on the morning of the 14th.

We arrived at Culpeper Court-House on the 25th, having encamped, successively, near Bunker Hill; on a farm about 10 miles from Winchester; near Milwood; on the left bank of the Shenandoah; at Gaines' Cross-Roads, and on the right bank of Hazel River. During this march, although threatened by the enemy, there was no engagement, and we suffered no loss of any kind.

I was much indebted to Maj. S. P. Hamilton for assistance rendered me on every occasion.

I desire to return my thanks to my ordnance officer (Lieut. H. L. Powell) and ordnance sergeant (O. M. Price) for their efficiency. Lieutenant Powell, though wounded, continued on duty.

Captain Manly, in his report, calls attention to—

an act of coolness by Private H. E. Thain, by which many lives were probably saved. Thain was acting No. 6 at one of the guns, and, while adjusting a fuse-igniter, it accidentally exploded, and ignited the fuse already in the shell. He seized the shell, and ran with it several yards from the limber, at the same time drawing the burning fuse from the shell with his fingers.

Captain McCarthy pays the following high, but no less deserved, tribute to Corpl. Allan Morton, who fell on July 3:

In Corpl. Allan Morton the battery lost its best and bravest soldier—one who had endeared himself to all by his unflinching bravery, his strict attention to all duties, and his cheerful obedience to all orders.

Lieutenant Furlong says that he was—

much indebted to Corporals [Alexander] Campbell and [Francis] Keenan for the manner in which they managed their respective pieces.

The battalion sustained the following casualties:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Manly's battery:				
Officers	.....	.....	.....	.....
Men	3	4	4	11
Total	3	4	4	11
(13 horses killed and 7 disabled.)				
McCarthy's battery:				
Officers	.....	.....	.....	.....
Men	2	8	.....	10
Total	2	8	.....	10
(23 horses killed and 2 disabled.)				
Carlton's battery:				
Officers	.....	2	.....	2
Men	1	3	.....	4
Total	1	5	.....	6
(13 horses killed and 4 wounded—disabled for a short time only.)				
Fraser's battery:				
Officers	.....	2	.....	2
Men	6	11	.....	17
Total	6	13	....	19
(18 horses killed.)				

Total killed, 12; wounded—officers, 4; enlisted men, 26; 67 horses killed and 13 disabled.

I have the honor to inclose the reports of the battery officers.

I have not language to express my admiration of the coolness and courage displayed by the officers and men on the field of this great battle. Their acts speak for them. In the successive skirmishes in which a portion of the battalion was engaged, and when placed in line of battle near Hagerstown, inviting and expecting an attack, their cool courage and energy are above praise. In crossing rivers; in overcoming the difficulties of a tedious march; in providing for the horses of the battalion, no officers ever exhibited greater energy and efficiency. Passing over muddy roads, exposed to rain nearly every day, they bore the difficulties of the march without a murmur of dissatisfaction. All seemed engaged in a cause which made privation, endurance, and any sacrifice a "labor of love."

Very respectfully,

H. C. CABELL,
Colonel, Commanding.

Col. J. B. WALTON,
Chief of Artillery, First Corps, Army Northern Virginia.

[P. S.]—GENERAL: This report, not having been finished before Colonel Walton left Virginia, is respectfully forwarded to you.

H. C. C.

General W. N. PENDLETON,
Chief of Artillery, Army of Northern Virginia.

No. 436.

Report of Capt. E. S. McCarthy, First Richmond Howitzers.

CAMP CABELL, *July* 31, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my battery in the battle of Gettysburg:

On the morning of the 2d of this month, I was ordered to move with the battalion in the direction of Gettysburg. When approaching it, I was ordered to remain in reserve; but this order was afterward changed, and I was ordered to the front in position.

Lieut. R. M. Anderson, aided by Lieutenant [John] Nimmo, in command of my rifle section, opened fire at about 4 p. m., firing until dark, he, by his courage, encouraging the men to stand to their posts under one of the most severe artillery fires that they have ever been subjected to during the war. There were 200 rounds fired from these guns in this engagement. I had 7 men wounded, 2 seriously, and I lost 13 horses in this engagement. The Napoleon section, while in reserve, was under the fire sustained by the rifle section, the men remaining at their posts, and sometimes relieving the men of the rifle section.

On the morning of the 3d, I was ordered into position. Reported to Major Eshleman; was placed 300 or 400 yards in advance of the skirmishers; fired 20 rounds, and, with a section of another battery, succeeded in driving back an advancing line of the enemy. During this short engagement, Volunteer Dewees Ogden was killed while standing manfully at his post.

At about 4 a. m., I was ordered to take another position, at which I remained during the most of the engagement. At 1.30 p. m., opened with the line of artillery, firing over 200 rounds from my Napoleon guns. When the infantry were forced back, my guns, with Captain Carlton's battery, were advanced, and handsomely checked the advance of the enemy until our ammunition was exhausted and the section was retired. During this engagement, 1 man was severely wounded.

In the management of this section of my battery, I was ably and efficiently aided by Lieutenant Nimmo, who was with me during the entire day.

The rifled guns, under the command of Lieutenants Anderson and [H. S.] Williams, were engaged during the whole day. One of the pieces was disabled, a wheel being shot away. The other was the last piece to leave the field, and only then after having expended every round of ammunition, including canister, firing during the day over 300 rounds.

This section lost Corpl. Allan Morton killed and 2 men wounded, 1 severely. In Corporal Morton, the battery lost its best and bravest soldier, one who had endeared himself to all by his unflinching bravery, his strict attention to all duties, and his cheerful obedience to all orders. One of the caissons of this section, being disabled by the loss of horses and parts of the carriage, with harness, had to be left upon the field, the enemy at that time advancing rapidly.

I lost, during this day, 10 horses killed and 2 so much disabled as to be subsequently left.

The rifle section fired during the two days' engagement nearly 600 rounds of ammunition, the Napoleons firing 264 rounds.

On the morning of the 4th instant, Lieutenant Nimmo took posi-

tion on the line with one Napoleon, and, during the day, by a few well-directed shots, checked an advance of the enemy.

The battery was in position at Hagerstown, though not engaged, and on the retreat had to leave 3 horses, broken down and unable to travel.

The courage of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the battery I have the honor to command incited the men to deeds of valor worthy of any age.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. McCARTHY,
Captain.

Col. H. C. CABELL,
Commanding Battalion Light Artillery.

[P. S.]—I beg leave to respectfully call attention to the condition of two of my gun-carriages. They need a thorough overhauling, and without it are liable to break down any moment. The boxes are broken, the wheels sprung, and in a bad condition generally. Such of my horses as are fit for artillery purposes are in good condition.

No. 437.

Report of Capt. B. C. Manly, Company A, First North Carolina Artillery.

JULY 31, [1863.]

COLONEL: In accordance with orders, I send you an account of the part borne by my battery during the invasion of Pennsylvania and the subsequent battles in Maryland.

I crossed the Potomac with four guns. On Thursday, July 2, when within 2½ miles of Gettysburg, Pa., I was ordered to advance on a road that intersected at right angles the Emmitsburg road a short distance south-southwest of Gettysburg. The road on which we moved was perpendicular to the enemy's line, but it was supposed that their left did not extend to this point of intersection to which we were moving. My instructions were, if we gained this point, we would be on the enemy's left flank, and that I must form line on the left, and attempt to rake their line.

When we arrived within a few hundred yards of the cross-roads mentioned above, we discovered that the enemy held it with a large force of infantry and artillery, which opened upon us immediately. We forwarded into line by a right-oblique, and came into battery on an eminence a short distance to the right of the road on which we were advancing, at a distance of 700 yards from the enemy's batteries. From this position we engaged the enemy at 2.30 p. m., giving and receiving a very heavy fire for several hours, until at last, with the assistance of other troops, we succeeded in driving them from their position. During the evening, we advanced by a left-oblique to the position left by the enemy in a large peach orchard. During the night, I was ordered to resume the position I had occupied during the afternoon.

On Friday, July 3, at 5 a. m., I was ordered to carry my rifled guns to the position occupied by the enemy's batteries the day previous, leaving my smooth-bores in the same position occupied on Thursday, to check the advance in that direction. I accordingly placed my rifles in battery beyond and to the left of the cross-roads,

from which point the enemy's line of artillery was 2,000 yards distant. At a given signal, we engaged the enemy from this position, my guns firing slowly and with deliberation. About 3 p. m. my supply of ammunition was exhausted, but in a short time I received another supply, and was enabled again to engage the enemy, which we did, keeping up the fire until 7.30 p. m., at which time I received orders to withdraw my guns, as our troops had carried that line.

On Saturday, July 4, I occupied my original position of Thursday, 2d. At about 10 a. m. the enemy advanced with about three regiments toward our position. At about 1,200 yards distance we opened on them with beautiful effect, causing them to report that fact to their comrades in rear in great haste and disorder. They made no other advance on our position during that day. That night we withdrew from the vicinity of Gettysburg, and marched toward Hagerstown, Md.

On Wednesday, July 8, I was ordered to picket near Funkstown, on the Antietam.

On Friday, July 10, I was ordered to cross the Antietam, and go to the assistance of General Stuart's cavalry. We engaged the enemy at about 6 a. m. near the suburbs of Funkstown, and fought them from that position until late in the afternoon, compelling their artillery to change position twice during the engagement.

During these several engagements my men all acted splendidly. I deem it but justice, however, to a brave soldier to mention an act of coolness by Private H. E. Thain, by which many lives were probably saved. Thain was acting No. 6 at one of the guns, and, while adjusting a fuse-igniter, it accidentally exploded, and ignited the fuse already in the shell. He seized the shell, and ran with it several yards from the limber, at the same time drawing the burning fuse from the shell with his fingers.

In the battle of Thursday, July 2, near Gettysburg, Captain Fraser's battery was so disabled that he was unable to use two of his guns. I took charge of them, and manned them with supernumeraries from my own battery, and fought them, together with my own battery, through the subsequent engagements.

My loss in battle from the time we crossed the Potomac until we recrossed it was: In killed, Privates [W. T.] Ramsey, [J. S.] Harward, and [G. V.] Bridgers; in wounded, 15 men. Horses killed, 13; disabled, 7; total, 20. One gun-carriage dismounted, but immediately mounted again with extra wheel. I fired 1,146 rounds of ammunition. My horses, guns, men, and equipments generally are in fine condition.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. C. MANLY,

Captain [Company A], First North Carolina Artillery.

Col. H. C. CABELL.

No. 438.

Report of Lieut. W. J. Furlong, Pulaski (Georgia) Artillery.

CAMP NEAR CULPEPER COURT-HOUSE,
July 30, 1863.

COLONEL: I herewith have the honor to report the part Capt. J. C. Fraser's battery took in the engagements near Gettysburg, Pa., on the 2d and 3d instant.

On the 2d, the battery was placed in position on the right of the battalion, behind a loose rock fence. The battery was in position a short time before the order was given to commence firing. At the command, the battery opened fire from four guns (two 10-pounder Parrotts and two 3-inch rifled guns) on some light batteries of the enemy which had taken a position on our left. The firing at first was rapid, but soon became slow and cautious, the gunners firing slow, evidently making each shot tell with effect on the enemy's batteries.

In the meantime, the enemy replied with spirit, their fire being incessant, severe, and well directed. After being engaged about an hour, Capt. J. C. Fraser, commanding, fell, dangerously wounded. I then took command of the battery, using but two guns; our loss being so great, both in cannoneers and drivers, I could muster but two detachments. Immediately after I took command, the enemy's fire began to slacken, and finally stopped altogether, with the exception of one piece, which was in position a little to the left of my right piece, and was annoying us considerably. I opened fire on it with one piece, and, after firing half a dozen rounds, silenced it for a short time; but it soon began to play on us again.

In the meantime, the order was given to cease firing, after which I took no further notice of it.

On calling the roll, the following officers and men were found to be either killed or wounded:*

Officers and men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Officers	.....	2	2
Non-commissioned officers	2	.....	2
Enlisted men	1	10	11
Total	3	12	15

I had one caisson disabled and rendered unfit for service, the pole and splinter-bar being shot away. I had 15 horses killed and disabled.

On the 2d, we moved forward with two pieces, and took position on the left of the battalion. On the signal being given on our right (two guns fired in quick succession), I opened fired on the enemy's batteries, which were admirably posted. My guns fired slowly, there not being much ammunition on hand at the time. Toward evening, one of my guns ran entirely out of ammunition, the front chest of its caisson being at the time at the rear with the ordnance train for a fresh supply. Most of the guns on the line having been withdrawn, it was ordered to the rear. I was then ordered to take my other piece, and place it in position 300 yards on the left of the one I occupied during the day, having but 3 rounds of canister, the object being to hold the enemy in check, who were reported advancing on our left flank.

The above position I held until dark, and after our skirmishers were driven in, when, by order, I withdrew to the rear, and joined the battalion.

Corporal [John H.] Chalfinch, of the battery, was killed. Privates [Franklin] Scott and [Patrick] McLean were both dangerously

* Nominal list on file.

wounded. I lost 3 horses killed, and abandoned the rear part of one caisson, having to take one of the rear wheels off to replace one on one of the guns, it being shot and badly broken by a round shot from one of the enemy's guns.

The non-commissioned officers and men behaved on both days most gallantly. I am much indebted to Corporals [Alexander] Campbell and [Francis] Keenan, as gunners, for the manner in which they managed their respective pieces.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

WM. J. FURLONG,
Second Lieutenant, Fraser's Battery.

Col. H. C. CABELL,
Commanding Artillery, General McLaws' Division.

No. 439.

Report of Lieut. Ro. M. Anderson, First Richmond Howitzers, commanding Pulaski Artillery, of operations July 10–11.

JULY 30, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit Lieutenant Furlong's report of the action of Capt. J. C. Fraser's battery in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., on the 2d and 3d instant. I have the honor to report further that, owing to the wounds received by Captain Fraser and Lieutenant Couper, the battery was left with only one officer, and that on the 7th instant I was ordered to take command of it, while the battalion was encamped near Hagerstown, Md.

On the morning of the 10th, was ordered to report to General Kershaw, on the Snarpsburg turnpike; was placed in position on the right of the road. About 2 o'clock, was ordered to advance with General Kershaw's brigade to a bridge across Antietam Creek, which was threatened by the enemy; took position on a hill to the left of the bridge, and in close range of the enemy's sharpshooters, who immediately opened a vigorous fire on me, killing 1 man and slightly wounding another. General Kershaw ordered me to fire a few shots into a brick building on the opposite side of the creek, under cover of which the enemy's sharpshooters were collecting and seriously annoying our forces. I immediately opened fire with two pieces, fired six shots from each, and succeeded in dispersing them from the house, as well as for the time silencing their sharpshooters in my immediate front.

At twilight, I was ordered to withdraw my pieces, and report to Colonel [T. T.] Munford, commanding a brigade of cavalry. Remained with him until about 9 a. m. the following day, when I received orders to return to my battalion.

About noon, the army being again in line of battle, I was ordered into position on an eminence in a field near [Saint James'] College. Remained in this position until the night of the 13th, when I was ordered to withdraw, and proceed with the battalion in the direction of Falling Waters.

The conduct of the men while under fire and while in line of battle, momentarily expecting an attack, was highly commendable.

I omitted to state in the beginning of this report that the losses sustained by the battery in the battle of Gettysburg were so heavy

that, on taking command, I found it impossible to man more than two pieces. One of the 3-inch rifles had been previously turned over to Captain Manly's battery, and I turned over the other to the ordnance officer of the battalion, retaining only the two 10-pounder Parrott guns.

Respectfully submitted.

RO. M. ANDERSON,
Lieutenant, Commanding Fraser's Battery.

Col. H. C. CABELL,
Commanding Battalion Light Artillery.

No. 440.

Report of Lieut. C. W. Motes, Troup (Georgia) Artillery.

CAMP NEAR CULPEPER COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
July 31, 1863.

COLONEL: In compliance with your order of this date to furnish you with a report of the part taken in the late battle of Gettysburg and subsequent operations by my command, I have the honor to submit the following:

The battery, Captain Carlton commanding, took position the morning of the 2d instant with the battalion on the right of the ——— road, fronting the enemy's position on the mountain; the section of Parrott guns occupying a position behind the stone fence between Captains Manly's and McCarthy's batteries; section of 12-pounder howitzers on the left of the battalion. About 3 o'clock, Captain Carlton ordered a fire from the Parrotts to be opened on the enemy, who were endeavoring to place a battery in position on the left, near the orchard, assisting in successfully driving them back. Soon the firing became general along the whole line, and continued until near dark, when it partially ceased. By your order, the battery was withdrawn to a field about half a mile in rear, where we parked during the night and replenished our ammunition chests.

Early the morning of the 3d, following, Captain Carlton was ordered to a position on the left of the road, in advance of Pickett's division, and in front of the enemy's strong position on Cemetery Hill. Here he placed the section of Parrotts in position, ordering the section of howitzers under cover of the hill, the enemy's position not being in their range. At the signal to commence firing, he opened fire upon the enemy's position, and continued until the infantry of Pickett's division advanced, when the firing partially ceased, firing only when the safety of the infantry in front would permit.

At this period of the action, Captain Carlton fell, severely wounded, while gallantly discharging his duties. I then assumed command of the battery, when I was ordered to take an advanced position of about 300 yards, with the four pieces of my command, from which point I fired upon the enemy, advancing across the bottom, which assisted in repulsing them. I remained here until dark, at which time the enemy's pickets, having driven ours to the fence, came within a few hundred yards of my position. By your order, I quietly withdrew my command to the park occupied the previous night.

Early the next morning (4th instant), by your order, I sent my section of howitzers, Lieutenant [T. A.] Murray commanding, to

the position occupied during the engagement of the 2d instant. Having expended most of my Parrott ammunition, and being unable to get a supply, the guns were not placed in position on the 4th instant. After dark, I withdrew the section of howitzers, and was ordered to join the battalion, preparatory to marching. Nothing worthy of notice transpired on the march to Hagerstown, Md.

On the morning of the 10th instant, I received orders, and was conducted to the position occupied by General Wofford, to whom I reported, he placing me in position on the left of the Williamsport and Sharpsburg pike, near Saint James' College, where I remained until next evening, when, by your order, I retired to a position on the right of the road, left of General Semmes' brigade, with orders to fortify my position, which was done during the night and following day.

During the evening of the 13th instant, your order to send my caissons across the river and to have the battery in readiness to move, was promptly obeyed. We crossed the river without loss of either carriages or horses.

In the battle of Gettysburg we had 1 man killed, 2 officers and 4 men wounded. Several others were slightly wounded, but only temporarily disabled. Our loss in horses was 13 killed and 4 wounded, disabling them only for a short time.

I know not what terms to use so as to convey to your mind the daring and coolness displayed by the men on the field. They fought determinedly, and were found at their post all the time until the order was given to cease firing. Many of them were nigh exhausted, and scarcely able to perform their duties. Suffice it to say, every man did his whole duty, and they fought like men determined to enjoy the blessings of freedom.

C. W. MOTES,
Lieutenant, Commanding Company.

Col. H. C. CABELL, *Commanding, &c.*

No. 441.

Report of Maj. Charles S. Peyton, Nineteenth Virginia Infantry, commanding Garnett's brigade, Pickett's division.

CAMP NEAR WILLIAMSPORT, MD., *July* 9, 1863.

MAJOR: In compliance with instructions from division headquarters, I have the honor to report the part taken by this brigade in the late battle near Gettysburg, Pa., July 3.

Notwithstanding the long and severe marches made by the troops of this brigade, they reached the field about 9 a. m., in high spirits and in good condition. At about 12 m. we were ordered to take position behind the crest of the hill on which the artillery, under Colonel [E. Porter] Alexander, was planted, where we lay during a most terrific cannonading, which opened at 1.30 p. m., and was kept up without intermission for one hour.

During the shelling, we lost about 20 killed and wounded. Among the killed was Lieutenant-Colonel [John T.] Ellis, of the Nineteenth Virginia, whose bravery as a soldier, and his innocence, purity, and integrity as a Christian, have not only elicited the admiration of his own command, but endeared him to all who knew him.

At 2.30 p. m., the artillery fire having to some extent abated, the

order to advance was given, first by Major-General Pickett in person, and repeated by General Garnett with promptness, apparent cheerfulness, and alacrity. The brigade moved forward at quick time. The ground was open, but little broken, and from 800 to 1,000 yards from the crest whence we started to the enemy's line. The brigade moved in good order, keeping up its line almost perfectly, notwithstanding it had to climb three high post and rail fences, behind the last of which the enemy's skirmishers were first met and immediately driven in. Moving on, we soon met the advance line of the enemy, lying concealed in the grass on the slope, about 100 yards in front of his second line, which consisted of a stone wall about breast-high, running nearly parallel to and about 30 paces from the crest of the hill, which was lined with their artillery.

The first line referred to above, after offering some resistance, was completely routed, and driven in confusion back to the stone wall. Here we captured some prisoners, which were ordered to the rear without a guard. Having routed the enemy here, General Garnett ordered the brigade forward, which it promptly obeyed, loading and firing as it advanced.

Up to this time we had suffered but little from the enemy's batteries, which apparently had been much crippled previous to our advance, with the exception of one posted on the mountain, about 1 mile to our right, which enfiladed nearly our entire line with fearful effect, sometimes as many as 10 men being killed and wounded by the bursting of a single shell. From the point it had first routed the enemy, the brigade moved rapidly forward toward the stone wall, under a galling fire both from artillery and infantry, the artillery using grape and canister. We were now within about 75 paces of the wall, unsupported on the right and left, General Kemper being some 50 or 60 yards behind and to the right, and General Armistead coming up in our rear.

General Kemper's line was discovered to be lapping on ours, when, deeming it advisable to have the line extended on the right to prevent being flanked, a staff officer rode back to the general to request him to incline to the right. General Kemper not being present (perhaps wounded at the time), Captain [W. T.] Fry, of his staff, immediately began his exertions to carry out the request, but, in consequence of the eagerness of the men in pressing forward, it was impossible to have the order carried out.

Our line, much shattered, still kept up the advance until within about 20 paces of the wall, when, for a moment, it recoiled under the terrific fire that poured into our ranks both from their batteries and from their sheltered infantry. At this moment, General Kemper came up on the right and General Armistead in rear, when the three lines, joining in concert, rushed forward with unyielding determination and an apparent spirit of laudable rivalry to plant the Southern banner on the walls of the enemy. His strongest and last line was instantly gained; the Confederate battle-flag waved over his defenses, and the fighting over the wall became hand to hand, and of the most desperate character; but more than half having already fallen, our line was found too weak to rout the enemy. We hoped for a support on the left (which had started simultaneously with ourselves), but hoped in vain. Yet a small remnant remained in desperate struggle, receiving a fire in front, on the right, and on the left, many even climbing over the wall, and fighting the enemy in his own trenches until entirely surrounded; and those who were not killed or wounded

were captured, with the exception of about 300 who came off slowly, but greatly scattered, the identity of every regiment being entirely lost, and every regimental commander killed or wounded.

The brigade went into action with 1,287 men and about 140 officers, as shown by the report of the previous evening, and sustained a loss, as the list of casualties will show, of 941 killed, wounded, and missing, and it is feared, from all the information received, that the majority (those reported missing) are either killed or wounded.

It is needless, perhaps, to speak of conspicuous gallantry where all behaved so well. Each and every regimental commander displayed a cool bravery and daring that not only encouraged their own commands, but won the highest admiration from all those who saw them. They led their regiments in the fight, and showed, by their conduct, that they only desired their men to follow where they were willing to lead. But of our cool, gallant, noble brigade commander it may not be out of place to speak. Never had the brigade been better handled, and never has it done better service in the field of battle. There was scarcely an officer or man in the command whose attention was not attracted by the cool and handsome bearing of General Garnett, who, totally devoid of excitement or rashness, rode immediately in rear of his advancing line, endeavoring by his personal efforts, and by the aid of his staff, to keep his line well closed and dressed. He was shot from his horse while near the center of the brigade, within about 25 paces of the stone wall. This gallant officer was too well known to need further mention.

Captain [C. F.] Linthicum, assistant adjutant-general, Lieutenant [John S.] Jones, aide-de-camp, and Lieutenant Harrison, acting aide-de-camp, did their whole duty, and won the admiration of the entire command by their gallant bearing on the field while carrying orders from one portion of the line to the other, where it seemed almost impossible for any one to escape.

The conduct of Captain [Michael P.] Spessard, of the Twenty-eighth Virginia, was particularly conspicuous. His son fell, mortally wounded, at his side; he stopped but for a moment to look on his dying son, gave him his canteen of water, and pressed on, with his company, to the wall, which he climbed, and fought the enemy with his sword in their own trenches until his sword was wrested from his hands by two Yankees; he finally made his escape in safety.

In making the above report, I have endeavored to be as accurate as possible, but have had to rely mainly for information on others, whose position gave them better opportunity for witnessing the conduct of the entire brigade than I could have, being with, and paying my attention to, my own regiment.

I am, major, with great respect, your obedient servant,

[CHAS. S. PEYTON,]
Major, Commanding.

Maj. C. PICKETT, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Pickett's Division.*

No. 442.

Report of Maj. James Dearing, C. S. Army, commanding Artillery Battalion.

AUGUST 16, 1863.

COLONEL: In obedience to instructions from you, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my battalion from

the time it left Culpeper Court-House, in June last, until its return to that place in July :

At the time we started upon the late campaign, my battalion was attached to Maj. Gen. G. E. Pickett's division, First Corps.

I left the vicinity of Culpeper Court-House about June 15, taking the road known as the Sperryville pike, and arrived at Gaines' Cross-Roads the next day about 3 p. m., where I rejoined the division, which had marched by the dirt road.

On the 17th, I took up the line of march with the division, taking the right at Gaines' Cross-Roads, and marching east and parallel to the Blue Ridge, encamping for the night at Piedmont.

The next day we continued our march to Paris, and from there we marched to Snicker's Gap, continuing east of the Blue Ridge all the time. From Snicker's Gap we marched to within a mile or so of Berryville, where we remained for two or three days.

About June 24, we left camp near Berryville, taking the Charlestown pike, but soon turned, the left coming out on the Valley pike near Darkesville, where we encamped for the night.

The next day we crossed the Potomac, encamping about midway between Williamsport and Hagerstown.

On the 26th, we passed through Hagerstown, taking the road to Chambersburg, Pa., encamping for the night near Greencastle, Pa.

The march was resumed the following day, and we passed through Chambersburg, encamping about 3 miles north of that place, and on the road to Carlisle.

We remained near Chambersburg until the morning of July 2. On that day we marched to within a few miles of the battle-field of Gettysburg, and went into camp, after a very long and tiresome march both to men and horses. That evening about dusk, orders were received to move at once to the field of battle, which was done, my battalion encamping (or rather bivouacking) for the night in rear of the line of battle of the First Corps.

About daybreak the next morning (the morning of July 3), it marched to the field of battle, and was, later in the morning, put in position on the crest of the hill immediately in front of the enemy's position, which was assailed by General Pickett's division. On my left and rear was Colonel Cabell's Artillery Battalion, and on my right and rear was the Washington Artillery Battalion. Early that morning, the enemy threw forward a strong line of skirmishers in front of my position, and, having no infantry to drive them away, Captain [R. M.] Stribling's battery was ordered to drive them in, which was done by firing about a dozen rounds. Several of my men and horses were wounded by these sharpshooters. There was no more firing from my battalion until the signal guns for the commencement of the general attack were fired.

Maj. J. P. W. Read, who was superintending the firing of Captain Stribling's battery in the morning, was wounded in the head by a fragment of shell. Though not dangerous, the wound was painful. Major Read did not leave the army on account of this wound, but has been with it all of the time.

When the signal guns were fired, I at once brought my battalion in battery to the front, and commenced firing slowly and deliberately. To insure more accuracy and to guard against the waste of ammunition, I fired by battery. The firing on the part of my battalion was very good, and most of the shell and shrapnel burst well. My fire was directed at the batteries immediately in my front, and which

occupied the heights charged by Pickett's division. Three caissons were seen by myself to blow up, and I saw several batteries of the enemy leave the field. At one time, just before General Pickett's division advanced, the batteries of the enemy in our front had nearly all ceased firing; only a few scattering batteries here and there could be seen to fire.

About this time my ammunition became completely exhausted, excepting a few rounds in my rifled guns, which were used upon a column of infantry which advanced on General Pickett's right flank. I had sent back my caissons an hour and a half before for a fresh supply, but they could not get it. Two of my batteries and a part of Captain [G. V.] Moody's battery, of Colonel Alexander's battalion, under command of Captain Moody, remained under a very heavy fire for upward of an hour without being able to fire a single shot. My own batteries remained on the field after every round of ammunition was exhausted and until I could receive some fresh batteries which Colonel Alexander sent to me.

Captain Moody's four 24-pounder howitzers, two of Captain [Joe] Norcom's guns, and one of Captain [M. B.] Miller's, and Captain [O. B.] Taylor's battery were sent to me. I put them in position, and succeeded in driving back the column of infantry which was at that time advancing. This was near 6 o'clock, as nearly as I can recollect. After the enemy was driven back at this point, nothing but desultory picket firing could be heard on that part of the line for the rest of the day.

In this engagement, Captain Stribling's battery had 3 men wounded and 10 horses killed and left on the field. Captain [M. C.] Macon had 3 men killed, 3 wounded, and 8 horses killed and left on the field; Captain [W. H.] Caskie, 3 men wounded and 7 horses killed and left on the field; Captain [J. G.] Blount had 5 men killed and wounded, and 12 horses killed. There were others so slightly wounded as not to unfit them for duty, and, consequently, not reported.

Captain Moody and the others who served under my orders that day will, of course, hand in their reports to their respective battalion commanders.

The behavior of officers and men was all that could be desired by any commander. They were all cool, collected, and in earnest, and perfectly indifferent to danger. In the field and staff, Major Read was wounded, as above mentioned, early in the morning. The horse of my color-bearer and courier was shot under him while bearing the flag along the line. There were no other casualties.

On the morning of July 4, I took position in line of battle with General McLaws' division, to the right and rear of the position occupied by me on the 3d. It was nearly the same position occupied by Colonel Alexander on July 2. I remained in line of battle until nearly sundown, when I was ordered back to what was known as the Black Horse Tavern, to join in the line of march of the corps.

We did not leave that point until about sun-up on the morning of the 5th. We stopped an hour or so in the middle of the day at Fayetteville. There I was ordered to report to Col. E. P. Alexander, who was put in command of the Reserve Artillery, First Corps. That evening we continued our march, stopping for the night on the top of South Mountain, at a place called Monterey Springs.

On the morning of July 6, we proceeded in the direction of Hagerstown, Md. After marching a mile or so, I was ordered by Colonel Alexander to send two batteries to report to General Pickett, who

had charge of the prisoners. I sent Captain Stribling's and Captain Macon's batteries, under command of Captain Stribling. With the remainder of my command, we marched through Hagerstown the same day, taking the Sharpsburg pike, and went into camp that night about 2½ miles from Hagerstown.

From this time to July 10, nothing of interest occurred. Some of my batteries were on picket, and I was engaged in getting horses to supply the places of those killed and broken down. During this time, Captain Stribling was ordered back with the two detached batteries to the battalion.

On July 10, I was ordered over to the right of our line, near a place called Downsville, not far from Saint James' College. Here, under direction of Colonel Alexander, we took up an excellent position in line of battle, and hastily dug very excellent pits for all of our guns.

We remained in line of battle until the night of July 13, when we took up the line of march for the pontoon bridges at Falling Waters.

I crossed the bridge about 7 o'clock in the morning of July 14, and continued the march until within 4 miles of Martinsburg, Va., where we rested until the morning of the 15th, when the march was continued to Bunker Hill, where we went into camp, and rested until the 19th, when we marched to Smithfield.

From there, on the 20th, we continued our march through Berryville to Millwood, where we encamped for the night.

At 3 a. m. of the 21st, I sent two batteries, under Major Read (who, though not recovered, was anxious to go), in advance with General Corse's brigade, of Pickett's division. With the remainder of the battalion, I came along with General Pickett, to whom I have been reattached on being relieved from further duty with the Reserve Artillery at Bunker Hill, on July 17.

The advance of my battalion, under Major Read, after a rapid march and crossing both forks of the Shenandoah, one of which was very deep, succeeded in reaching Chester Gap just before the enemy. Major Read made a judicious selection of positions, and when the enemy (two brigades and a battery) advanced, they were handsomely driven back by Captain Blount's and Captain Caskie's batteries, under Major Read, without the assistance of the infantry.

The rest of my battalion crossed about daylight on the morning of July 22 on the pontoons, which were just completed, and, after reaching the summit of the Blue Ridge at Chester Gap, rested there until 6 p. m., when the march was continued in the night to Gaines' Cross-Roads, where all of my command arrived about 3 a. m. of the 23d, excepting Caskie's battery, which was rear guard, and did not get up until 7 a. m.

At 10 a. m. on the 23d, I started for Culpeper Court-House, going by the Sperryville pike, the infantry going the dirt road. I encamped that night a mile and a half south of Woodville, and, starting early next morning, reached my old camp near Culpeper Court-House about 2 p. m. on July 24, both horses and men very much jaded and worn out for want of proper food and rest.

From the time I arrived at Downsville, Md., July 10, until July 25, my horses had not a mouthful of corn, and subsisted entirely on wheat and grass, or new hay. I was also in great need of horseshoes; and from these causes and the long and frequent marches day and night a good many of my animals broke down and had to be abandoned on the road. I lost nothing in the way of guns, caissons, harness, or equipments of any kind.

At the battle of Gettysburg, Colonel Alexander being unable to man a 20-pounder Parrott, and such guns being much needed, I exchanged a 12-pounder howitzer with him for it. I have the 20-pounder Parrott gun now.

While in line of battle on July 4, I sent off by some teams two 12-pounder howitzers left on the field in rear of General McLaws' position. Also, I got a wagon, and made my men dismount a piece which had its axle and wheels broken in the engagement of July 2, and placed the piece in a wagon, and fastened the rear part of the caisson on to the wagon also, and sent them off. These pieces belonged to Colonel Alexander's battalion. I think one of the 12-pounder howitzers was the one he had exchanged with me for his 20-pounder Parrott.

The behavior of my command in this campaign has met with my entire approbation. There was no straggling, no molesting of private property, and the willingness and promptitude with which all orders were obeyed reflect much credit upon them.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES DEARING,
Major, Comdg. Battalion Artillery, First Corps.

Col. J. B. WALTON,
Chief of Artillery, 1st Army Corps, Army Northern Virginia.

No. 443.

Report of Lieut. Col. L. H. Scruggs, Fourth Alabama Infantry.

AUGUST 8, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with orders of the 6th instant, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the regiment during the engagement of July 2 and 3, at Gettysburg, Pa.:

On the morning of the 2d, we took up the line of march from New Guilford in the direction of Gettysburg. After a rapid and fatiguing march of about 24 miles, arrived at the scene of action at 3.30 p. m., immediately taking our assigned position on the left of the brigade.

The order was then given to move forward, which we did at a double-quick across a plowed field for half a mile, the enemy's batteries playing upon us with great effect until we arrived at a stone fence, behind which the enemy's first line of infantry was posted, which position we soon succeeded in carrying with the bayonet. Then, having reached the foot of the mountain, the command halted a few minutes to reform the line. We advanced up the mountain under a galling fire, driving the enemy before us until we arrived at a second line, where a strong force was posted behind another stone fence. Owing to the exhausted condition of the men and the roughness of the mountain side, we found it impossible to carry this position. We retired in good order, though not until we had expended our ammunition. Having received a fresh supply of cartridges about dark, we remained in the enemy's front, some 200 yards distant, during the night.

Early on the next morning, we threw up a line of breastworks composed of rock, and assumed the defensive, which position we held during the day until late in the afternoon, when the regiment was

ordered some distance to the right, to meet the enemy's cavalry, which we soon dispersed. There we remained in position until dark, when the remainder of the brigade moved to our rear, and were ordered to connect with it on the right, where we remained until the morning of the 4th.

Both officers and men behaved with much coolness and gallantry, and many brave and good soldiers fell, a noble sacrifice to their country's cause. The official list of casualties handed in will show the total of our casualties to be 87.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, &c.,

L. H. SCRUGGS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Fourth Alabama Infantry.

Colonel [JAMES L.] SHEFFIELD,
Commanding Law's Brigade.

No. 444.

Report of Col. William C. Oates, Fifteenth Alabama Infantry.

AUGUST 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report, in obedience to orders from brigade headquarters, the participation of my regiment in the battle near Gettysburg on the 2d ultimo.

My regiment occupied the center of the brigade when the line of battle was formed. During the advance, the two regiments on my right were moved by the left flank across my rear, which threw me on the extreme right of the whole line. I encountered the enemy's sharpshooters posted behind a stone fence, and sustained some loss thereby. It was here that Lieut. Col. Isaac B. Feagin, a most excellent and gallant officer, received a severe wound in the right knee, which caused him to lose his leg. Privates [A.] Kennedy, of Company B, and [William] Trimner, of Company G, were killed at this point, and Private [G. E.] Spencer, Company D, severely wounded.

After crossing the fence, I received an order from Brigadier-General Law to left-wheel my regiment and move in the direction of the heights upon my left, which order I failed to obey, for the reason that when I received it I was rapidly advancing up the mountain, and in my front I discovered a heavy force of the enemy. Besides this, there was great difficulty in accomplishing the maneuver at that moment, as the regiment on my left (Forty-seventh Alabama) was crowding me on the left, and running into my regiment, which had already created considerable confusion. In the event that I had obeyed the order, I should have come in contact with the regiment on my left, and also have exposed my right flank to an enfilading fire from the enemy. I therefore continued to press forward, my right passing over the top of the mountain, on the right of the line.

On reaching the foot of the mountain below, I found the enemy in heavy force, posted in rear of large rocks upon a slight elevation beyond a depression of some 300 yards in width between the base of the mountain and the open plain beyond. I engaged them, my right meeting the left of their line exactly. Here I lost several gallant officers and men.

After firing two or three rounds, I discovered that the enemy were

giving way in my front. I ordered a charge, and the enemy in my front fled, but that portion of his line confronting the two companies on my left held their ground, and continued a most galling fire upon my left.

Just at this moment, I discovered the regiment on my left (Forty-seventh Alabama) retiring. I halted my regiment as its left reached a very large rock, and ordered a left-wheel of the regiment, which was executed in good order under fire, thus taking advantage of a ledge of rocks running off in a line perpendicular to the one I had just abandoned, and affording very good protection to my men. This position enabled me to keep up a constant flank and cross fire upon the enemy, which in less than five minutes caused him to change front. Receiving re-enforcements, he charged me five times, and was as often repulsed with heavy loss. Finally, I discovered that the enemy had flanked me on the right, and two regiments were moving rapidly upon my rear and not 200 yards distant, when, to save my regiment from capture or destruction, I ordered a retreat.

Having become exhausted from fatigue and the excessive heat of the day, I turned the command of the regiment over to Capt. B. A. Hill, and instructed him to take the men off the field, and reform the regiment and report to the brigade.

My loss was, as near as can now be ascertained, as follows, to wit: 17 killed upon the field, 54 wounded and brought off the field, and 90 missing, most of whom are either killed or wounded. Among the killed and wounded are 8 officers, most of whom were very gallant and efficient men.

Recapitulation.—Killed, 17; wounded, 54; missing, 90; total, 161.

I am, lieutenant, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. C. OATES,
Colonel, Commanding Fifteenth Alabama Regiment.

Lieut. B. O. PETERSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 445.

Report of Col. William F. Perry, Forty-fourth Alabama Infantry.

NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
August 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the regiment under my command in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., on July 2:

It occupied the place of the second battalion in the line formed by the brigade on the heights, which ran parallel with and fronting the enemy's position. Having advanced with the brigade down the long slope and through the intervening meadow, it was detached from its place in the line, by order of General Law, and by a flank movement was brought to the extreme left of the brigade.

When at a short distance from the stone fence near the base of the mountain, General Law informed me that he expected my regiment to take a battery which had been playing on our line from the moment the advance began. This battery was situated, not on the mountain itself, but on a rugged cliff which formed the abrupt ter-

mination of a ridge that proceeded from the mountain, and ran in a direction somewhat parallel with it, leaving a valley destitute of trees and filled with immense bowlders between them. This valley, not more than 300 paces in breadth, and the cliff on which their artillery was stationed, were occupied by two regiments of the enemy's infantry.

The direction of the regiment after crossing the stone fence was such that a march to the front would have carried it to the right of the enemy's position. It was, therefore, wheeled to the left, so as to confront that position, its left opposite the battery, and its right extending toward the base of the mountain. This movement was executed under fire, and within 200 yards of the enemy. The forward movement was immediately ordered, and was responded to with an alacrity and courage seldom, if ever, excelled on the battle-field. As the men emerged from the forest into the valley before mentioned, they received a deadly volley at short range, which in a few seconds killed or disabled one-fourth their number. Halting without an order from me, and availing themselves of the shelter which the rocks afforded, they returned the fire. Such was their extreme exhaustion—having marched without interruption 24 miles to reach the battle-field, and advanced at a double-quick step fully a mile to engage the enemy—that I hesitated for an instant to order them immediately forward. Perceiving very soon, however, that the enemy were giving way, I rushed forward, shouting to them to advance. It was with the greatest difficulty that I could make myself heard or understood above the din of battle. The order was, however, extended along the line, and was promptly obeyed. The men sprang forward over the rocks, swept the position, and took possession of the heights, capturing 40 or 50 prisoners around the battery and among the cliffs.

Meanwhile the enemy had put a battery in position on a terrace of the mountain to our right, which opened upon us an enfilading fire of grape and spherical case shot. A sharp fire of small-arms was also opened from the same direction. This was not destructive, however, owing to the protection afforded by the rocks. Soon the enemy appeared moving down upon our front in heavy force. At this critical moment, General Benning's brigade of Georgians advanced gallantly into action. His extreme right, lapping upon my left, swarmed over the cliffs and mingled with my men. It was now past 5 p. m. The conflict continued to rage with great fury until dark. Again and again the enemy in great force attempted to dislodge us from the position and retake the battery, in each case with signal failure and heavy loss.

Lieutenant-Colonel [John A.] Jones, Major [George W.] Cary, and Lieutenant [W. P.] Becker, acting adjutant, behaved with great coolness and courage. I abstain from mentioning by name others who deserve special commendation, because the list would be so long as to confer little distinction on any single individual, and because injustice might be done to others, whose good conduct escaped my observation.

The regiment lost: Killed, 24; wounded, 66; missing, 4.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM F. PERRY,
Colonel, Commanding.

HENRY S. FIGURES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Law's Brigade.

No. 446.

Report of Maj. James M. Campbell, Forty-seventh Alabama Infantry, July 2–4.

AUGUST 7, 1863.

SIR: A report of the part my regiment took in the fight at Gettysburg:

Before our line was formed, three companies were detached from my regiment, and placed in rear of our right, to guard a road. These companies remained on this part of the field, almost constantly skirmishing with the enemy, until we fell back on the morning of the 4th, when they rejoined their command. The other seven companies went into the fight in line with the brigade. There was some confusion in these companies, owing to the fact that in the charge the lieutenant-colonel expected the colonel to give all necessary commands, and the colonel remained so far behind that his presence on the field was but a trammel on the lieutenant-colonel.

The colonel having been left behind, and the lieutenant-colonel (fighting most nobly) killed,* I took command of the regiment, and, after the first repulse of the brigade, in obedience to orders, I deployed a part of my men on the right of the brigade, where they remained until the close of the fight.

After the firing ceased, in obedience to orders from Colonel [James L.] Sheffield, commanding brigade, I threw my regiment out as skirmishers on our right, where they remained until morning.

Out of the 21 officers, 4 were killed on the field. All of these (the 21) acted well. The colonel and adjutant are not included in this number.

About one-third of the whole number of men were killed and wounded.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

No. 447.

Report of Col. James L. Sheffield, Forty-eighth Alabama Infantry.

AUGUST 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to give a statement of the part taken by the Forty-eighth Alabama in the battle of Gettysburg, on July 2 and 3.

On the morning of the 2d ultimo, this regiment, with the brigade, marched from New Guilford to the field, a distance of 20 miles, where we were placed in line of battle in the open field, where Companies A and H were ordered on picket. After lying in line of battle a half hour, we were ordered forward, and advanced a distance of 1 mile over a very rough and rugged road—the worst cliffs of rocks there could have been traveled over.

On reaching the enemy's lines, where they were well and strongly situated, I ordered my regiment forward, which was gallantly obeyed

*Lieut. Col. M. J. Bulger was not killed. On July 16, 1863, he became colonel, *vice* James W. Jackson, resigned.

until within about 20 paces of their line. Here the fire of the enemy was severe. Here the men opened fire on the enemy, and for some time continued, until the left, from the loss of men and their exposed position to a fire from the front and from the mountain on the right, were forced to fall back. The right steadily maintained its position for some time, forcing the enemy to withdraw from their first line and establish their line a short distance to their rear, where they continued their fire. After the contest had continued for an hour and a half, and my whole regiment had been brought to the front the third time, only to be driven back, I ordered them to reform in the rear of their advanced position. While doing this, I was ordered to take command of the brigade. After this, the regiment was commanded by Capt. T. J. Eubanks, who reformed and carried it to the front, where the battle-ground was held during the night, bringing off our wounded.

In this battle the regiment had 275 men engaged. There were 102 killed, wounded, and missing.

On the 3d ultimo, the regiment was withdrawn a short distance, where we remained during the day, excepting while engaged in a short fight with cavalry.

At night, we were still farther withdrawn to the rear. The men and officers acted very well.

I cannot close without speaking of those who acted most conspicuously during the hottest of the conflict. Lieutenants [F. M.] Burk and [R. T.] Ewing and Captains Eubanks and [Jeremiah] Edwards are especially noticed for their gallantry in leading their men forward and remaining in front of their commands encouraging their men.

Lieutenant-Colonel [W. M.] Hardwick and Major [C. B.] St. John were very efficient in performing their part until wounded.

It is proper to state that in the account of missing, 24 men were taken prisoners, with Captain Edwards and Lieutenant [T. L.] Christian (of General Law's staff), while posting pickets after night on the 2d ultimo.

Very respectfully,

J. L. SHEFFIELD,
Colonel Forty-eighth Alabama Regiment.

No. 448.

Reports of Col. W. W. White, Seventh Georgia Infantry, commanding Anderson's Brigade, including action at Funkstown.

HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON'S BRIGADE,
August 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part borne by this brigade in the engagement near Gettysburg, Pa., on the 2d and 3d ultimo. As I was not present myself, my regiment (Seventh Georgia) having been detached and ordered to the right and flank of the line, to watch the movements of the enemy's cavalry, I have consolidated the reports of the regimental commanders.

The scene of action was reached by a march of several miles under a broiling sun, and, a portion of the way, a terrific fire of the enemy's

batteries. The position of the brigade was on the extreme left of Hood's division, and, when ordered to advance on the enemy's position, was to the rear, and supporting the Texas brigade. Soon after the Texas brigade became engaged, this brigade moved forward on a line with it, when a vigorous charge was made, which dislodged the enemy from a stone fence running diagonally with the line of battle. The supports not coming up in time, and the enemy coming up on our left flank, General [George T.] Anderson changed the front of the left wing of the Ninth Georgia Regiment, which occupied the extreme left of the brigade, but soon found they could not hold the enemy in check.

He then ordered the brigade to retire to the crest of the hill, in the edge of the timber, where the charge commenced.

But a short time elapsed before McLaws' division came up on our left, when General Anderson ordered another advance, which was executed with spirit and loss to the enemy. In this charge, General Anderson was wounded, in consequence of which some confusion ensued, and the command fell back a short distance the second time. The third advance was made, and resulted, after a severe conflict of half an hour in the ravine, in the rout of the enemy, which was vigorously pressed to the foot of the mountain. The loss of the enemy was here very great. From the exhausted condition of the men, together with the fact that the enemy were pouring in large re-enforcements on the right, it was deemed impracticable to follow him farther. In this charge, large numbers of prisoners were taken and sent to the rear without guard; consequently the number is not known.

The brigade retired in good order across the ravine, and went into bivouac for the night. The skirmishers of the brigade being well in front, the rout of the enemy was manifested from the fact that no attempt was made to follow our retreat, and scarcely any effort made to annoy us in retiring.

The loss of the brigade was heavy: 12 officers killed and 58 wounded; 93 men killed, 457 wounded, and 51 missing.*

On the morning of the 3d, my regiment (Seventh Georgia) was ordered to join the brigade where it was still in line of battle. Soon after reaching the point, an order was received from General Law to send him one regiment. The Ninth Georgia was ordered to this duty, and conducted by a courier. But a short time elapsed before another order was received from General Law for two more regiments. The Seventh and Eighth Georgia were detached and sent. In the course of an hour, the remaining regiments (the Eleventh and Fifty-ninth) were relieved by Semmes' brigade, and ordered to the right and flank, under command of Maj. Henry D. McDaniel, Eleventh Georgia. They were engaged with the enemy's dismounted cavalry, and drove them from the field.

A report of the action has already been forwarded by Major Mc Daniel.

Several squadrons of the enemy's cavalry charged through the pickets of a Texas regiment, and were galloping up to one of our batteries with the evident purpose of spiking the guns, when they were met by a charge of the Ninth Georgia Regiment, killing and wounding a number. This was the first check this column met with. On their retreat, they encountered several other regiments coming up from different points, and suffered greatly from their fire.

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* But see p. 339.

Early next morning, the brigade was moved back to the main line, and threw up breastworks.

The reports of regimental commanders, together with the complete list of the killed and wounded, have already been forwarded.

It would be invidious to speak of individual gallantry where all behaved so well.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. WHITE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. W. H. SELLERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON'S BRIGADE,
August 29, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part borne by this brigade in the engagement near Funkstown, Md., on July 10.

About 1 o'clock on the 10th, I was ordered by General J. E. B. Stuart verbally, through a courier, to report to him in Funkstown, to meet an advance of the enemy. This I refused to do, since I had been stationed at the bridge across the Antietam, on the Hagerstown and Boonsborough pike, by order from Brigadier-General Law, commanding division, and felt myself still subject to orders from or through him. I therefore hastened to see General Stuart in person, and was ordered peremptorily to advance with the brigade at once. I repeated again that I preferred the orders either from or through General Law. He then remarked that I was subject to his orders, and, as to this man Law, he knew nothing of him. General Stuart being so much my superior in rank, I felt bound to obey his orders, and I immediately returned and brought the brigade forward.

I was met in Funkstown by an aide from General Stuart, who conducted me to General Fitz. Lee, and was ordered by him (General Lee) to halt in the road until he had opened fire on the enemy with his batteries. After a halt at this point of some ten minutes, I was ordered by General Lee to move forward by the flank through a narrow lane, *a la cavalry*, to within 150 yards of the enemy, before deploying in line of battle. I protested against this order, wishing to deploy my line before getting under fire of the enemy, but was not allowed to do so.

I was subjected to a raking fire from the enemy, and it was with great difficulty that my line was formed, there being several fences and small houses in the way.

Once formed, we pushed forward to the crest of the hill, driving the enemy's sharpshooters from the barn behind and in which they had advanced in heavy force. Here the right regiment (Fifty-ninth Georgia) halted, owing to the confusion caused in their ranks by the fire of Stuart's Horse Artillery, who threw and exploded several shells in their ranks, killing and wounding 6 men in one company and several in others. The left and center were advancing in splendid order, and would have continued to advance but for orders from General Lee to fall back.

The Seventh Georgia was not engaged with the brigade, having been detached and sent over several days previous to protect the road on the right of our position. They were engaged, however, all day on the 10th, skirmishing with the enemy.

As a list of casualties has already been forwarded, I only annex synopsis :

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
7th Georgia	.....	11	11
8th Georgia	2	9	11
9th Georgia	1	8	9
11th Georgia	10	27	37
59th Georgia	12	46	58
Total	25	101	126

I am, sir, very respectfully, &c.,

W. W. WHITE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. W. H. SELLERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 449.

Report of Capt. George Hillyer, Ninth Georgia Infantry.

CAMP NEAR HAGERSTOWN, MD.,
July 8, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that about 4 o'clock in the afternoon during the battle of Gettysburg, on the 2d instant, all officers senior to me having fallen, the command of this regiment devolved upon me, and during the remainder of the battle, both that day and the next, and until the present time, I have continued in command, and it now becomes my duty to report the part taken by the regiment in the action.

Lieutenant-Colonel [John C.] Mounger was killed by a piece of shell soon after the advance commenced, while leading the regiment with his characteristic gallantry, and for about an hour afterward Major [W. M.] Jones was in command, when he and Captain [J. M. D.] King were both wounded, and taken from the field nearly at the same moment.

The regiment occupied its usual position in line on the left of the brigade and the extreme left of the division, having for nearly an hour and a half no support on its left, the advance of McLaws' division being for some reason thus long delayed, which left the flank while advancing nearly the distance of a mile very much exposed to an enfilading fire of the enemy's batteries, and also to the fire of a flanking party of the enemy, who were prompt to take advantage of the exposed condition of the flank. To meet this flanking party, I changed the front of three companies, and for nearly an hour, against great odds, held them in check until relieved by the advance of McLaws' division, which finally came up on our left.

The whole line now again pressed forward, and, though entirely without support, dispersed and scattered a fresh line of the enemy who came up against us, and pursued them 400 or 500 yards farther to the base of the mountain upon which the enemy's heavy batteries were posted, which we found to be the strongest natural position I

ever saw. Our little band, now thinned and exhausted by three and a half hours' constant fighting, made a gallant attempt to storm the batteries, but the enemy being again heavily re-enforced, we were met by a storm of shot and shell, against which, in our worn-out condition, we could not advance. I believe that had McLaws' division advanced with our line so that we could have arrived at this point before we became worn out with fatigue, we would have carried the position.

In this movement the whole brigade and also several brigades of McLaws' division participated. Failing to take the batteries, the line retired to the point where we first encountered the enemy's main line, and was again formed, fronting the enemy in such position as to place most of the battle-field in our possession. The enemy evidently had enough of it, and did not again show himself in our front, darkness soon closing the scene.

The regiment lost 2 officers (Lieutenant-Colonel Mounger and Lieutenant [E. W.] Bowen) killed, and 11 officers wounded; also 25 enlisted men killed and 119 men wounded, and 1 officer and 31 men missing; total, 189.

There were many officers and men who displayed a degree of daring and heroism which challenges admiration in the very highest degree, and the whole regiment behaved with its customary steadiness and devotion, as the loss of 189 out of 340 carried into the field will testify.

I herewith respectfully submit a detailed statement of casualties,* giving names and description of wounds in full, from which I have omitted all slight wounds, which, though sufficient to disable the man for a day or two, will not prevent his taking part in the next battle—say a week or ten days from the time the hurt was received.

On the next day (3d instant), the regiment was detached from the brigade, and sent to drive off the enemy's cavalry, who were annoying our batteries on the extreme right flank. Here the regiment, though exhausted by the extreme heat and by long-continued exertion, performed, without a murmur, but, on the contrary, with the greatest enthusiasm, much hard marching and fighting, as the enemy's mounted men frequently changed their point of attack, which rendered a change of position on our part also often necessary. At one time two or three squadrons of their cavalry charged through the picket line of the First Texas Regiment, and were galloping up to one of our batteries, with the evident purpose of spiking the guns. This regiment was at the time some distance to the right of the First Texas, and at a point which was not then menaced. I therefore led the regiment to the battery at a double-quick, something more than half a mile off, and while going there received, through Major [William H.] Sellers, an order directing me to do so.

When we arrived, the enemy were nearly at the battery. Passing through from behind the guns, with a yell the regiment charged the enemy in the open field, scattering and chasing them away in a moment, killing and wounding a number and capturing several horses. This was the first repulse that this column met with, and their advance was first checked by this regiment. When they fled from us, they encountered several other regiments who were coming up from different points, and suffered greatly from their fire.

During the first day's fight, a large number of prisoners were

* Not found; but see p. 339.

passed to the rear through the lines of the regiment, but in the eagerness of our attack no guard was sent with them to the rear, and I cannot give the number. According to my observation, the enemy's loss was five times as great as ours.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GEO. HILLYER,
Captain, Commanding Ninth Georgia Regiment.

Capt. CHARLES C. HARDWICK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 450.

Reports of Maj. H. D. McDaniel, Eleventh Georgia Infantry.

JULY 8, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part borne by the Eleventh Georgia Regiment in the engagement near Gettysburg, Pa., on the 2d instant.

The regiment went into action under command of Col. F. H. Little. He having been severely wounded during the action, the command devolved upon Lieut. Col. William Luffman. Near the close of the battle, Lieutenant-Colonel Luffman took command of the brigade, when the command of the regiment devolved upon myself.

The scene of action was reached by a march of several miles, under a burning sun, and for the distance of 1 mile under a terrific fire of the enemy's batteries. Advancing to the crest of the hill where the Emmitsburg pike enters the woods in front of the enemy's position, along a ravine near the base of the mountain, the regiment bore unflinchingly, with the remainder of the brigade, the severe enfilading fire of the enemy's batteries upon Cemetery Hill until ordered to advance.

The Eleventh Georgia is the right center regiment of the brigade, and went into action in its place. The advance was made in good order, and, upon reaching the belt of woods in front, a vigorous fire was opened upon the enemy, followed up by a vigorous charge, which dislodged them from the woods, the ravine, and from a stone fence running diagonally with the line of battle. This formidable position was occupied by the Eleventh Georgia, and a galling fire opened upon the enemy's front and flank, causing his line to recoil in confusion. At this juncture, Brigadier-General Anderson came in person to the regiment (a considerable distance in advance of the remainder of the brigade and in strong position, which was at the time held and might have been held against the enemy in front), and ordered Colonel Little to withdraw the regiment to the crest of the hill, on account of a movement of the enemy in force upon the left flank of the brigade. The regiment retired in good order, though with loss, to the point indicated.

After a short interval, a second advance was made to the stone fence, but, after a furious conflict, the failure of support on the right forced the brigade back a distance of 100 yards. The third advance was made in connection with the entire line on that part of the field, and resulted, after a conflict in the ravine of half an hour, in the rout of the enemy from the field. This rout was vigorously pressed to the very foot of the mountain, up the sides of which the enemy

fled in the greatest confusion. The loss of the enemy was here very great, his dead lying upon the field by the hundred. Nothing but the exhausted condition of the men prevented them from carrying the heights. As it was, with no support of fresh troops, and with the knowledge that the enemy was pouring re-enforcements from their right into the ledges of the mountain, it was found impracticable to follow him farther.

In this charge, large numbers of prisoners taken by men of this command were sent to the rear, but no guards were kept over them specially, and it is impossible now to ascertain the number. The regiment retired with the line to the ravine, and went into bivouac for the night, the pickets of the brigade holding the field. The rout of the enemy was manifested in the fact that no attempt was made to follow our retreat, and scarcely any effort to annoy us in retiring.

The regiment lost many valuable officers and men. Among the killed are Capt. M. T. Nunnally, Company H; Capt. John W. Stokes, Company B, and First Lieut. W. Holmes Baskin, Company K, who fell gallantly at their posts. A complete list of the casualties is herewith transmitted.* From this it appears that the number of killed was 23, of wounded 171, and of missing 5; total, 204 [199?].

I take pleasure in testifying that the behavior of officers and men was satisfactory and worthy the proud name heretofore won by the troops of this army.

I am, your obedient servant,

HENRY D. McDANIEL,
Major, Commanding Eleventh Georgia Regiment.

Capt. CHARLES C. HARDWICK, *A. A. G., Anderson's Brigade.*

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JULY 8, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the part borne by the detachment of Anderson's brigade under my command in the affair of the 3d instant, between portions of Hood's division and the enemy's cavalry.

The Eleventh Georgia and Fifty-ninth Georgia (Captain [M. G.] Bass), under the command of Lieut. Col. William Luffman, were ordered to repel an attempt of the enemy's cavalry to reach the rear of the army by turning the right flank of Hood's division. Lieutenant-Colonel Luffman was forced by illness to relinquish the command before the detachment reached the scene of action. Assuming command, I placed the Eleventh Georgia under command of Capt. William H. Mitchell. The detachment, guided by Brigadier-General Law (commanding Hood's division) in person, reached the flank just as the enemy's dismounted cavalry had succeeded in turning the same, driving our cavalry force before them.

Under the direction of Brigadier-General Law, I ordered a charge with the entire force, which was promptly made. The enemy was repulsed with loss, and driven in confusion several hundred yards to a point far beyond our flank, before endangered. A number of prisoners fell into our hands; how many, I have not now means to ascertain, as they were immediately sent to the rear. Being ordered by Captain [L. R.] Terrell, of Brigadier-General Law's staff, to stop the pursuit, and recall my command to a fence on the extension of the line of the division, I did so, and sent a small force of skirmishers to the front.

* Not found; but see p. 339.

Meantime the Eighth Georgia, Captain [D.] Scott, and the skirmishers of the brigade, Capt. S. D. Cockrell, had joined the detachment, the Eighth Georgia taking position on the right of the Fifty-ninth Georgia. The enemy, finding our pursuit stayed, made a demonstration against the skirmishers in front. Captain Cockrell was ordered to advance with his skirmishers. This advance was handsomely made, under a sharp fire, and the enemy quickly put to flight. No further attempt was made to penetrate to our rear in that direction. Our loss was very slight.

Captain [C. C.] Hardwick and Lieutenant [E. C.?] Arnold, of Brigadier-General [George T.] Anderson's staff, were with me, and rendered valuable assistance.

The officers and men of the command displayed their usual gallantry and enthusiasm.

I am, your obedient servant,

HENRY D. McDANIEL,
Major Eleventh Georgia Regiment.

Maj. W. H. SELLERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hood's Division.

No. 451.

Report of Maj. B. H. Gee, Fifty-ninth Georgia Infantry.

JULY 7, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor of making the following report of the part which the Fifty-ninth Georgia Regiment bore in the fight of the 2d and 3d instant, near Gettysburg, Pa.:

We entered the fight about 5 p. m., being on the extreme right of the brigade, and charged the enemy three times. We were repulsed the first charge, because the men were completely exhausted when they made it, having double-quicked a distance of some 400 yards, under a severe shelling and a scorching sun. The second and third charges were made in gallant style, driving the enemy from their position and into their stronghold in the mountain, which was impregnable. We retired in good order, night having come on.

We were relieved on the next day (3d instant) by Semmes' brigade, and sent to the extreme right of the line, where we charged the enemy at about 3 p. m., driving them before us until they were no longer to be found.

Our loss during both fights was 116.

Capt. M. G. Bass was in command of the regiment after the second charge on the 2d instant, and remained so until we left Gettysburg, Colonel [Jack] Brown having been wounded in the second charge. I was stunned by the explosion of a shell in the commencement of the engagement, and was not able to take command of the regiment in person.

Very respectfully,

B. H. GEE,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. CHARLES C. HARDWICK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 452.

Report of Brig. Gen. J. B. Robertson, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS TEXAS BRIGADE,
Near Bunker Hill, Va., July 17, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit through you my report of the action of my brigade in the battle of Gettysburg, on July 2 and 3. I have been too much occupied with the duties imposed by the marches and maneuvers we have gone through to allow me to make this report at an earlier time.

The division arrived on the ground in front of the position of the enemy that we were to attack but a few minutes before we were ordered to advance. I therefore got but a glance at the field on which we had to operate before we entered upon it. I was ordered to keep my right well closed on Brigadier-General Law's left, and to let my left rest on the Emmitsburg pike. I had advanced but a short distance when I discovered that my brigade would not fill the space between General Law's left and the pike named, and that I must leave the pike, or disconnect myself from General Law, on my right. Understanding before the action commenced that the attack on our part was to be general, and that the force of General McLaws was to advance simultaneously with us on my immediate left, and seeing at once that a mountain held by the enemy in heavy force with artillery to the right of General Law's center was the key to the enemy's left, I abandoned the pike, and closed on General Law's left. This caused some separation of my regiments, which was remedied as promptly as the numerous stone and rail fences that intersected the field through which we were advancing would allow.

As we advanced through this field, for half a mile we were exposed to a heavy and destructive fire of canister, grape, and shell from six pieces of their artillery on the mountain alluded to, and the same number on a commanding hill but a short distance to the left of the mountain, and from the enemy's sharpshooters from behind the numerous rocks, fences, and houses in the field.

As we approached the base of the mountain, General Law moved to the right, and I was moving obliquely to the right to close on him, when my whole line encountered the fire of the enemy's main line, posted behind rocks and a stone fence. The Fourth and Fifth Texas Regiments, under the direction of their gallant commanders (Colonels Powell and Key), while returning the fire and driving the enemy before them, continued to close on General Law, to their right. At the same time, the First Texas and Third Arkansas, under their gallant commanders (Lieutenant-Colonel [P. A.] Work and Colonel Manning), were hotly engaged with a greatly superior force, while at the same time a heavy force appeared and opened fire on Colonel Manning's left, seriously threatening his left flank, to meet which he threw two or three companies with their front to his left flank, and protected his left.

On discovering this heavy force on my left flank, and seeing that no attack was being made by any of our forces on my left, I at once sent a courier to Major-General Hood, stating that I was hard pressed on my left; that General McLaws' forces were not engaging the enemy to my left (which enabled him to move fresh troops from

that part of his line down on me), and that I must have re-enforcements.

Lieutenant-Colonel Work, with the First Texas Regiment, having pressed forward to the crest of the hill and driven the enemy from his battery, I ordered him to the left, to the relief and support of Colonel Manning, directing Major [F. S.] Bass with two companies to hold the hill, while Colonel Work with the rest of the regiment went to Colonel Manning's relief. With this assistance, Colonel Manning drove the enemy back, and entered the woods after him, when the enemy reoccupied the hill and his batteries in Colonel Work's front, from which Colonel Work again drove him.

For an hour and upward, these two regiments maintained one of the hottest contests, against five or six times their number, that I have witnessed. The moving of Colonel Work to the left, to relieve Colonel Manning while the Fourth and Fifth Texas were closing to the right on General Law's brigade, separated these two regiments from the others. They were steadily moving to the right and front, driving the enemy before them, when they passed the woods or ravine to my right. After finding that I could not move the First and Third to the right to join them, I sent to recall them, ordering them to move to the left until the left of the Fourth should rest on the right of the First; but my messenger found two of General Law's regiments on the left of my two (the Fourth and Fifth Texas), and did not find these regiments at all.

About this time my aide, Lieutenant Scott, reported my two regiments (the Fourth and Fifth Texas) in the center of General Law's brigade, and that they could not be moved without greatly injuring his line. I sent a request to General Law to look to them.

At this point, my assistant adjutant and inspector general reported from the Fourth and Fifth that they were hotly engaged, and wanted re-enforcements. My courier, sent to General Hood, returned, and reported him wounded and carried from the field. I sent a messenger to Lieutenant-General Longstreet for re-enforcements, and at the same time sent to Generals [George T.] Anderson and Benning, urging them to hurry up to my support. They came up, joined us, and fought gallantly; but as fast as we would break one line of the enemy, another fresh one would present itself, the enemy re-enforcing his lines in our front from his reserves at the base of the mountain to our right and front, and from his lines to our left. Having no attack from us in his front, he threw his forces from there on us.

Before the arrival of Generals Anderson and Benning, Col. J. C. G. Key, who gallantly led the Fourth Texas Regiment in, up to the time of receiving a severe wound, passed me, being led to the rear. About the same time, I learned of the fall and dangerous wounding of Col. R. M. Powell, of the Fifth, who fell while gallantly leading his regiment in one of the impetuous charges of the Fourth and Fifth Texas on the strongly fortified mountain.

Just after the arrival of General Anderson on my left, I learned that the gallant Col. Van H. Manning, of the Third Arkansas, had been wounded and carried from the field, and about the same time I received intelligence of the wounding and being carried from the field of those two able and efficient officers, Lieut. Cols. K. Bryan, of the Fifth, and B. F. Carter, of the Fourth, both of whom were wounded while bravely discharging their duty. Captain [J. R.] Woodward, acting major of the First Texas, was wounded near me while gallantly discharging his duty.

The Fourth and Fifth Texas, under the command of Majors [J. P.] Bane and [J. C.] Rogers, continued to hold the ground of their original line, leaving the space over which they had made their successive charges strewn with their wounded and dead comrades, many of whom could not be removed, and were left upon the field. The First Texas, under Lieutenant-Colonel Work, with a portion of Benning's brigade, held the field and the batteries taken by the First Texas. Three of the guns were brought off the field and secured; the other three, from the nature of the ground and their proximity to the enemy, were left. The Third Arkansas, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel [R. S.] Taylor, ably assisted by Major [J. W.] Reedy, after Colonel Manning was borne from the field, sustained well the high character it made in the earlier part of the action.

When night closed the conflict, late in the evening, I was struck above the knee, which deprived me of the use of my leg, and prevented me from getting about the field. I retired some 200 yards to the rear, leaving the immediate command with Lieutenant-Colonel Work, the senior officer present, under whose supervision our wounded were brought out and guns secured, and our dead on that part of the field were buried the next day.

About 2 o'clock that night, the First Texas and Third Arkansas were moved by the right to the position occupied by the Fourth and Fifth, and formed on their left, where the brigade remained during the day of the 3d, keeping up a continuous skirmishing with the enemy's sharpshooters, in which we had a number of our men severely wounded. I sent my assistant adjutant-general, Capt. F. L. Price, at daybreak to examine the position of the brigade, and report to me as soon as he could, and, while in the discharge of that duty, was either killed or fell into the hands of the enemy, as he has not been seen or heard of since.

About dark on the evening of the 3d, the brigade, with the division, fell back to the hill, and formed in line, where it remained during the 4th.

Lieutenant [J. R.] Loughridge, commanding Company I, Fourth Texas, who commanded the skirmishers in front of the Fourth, and who was left when that regiment moved to the right, joined the First Texas, and did gallant service during the engagement.

In this, the hardest fought battle of the war in which I have been engaged, all, both officers and men, as far as my observation extended, fully sustained the high character they have heretofore made. Where all behaved so nobly, individual distinction cannot with propriety be made.

I cannot close this report without expressing my thanks to my personal staff for the able and satisfactory manner in which they discharged their duties. The wounding of so many commanding officers, among them the division commander, rendered their duties peculiarly arduous. They were discharged with zeal and promptness. Capt. F. L. Price, my assistant adjutant-general, whose loss on the morning of the 3d I have to deplore, was an active, efficient officer, and did his duty nobly. My aide-de-camp, Lieut. John G. Scott, my assistant adjutant and inspector general, Lieut. John W. Kerr, and Lieut. John Grace, volunteer aide, discharged their duties with a promptness and ability that merit special notice.

A list of the casualties in the several regiments,* together with

* For list of casualties, see p. 339.

the reports from each of the regimental commanders, is herewith submitted.

J. B. ROBERTSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. W. H. SELLERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hood's Division.

No. 453.

Report of Col. Van H. Manning, Third Arkansas Infantry.

NEAR HAGERSTOWN, MD.,
July 8, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the part taken by this command in the recent battle near Gettysburg, Pa.

About 4 o'clock on the evening of July 2, I was ordered to move against the enemy, keeping my right well connected with the left of the First Texas Regiment, and hold my left on the Emmitsburg road, then some 200 yards in my front and out of view.

Upon reaching this road, I discovered, from the direction the directing regiment was taking, that I could not with the length of my line carry out the latter order; hence I decided to keep my command on a prolongation of the line formed by the troops on my right. After marching in line of battle at a brisk gait (part of the way at a double-quick) for about 1,000 yards, all the time exposed to a destructive fire from artillery, we engaged the enemy at short range, strongly posted behind a rock fence at the edge of woods. We drove him back with but little loss for a distance of 150 yards, when I ascertained that I was suffering from a fire to my left and rear. Thereupon I ordered a change of front to the rear on first company, but the noise consequent upon the heavy firing then going on swallowed up my command, and I contented myself with the irregular drawing back of the left wing, giving it an excellent fire, which pressed the enemy back in a very short while, whereupon the whole line advanced, the enemy fighting stubbornly, but retiring.

Soon I was again admonished that my left was seriously threatened, when I ordered the command back 50 or 75 yards to meet this contingency. He was again driven back, and I stretched out my front twice its legitimate length, guarding well my left, and advanced to the ledge of rocks from which we had previously been dislodged by the enemy's movement upon my flank. I experienced some annoyance from the exposure of this flank up to this moment, when Colonel [F. H.] Little, of the Eleventh Georgia Regiment, joined to my left. The Fifty-ninth Georgia Regiment, coming also at this time, occupied the line with my command. Some little time after this, I was disabled by concussion and wound on my nose and forehead. The command then devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, who will report its operations subsequent to this time.

It would be invidious to make special mention of gallantry with either officers or men when all did so well, fighting greatly superior numbers and at great disadvantage. I might safely assume that the bearing of the entire command was of the highest creditable character.

No guns or colors were captured, and but few (some 25) prisoners, a number of whom were sent to the rear with wounded men.

Below I submit a list of killed, wounded, and missing.* The wounded include only those disabled indefinitely. Quite a number were temporarily disabled by slight wounds, but resumed their duties in a few days; hence I make no mention of them in this report.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

VAN H. MANNING,
Colonel, Commanding Third Arkansas Regiment.

Lieutenant [JOHN W.] KERR,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Robertson's Brigade.

No. 454.

Report of Lieut. Col. P. A. Work, First Texas Infantry.

JULY 9, 1863.

SIR: The following is submitted as a report of the part sustained by the First Texas Regiment in the engagement of Thursday, July 2, near Gettysburg, Pa., to wit:

The regiment, together with the brigade, having been ordered forward to the attack about 4 p. m., continued to advance by the front for a distance exceeding half a mile, the Fourth Texas upon the right and the Third Arkansas upon the left, when Company I, commanded by Lieut. J. H. Wooters, and thrown out as skirmishers, engaged the skirmishers of the enemy, driving them back upon a regiment supporting the enemy's battery, and then, aided by volunteers from this (First Texas) regiment, engaging the regiment and artillery, succeeded in driving back the regiment and silencing the enemy's guns, taking and holding possession of the latter.

While this regiment was closely following our skirmishers, and had reached to within about 125 yards of the enemy's artillery, the Third Arkansas Regiment, upon my left, became hotly engaged with a strong force of the enemy upon its front and left, and, to preserve and protect its left flank, was forced to retire to a point some 75 or 100 yards to my rear and left, thus leaving my left flank uncovered and exposed, to protect which I halted, and threw out upon my left and rear Company G, commanded by Lieut. B. A. Campbell (some 40 men), which soon engaged the enemy and drove them from their threatening position to my left and the front of the Third Arkansas. It was while in the execution of this order that Lieutenant Campbell, a brave and gallant officer, fell, pierced through the heart.

Owing to the failure (as informed by Brigadier-General Robertson) of the troops that were assigned to the position on the left of this (Robertson's) brigade to arrive promptly, neither this nor the Third Arkansas Regiment was able to advance, without advancing against a vastly superior force, and with the left flank of the Third Arkansas (protecting my left) exposed to attack.

After the lapse of several minutes, Benning's brigade made its appearance, but instead of occupying the ground to the left of Robertson's brigade, so as to enable the latter to move forward with its left flank secured from attack, it occupied the ground still occupied by a portion, at least, of this brigade, the Fifteenth Georgia Regiment falling in and remaining with the First Texas Regiment. After sev

* Not found; but see p. 339.

eral ineffectual efforts upon the part of both the commanders of the Fifteenth Georgia and myself to separate the men of the two regiments, we gave the order to move forward, when both regiments, thus commingled, moved forward and occupied the crest of the hill, some 100 yards or more to the front, and where the enemy's artillery was stationed, where we remained until the close of the day and until 2 o'clock on Friday morning.

During the evening of the 2d, an incessant fire was kept up by this regiment, and the enemy was several times repulsed in their efforts to retake the hill. My position was such that I was enabled to pour a deadly enfilading fire into the enemy as they advanced through a wheat-field to attack the troops in position on my left, and I have not a doubt that this fire contributed greatly to the repulse of the forces of the enemy attacking our forces some 300 to 500 yards on my left.

Once during the evening the troops upon my left were driven back, and my left was exposed, when, directing Capt. H. E. Moss, Company D, to take charge of the colors, and retaining them there with a few men to hold the hill until the regiment could safely retire, I ordered the regiment to fall back to a stone fence about 100 yards in rear. The major portion of the regiment and the Fifteenth Georgia fell back, as ordered, but quite a large number, having noticed that the colors were not moving to the rear, refused to withdraw, and, remaining upon the crest of the hill, succeeded in holding the enemy in check in their immediate front, and obliquely upon their front and left, until the troops upon my left had been reformed and were again advanced, when I directed Maj. F. S. Bass to return to the crest of the hill with the body of the regiment, and, with Capt. D. K. Rice, of Company C, proceeded myself to collect together all fugitives, slightly wounded, and exhausted men, and placed them so as to protect my right and rear from an attack from that quarter, one of my advanced scouts in that direction having reported to me that a column of the enemy was moving down a ravine or hollow and threatening me in that quarter.

Having made every disposition to guard my right and rear, I placed Capt. D. K. Rice in charge of such defense, and proceeded to the Third Arkansas Regiment, of which General Robertson had ordered me to take charge. After the loss of some half hour in searching for the Third Arkansas, I found Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor and Major Reedy, of that regiment, both alive and uninjured, and in charge of the regiment, which was doing its duty nobly and well.

Late in the evening, a terrific fire of artillery was concentrated against the hill occupied by this (the First) regiment, and many were killed and wounded, some losing their heads, and others so horribly mutilated and mangled that their identity could scarcely be established; but, notwithstanding this, all the men continued heroically and unflinchingly to maintain their position.

Immediately after dark, having detailed Companies E and I for the purpose, I sent three pieces of the artillery captured to the rear. There were three other pieces—two at one point and one at another—that I was unable to remove, for the reason that they were located between the lines of the enemy and our own, and were so much exposed that they could not be approached excepting under a murderous fire. While they could not be removed by me, neither could they be approached by the enemy, for the same fire that drove the artillerists from their guns and the infantry from their support was ever in readiness to keep them in check and drive them back.

With but two exceptions, to wit, Private [Richard] Childers, of Company E, and Private [W. F.] Brooks, Company K, each and every man of the regiment proved himself a hero. Hundreds might be mentioned, each of whom with reason and propriety might point to his gallant acts and daring deeds, and the lieutenant-colonel commanding feels that he cannot call attention to the bearing of a few only of these without doing some share of injustice to those not mentioned; and though he is urged to mention the names of Privates [W. Y.] Salter, Company I, [J. N.] Kirksey and [G.] Barfield, Company B, and [W. J.] Barbee, Company L, for great and striking gallantry, and does mention them, he feels that he is neglecting others of equal merit. Private Barbee, though a mounted courier, acting for Major-General Hood, entered the ranks of his company (L), and fought through the engagement. At one time he mounted a rock upon the highest pinnacle of the hill, and there, exposed to a raking, deadly fire from artillery and musketry, stood until he had fired twenty-five shots, when he received a Minie ball wound in the right thigh, and fell.

Having exhausted their original supply of ammunition, the men supplied themselves from the cartridge-boxes of their dead and disabled comrades and from the dead and wounded of the enemy, frequently going in front of the hill to secure a cartridge-box. Many of the officers threw aside their swords, seized a rifle, and, going into the ranks, fought bravely and nobly.

The regiment lost in killed, 25, in wounded, 48, and missing, 20, a list * of the names of whom, giving the company and character of wound of those wounded, is hereto annexed as part of this report.

Respectfully submitted.

P. A. WORK,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding First Texas Regiment.

N. B.—I would state that Capt. John R. Woodward, of Company G, entered the engagement as acting major in charge of the left wing early in the engagement. He was wounded in the head by the fragment of a shell, and was borne from the field.

[P. S.]—In addition to the above report, I have the following to submit: During the evening of Friday, July 2, Company I, commanded by Lieutenant [J. R.] Loughridge, having become separated from the Fourth Texas Regiment, of which it was a part, attached itself to the First Texas Regiment, and remained with it throughout the evening and night, until the latter was moved to the position occupied by the brigade on July 3, doing its full duty and battling bravely.

No. 455.

Report of Maj. John P. Bane, Fourth Texas Infantry.

JULY 9, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the action near Gettysburg, Pa., July 2 and 3:

About 4.30 p. m. the 2d instant, we were ordered to advance on the enemy, who occupied the heights about 1¼ miles distant, the Fifth

* Not found; but see p. 339.

Texas, the directing battalion, on my right, and the First Texas on my left. Advancing at double-quick, we soon met the enemy's skirmishers, who occupied a skirt of thick undergrowth about one-quarter of a mile from the base of the cliffs, upon which the enemy had a battery playing upon us with the most deadly effect.

After a short pause, while repelling his skirmishers, I was ordered by General Robertson to move by the right flank, so as to cover all the ground between us and the directing battalion. Moving about 200 yards, I met the enemy in full force in a heavy, wooded ground, sheltering themselves behind rocks, from which, after a sharp contest, he was driven to the heights beyond, in our front and in close proximity to the mountain, and there I was pained to learn that the gallant Lieut. Col. B. F. Carter was severely wounded while crossing a stone wall near the base of the mountain. I was also informed that Col. John C. G. Key, while gallantly urging the men to the front, was severely wounded. The command then devolved upon me. Many of the officers and men had been killed and wounded up to this time.

Finding it impossible to carry the heights by assault with my thinned ranks, I ordered my command to fall back in the skirt of timber, the position then occupied being enfiladed by the batteries on the left and exposed to heavy fire of musketry in my immediate front. Being joined by the Fifth Texas on my right, I again attempted to drive the enemy from the heights by assaults, but with like results. Again, being re-enforced by the Forty-eighth Alabama, commanded by the gallant Colonel [James L.] Sheffield, and the Forty-fourth Alabama, whose commander I did not learn, we again charged their works, but were repulsed, and then, under the order of General Law, I ordered my command to fall back under cover of the timber, on a slight elevation within short range of the enemy. I formed my regiment in line of battle, leaving the battle-field contested ground.

At the dawn of day, I had a stone wall about 2 feet high thrown up, which afforded some protection to the men occupying the position from which we had driven the enemy until sunset of the 3d instant, at which time I was ordered to move my command, in conjunction with the remainder of the brigade, by the right flank, to occupy the ground from which we first advanced upon the enemy.

I accord to each and all of my officers and men my warmest congratulations for their continued and unceasing gallantry during the entire engagement.

The following list of casualties is appended.*

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. P. BANE,
Major, Commanding.

Lieut. JOHN W. KERR,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 456.

Report of Lieut. Col. K. Bryan, Fifth Texas Infantry.

NEAR HAGERSTOWN, MD., *July* 8, 1863.

SIR: Col. R. M. Powell having fallen into the hands of the enemy, it devolves upon me, as lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, to report

* Not found; but see p. 339.

the part taken by it as far as came under my observation in the action of [July] 2 and 3, near Gettysburg, Pa.

About 4 p. m. on the 2d instant, General Hood's division was drawn up in line of battle, fronting the heights occupied by the enemy. The Fifth Texas Regiment occupied the right of the brigade, resting on General Law's left, whose brigade was the one of direction. At the word "Forward," the regiment moved forward in good order. The enemy had a line of sharpshooters at the foot of the first height, behind a stone fence, about three-fourths of a mile from our starting point, which distance was passed over by our line at a double-quick and a run.

At our approach, the enemy retired to the top of the first height, protected by a ledge of rocks. A short halt was made at the stone fence, to enable those who had fallen behind to regain their places. When the command "Forward" again fell from the lips of our gallant colonel, every man leaped the fence, and advanced rapidly up the hillside. The enemy again fled at our approach, sheltering himself behind his fortified position on the top of the second height, about 200 yards distant from the first.

From this position we failed to drive them. Our failure was owing to the rocky nature of the ground over which we had to pass, the huge rocks forming defiles through which not more than 3 or 4 men could pass abreast, thus breaking up our alignment and rendering its reformation impossible. Notwithstanding the difficulties to overcome, the men pressed on to the pass of the precipitous stronghold, forming and securing the enemy's second position, many of our officers and men falling in passing the open space between the heights. Here we halted, there being small clusters of rocks far below the elevated position of the enemy, which gave us partial protection. From this position we were enabled to deliver our fire for the first time with accuracy.

Seeing that the men were in the best obtainable position, and deeming a farther advance without re-enforcements impracticable (a great many of the regiment having been already disabled), I looked for Colonel Powell, to know his next order. Failing to see him, I concluded at once that he, like many of his gallant officers and men, had fallen a victim to the deadly missiles of the enemy, which were being showered like hail upon us. I moved toward the center, passing many officers and men who had fallen, having discharged their whole duty like true soldiers. I had not proceeded far when I discovered the prostrate form of our noble colonel, who had fallen at his post, his face to the foe. I hastened toward him, when I received a wound in my left arm. On reaching the colonel, I found that he was not dead; but seeing the rent in his coat where the ball had passed out, my fears were excited that his wound would prove mortal. The hemorrhage from my own wound forced me from the field, leaving the command upon Major Rogers.

The officers and men of my wing of the regiment continued to discharge their duties in a manner worthy of our cause so long as I remained upon the field, and from their conduct heretofore I would not hesitate to vouch for them during the remainder of the battle.

Captain [John S.] Cleveland, of Company H, was on the right. His skillful management of his own company aided me vastly in the direction of my wing.

K. BRYAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Texas Regiment.

Lieut. JOHN W. KERR, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 457.

Report of Maj. J. C. Rogers, Fifth Texas Infantry.

NEAR HAGERSTOWN, MD.,
July 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to forward a continuation of the report of the part taken by the Fifth Texas Regiment in the action of the 2d and 3d instant, after the wounding of Colonels Powell and Bryan, when the command devolved upon me, the regiment still holding the position as left by Colonel Bryan, firing with accuracy and deadly effect.

The order to fall back came from some unknown source, and, finding that the regiments on our right and left had retired, it became necessary to follow. I therefore gave the order for the regiment to about-face and retire to the rear, which they did in good order until they reached the position mentioned in Colonel Bryan's report as the second position of the enemy, and here were halted and reformed, in connection with the other regiments. From the exhausted condition of the men, it was deemed necessary to remain here for a few moments.

The regiments were again ordered forward, which they did in the most gallant manner, and regained their first position, which they held as long as it was tenable; and a farther advance being impracticable, owing to the nature of the ground, as expressed in Colonel Bryan's report, they again retired in good order to an open space about 50 yards in rear, when here it was discovered for the first time that nearly two-thirds of our officers and men had been killed and wounded.

Only a few moments were here consumed to allow the men to recover their breath, when, in obedience to orders, I again moved the regiment forward to attack the enemy in their impregnable position. The coolness and determination of the men and officers were equal to the occasion. They advanced boldly over the ground strewn with the bodies of their dead and dying comrades to the base of what they knew to be an impregnable fortification. We held this position until it was discovered that we had no supports either on the right or left, and were about to be flanked, and therefore were again compelled to retire, which the regiment did in good order to the point mentioned in Colonel Bryan's report as the second position of the enemy, which place we were ordered to hold at all hazards, which we did.

Just before day on the morning of the 3d, orders reached me that breastworks must be thrown up, and the position held. The order was obeyed. During the day, constant skirmishing was kept up with the enemy, which resulted in the loss to us of many of our best scouts. Late in the evening, in obedience to orders, I about-faced my regiment, and marched three-quarters of a mile to the crest of the ridge from which the charge of the day previous commenced. Here we threw up breastworks, behind which we remained during the night.

I would respectfully beg leave to call attention to the valuable assistance I received from Capt. John S. Cleveland in the management of the right wing of my regiment, and Capt. T. T. Clay on the left; also, to the heroic conduct of T. W. Fitzgerald, of Company A, who was color-bearer. He pressed gallantly forward, and was badly wounded far in front. J. A. Howard, of Company B, color corporal, then took the flag, and remained firmly at his post. He was al-

most instantly killed. The colors were then taken by Sergt. W. S. Evans, of Company F, who planted them defiantly in the face of the foe during the remainder of the fight, always advancing promptly to the front when the order was given.

The general conduct of officers and men was beyond all praise.

J. C. ROGERS,
Major, Commanding Fifth Texas Regiment.

Lieut. JOHN W. KERR,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 458.

Report of Brig. Gen. Henry L. Benning, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS BENNING'S BRIGADE,
August 3, 1863.

MAJOR: In obedience to an order from the headquarters of this division, I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the operations of this brigade since it left Culpeper Court-House for the other side of the Potomac:

About 2 or 3 p. m. on July 2, ultimo, I was informed by Major-General Hood that his division, as the right of Lieutenant-General Longstreet's corps, was about to attack the left of the enemy's line, and that in the attack my brigade would follow Law's brigade at the distance of about 400 yards. In order to get to the place they assigned me, in the rear of General Law, it was necessary to move the brigade 500 or 600 yards farther to the right. Having done this, I advanced in line of battle. A wood intervened between us and the enemy, which, though it did not prevent their shells from reaching us and producing some casualties, yet completely hid them from our view. On emerging from the woods, their position became visible. Before us, at the distance of 600 or 800 yards, was an oblong mountain peak, or spur, presenting to us a steep face, much roughened by rocks. To the right, 400 or 500 yards from the peak, was the main mountain itself, with a side that looked almost perpendicular. Its summit overlooked the peak just sufficiently to command it well. On the summit of the peak were three pieces of artillery, and a little in advance of them, on a sort of uneven, irregular shelf, were three others. To the right and left of the battery, as well as immediately in its rear, were lines of infantry, as we afterward ascertained. This formed the enemy's first line of battle.

On the top of the mountain itself, and a little to the right of the peak, were five other guns. These commanded our approaches to the peak, for nearly the whole way. To the right and left of these guns extended the enemy's second line of infantry. Where that line crossed the gorge running between the peak and the mountain, a point 500 or 600 yards in the rear of the peak, were two other guns. This we ascertained when the right of the brigade reached the gorge, by the terrible fire from them which swept down the gorge.

Thus, what we had to encounter were thirteen guns, and two, if not more, lines of infantry posted on mountain heights. The intervening spur over which we had to march to reach the first line was nearly all open. Our own first line also became visible advancing

about 400 yards in our front. The part of it in our front I took to be Law's brigade, and so I followed it. In truth, it was Robertson's, Law's being farther to the right. This I did not discover until late in the fight, a wood on the right concealing from me most of Law's brigade. My line continued to follow the first line, halting once or twice to preserve its interval. At length I saw that the first line would not be able alone to carry the peak, so I advanced without halting again.

When my line reached the foot of the peak, I found there a part of the First Texas, struggling to make the ascent, the rest of the brigade having gone to the right and left—the Fourth and Fifth Texas to the right, and the Third Arkansas to the left. The part of the First Texas referred to falling in with my brigade, the whole line commenced ascending the rugged steep and (on the right) crossing the gorge. The ground was difficult—rocks in many places presenting, by their precipitous sides, insurmountable obstacles, while the fire of the enemy was very heavy and very deadly. The progress was, therefore, not very rapid, but it was regular and uninterrupted. After awhile the enemy were driven from their three front guns. The advance continued, and at length they were driven completely from the peak, but they carried with them the three rear guns on its summit, its sudden descent on the other side favoring the operation, so that we captured only the three front guns. These were 10-pounder Parrotts. A number of prisoners also were taken—more, I suppose, than 100.

The peak being thus taken and the enemy's first line driven behind his second, I made my dispositions to hold the ground gained, which was all that I could do, as I was then much in advance of every other part of our line of battle, and the second line of the enemy on the mountain itself was in a position which seemed to me almost impregnable to any merely front attack even with fresh men. Indeed, to hold the ground we had appeared a difficult task. The shells of the enemy from the adjacent mountain were incessantly bursting along the summit of the peak, and every head that showed itself was the target for a Minie ball. Several attempts by flank movements were made to dislodge us, but by the gallantry of the regiments on the right and left they all failed. We held the position until late next day, when we were ordered back to the crest of the wooded hill from which we first saw the enemy on the day before.

Our loss was heavy, not less than 400 in killed, wounded, and missing. Of this number, an unusually large proportion were killed and badly wounded. Among the killed were Col. John A. Jones, of the Twentieth Georgia, and Lieut. Col. William T. Harris, commanding the Second Georgia. Colonel Jones was killed late in the action, not far from the captured guns, after the enemy's forces were driven from the position and they had themselves opened upon it with shell from their other batteries, a fragment of one of which, glancing from a rock, passed through his brain. He had behaved with great coolness and gallantry. He fell just as success came in sight. Colonel Harris was farther to the right, where he and his regiment were exposed to the terrible fire of the two pieces which swept the gorge, as well as to the infantry fire of the enemy's left. A ball passed through his heart, killing him instantly. His gallantry had been most conspicuous.

I had no means of ascertaining the precise loss of the enemy. In killed and wounded it must have been large. Dead and wounded

lay scattered over the ground of the conflict and of the retreat. From the latter they were removed by the enemy during the night. We took about 300 prisoners in all.

The conduct of both officers and men was generally, as far as I could observe it, excellent. Under a fire from so many cannon, and toward the last from so much musketry, they advanced steadily over ground for the most part open, mounted a difficult height, drove back from it the enemy, occupied his line, took three guns, captured a number of prisoners, and against his utmost efforts held all they had gained. The captured guns were taken by the Twentieth Georgia (Colonel Jones, and after his death Lieutenant-Colonel Waddell), the part of the First Texas above referred to (Colonel Work), and the Seventeenth Georgia (Colonel Hodges); but the honor of the capture was not exclusively theirs. They could not have taken (certainly could not have held) the guns if Lieutenant-Colonel Harris, and after his death Major [William S.] Shepherd, on the left with the Second Georgia, and Colonel Du Bose, with the Fifteenth Georgia, on the right, had not by the hardest kind of fighting and at great loss, protected their flanks. Colonel Du Bose not only drove back the enemy's line, but repulsed repeated attacks made to recover it, taking over 100 prisoners. The same may be said of the Second, excepting that it did not take so many prisoners.

To my staff—Capt. Seaborn J. Benning, adjutant, Lieut. John R. Mott, aide, and Lieut. Herman H. Perry, brigade inspector, voluntarily acting as aide—I was much indebted. They performed well duties that kept them in almost constant danger. The former having been disabled by a wound, the whole weight of staff duty toward the end of the fight fell upon the two latter.

At the close of the day the fighting ceased, and I employed the night in arranging my line, establishing pickets, and removing the wounded. The last was a work of great labor, as, owing to some fault or mistake in the surgeon having charge of the brigade ambulances, but two of them made their appearance, so that the labor to the litter-bearers became very heavy.

The enemy employed the whole night in throwing up two lines of breastworks, one above the other, on the mountain side. These works were formed from the loose stones which abounded on the surface of the mountain. The sound of the stones dropping into place could be distinctly heard from our line during the whole night. The morning light revealed the two long lines completed. The upper line was sufficiently above the lower for its fire to pass over the lower. The crest was still frowning, with its old line greatly strengthened since the day before. From this line the fire of both artillery and infantry would pass over both of the lines below.

Until late in the afternoon, nothing occurred more important than picket firing. About 5 o'clock, two or three pickets of McLaws' division came to me, and told me that the troops of General McLaws had for some hours been withdrawn from my left, leaving my flank entirely exposed. This was the first notice I had of that movement, so important to my brigade. I immediately ordered the strongest picket force I could spare to the abandoned post of General McLaws' line.

Shortly afterward, a courier from General Law came to me, and told me that General Law wished me to move to the crest of the hill. I asked him what crest—what hill. He said all he knew was that General Law waved his hand thus (making a wave of his hand). I

was much at a loss to know what the wave meant. It seemed to me, however, to be in the direction of a ridge that ran through the woods toward the ground from which McLaws' troops had been withdrawn, and I concluded that the object of the order was to cause me to occupy that ground. Consequently, I immediately gave Colonel Du Bose orders to take his regiment along the crest to that ground, his regiment being most convenient, at the beginning of the crest. He moved off at once.

In a few minutes afterward, I received what was the same order from General Law, but this time clearly and in a very different sense. It was to move back immediately to the crest of the hill from which we had advanced the day before. I gave the necessary orders, and the three regiments remaining in position commenced moving out.

A little afterward, I heard a heavy infantry fire on the left, in the direction in which Colonel Du Bose had gone. Subsequently I learned from him that, after following the ridge for 500 or 600 yards, he suddenly found himself in the immediate presence of two long lines of the enemy, one almost at right angles to the other, with his own line between the two, the head of it being not far from the angle they made with each other. They opened fire on him, which he returned, so as to check their advance a little. He then fell back, and, availing himself of a stone fence, fought his way out, not, however, without a heavy loss in prisoners and some loss in killed and wounded.

He was fortunate to escape at all. His escape is high evidence both of his skill and courage. I did not go to his assistance, because, when I heard the fire, it seemed to be (and was, indeed) so far on my left that I thought some of General McLaws' men had been sent forward to check an advance of the enemy, and that it came from a collision between them and the enemy. The other three regiments got out with slight loss.

The whole loss of the brigade in the movement to the rear was about 100, of which about 80 or 90 belonged to the Fifteenth Georgia. A report of the killed, wounded, and missing for the two days has been sent up. The total was 509. The loss on the first day was about 400.

The next day (the 4th), the division was formed in line of battle, facing down the Emmitsburg road, and was ordered to erect breastworks, which it did. My brigade was on the left, its left resting on that road.

About 12 o'clock at night, the division commenced moving back toward Hagerstown, by Fairfield, my brigade bringing up the rear.

Nothing more of much interest happened to the brigade until the division had crossed the Shenandoah. It crossed that river at Berry's Ford by wading, and found the water deep and swift.

At dawn the next day [23d], the division took the road from Front Royal to Linden, by Manassas Gap. It found the Gap occupied by the enemy's cavalry and artillery, with pickets some distance in their front, and some regiments of cavalry between these and the Gap. My brigade was stretched across the road (relieving a portion of General Corse's brigade), on a ridge parallel with the Gap, and such dispositions were made by General Law on my flanks with the other brigades that the enemy's pickets soon fell back a mile or more, and his reserve regiments quite to the Gap.

Toward night, General Law informed me that he would soon move

the other three brigades of the division over to the Chester Gap road, and stay there during the night, and at the same time ordered me to remain with my brigade and the Fourth Alabama Regiment until relieved by Lieut. Gen. A. P. Hill, and then to follow the division, and overtake it as soon as possible. He stated that General Hill was to relieve me during the night, or, at furthest, by daybreak. So I remained, but it was 9 a. m. before I was relieved. I then started to overtake the division.

When I reached the Chester Gap road, I found it filled with the rear of General Hill's long wagon train, the rest of that train and all of his troops having already passed. To get by these wagons and the artillery in the mountain road, was a work of no small difficulty. It was near night before I could do it. I succeeded, however, in passing them and the corps which had bivouacked near Flint Hill, and with my brigade bivouacked 2 miles this side of Flint Hill.

At daylight next day, the march was resumed. I halted for an hour or more at Gaines' Cross-Roads, which is 2 miles this side of my camp of the night before, to wait for the Fifteenth Alabama Regiment (Colonel Oates), which was holding the mountain road until General Hill's corps should come up and relieve it. That regiment having joined me, the march was resumed, General Hill's corps being close behind me.

When near Newby's Cross-Roads, 2 men of the cavalry, coming from one of those roads which leads to Amissville, dashed up to me, and told me that, as they were going over toward Amissville to get their horses shod, they had met a squad of Yankee cavalry coming from the opposite direction. Colonel [W. C.] Oates immediately proposed to take his regiment, which was in front, and go forward and make a reconnaissance. I accepted his services, and he advanced beyond the crossing of the roads. Very soon his skirmishers were engaged with those of the enemy. After some time, as I heard and saw nothing but skirmishing, I concluded to move on, General Hill sending me word that he would relieve Colonel Oates and let him follow me.

After moving on less than half a mile, a shell, much to my surprise, passed over my line, and then others in rapid succession. They had been fired by the enemy at our skirmishers. My line was concealed from the enemy by an intervening hill and the cut of the road, so I continued to move on unharmed.

When I had almost reached the ford of Hazel River, I received a request from General Hill to wait for his artillery, and let it follow me. I accordingly halted. After waiting for some time, there came to me, instead of artillery, another message from General Hill, to the effect that it was necessary to drive the enemy back from their position in the mountain, and that he wished me to move my command on their flank and rear to the road by which they had come, and thus cut off their retreat, and to do this by a route which the bearer of the message (Lieutenant [Robert C.] Stanard) would show me.

The request seemed reasonable. The enemy had evidently gotten artillery into a mountain position difficult to be carried by a front attack, from which position they commanded the road at several points, including, I think, the ford, and thus, unless dislodged, could greatly annoy troops and trains passing by, if not stop their progress. My command was the one most conveniently situated to execute the suggested movement. I thought it right, therefore, to accede to General Hill's request. Signifying this to Lieutenant Stanard, he

went forward as guide, and I followed him with the brigade and the Fourth Alabama Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel [L. H.] Scruggs. The route was so well chosen that we passed through the enemy's picket line, and got near enough to the road in their rear to command it before they discovered us.

Before fire was opened, Captain [J. B.] Newell, Second Georgia, commanding the skirmishers, reported to me a battery considerably on my right, just across the road, in a field. I moved to the right in the woods to get near it, and seize it before it could run back. The wood was thick. I got the right of the brigade opposite the battery, and then ordered an advance in line of battle. When the line emerged from the wood, the battery was gone. It had run back the way it came, having found out our presence by the fire which had opened between their skirmishers and ours. Our line fired upon such of the enemy as were in sight. Those of the latter who were not disabled fled in confusion to the opposite wood, where, on the left, was another battery, as I had just learned by its fire. The road, I found when the line reached it, a good place for protection against this battery, and also for assailing the cavalry on their expected retreat. I therefore halted in it. I now thought we had their cannon and cavalry secured. I had been assured by Lieutenant Stanard, as well as by citizens, that there was no practicable way to Amissville excepting this road occupied by the brigade, all others being excluded by the mountain and its spurs.

They were mistaken. The enemy found another road nearer to the mountain, and by it escaped with their artillery and most of their cavalry. We took a few of them prisoners, and killed and wounded more.

As soon as it was clear that the enemy had retreated, at the suggestion of General Hill, I returned to the ford, and resumed the march, the command having spent four hours, marched at least 4 miles over very difficult ground, and fought a brisk fight with cavalry and artillery in the *détour*.

Such was the part contributed by the brigade and the Fourth and Fifteenth Alabama to the defeat of a well-laid plan of the enemy, organized on rather a large scale, to impede the march and cut off the trains of a large part of our army. They must have had two, if not three, brigades of cavalry and two or three batteries of artillery.

This, major, is a much longer report than I would have had it to be, but, under the order requiring it, I do not see how it could have been shorter. Indeed, I have omitted some things showing the arduousness of the long march, which are, perhaps, called for by the order.

I must, in closing, ask leave to pay a tribute to the merit of the brigade in that respect. There was no straggling to speak of, either on the advance or the return. The rolls when we arrived at Gettysburg showed almost the same number which they showed when we left Culpeper Court-House; so they showed on our return to Culpeper Court-House almost the same number which they showed when we left Gettysburg.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY L. BENNING,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. W. H. SELLERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 459.

Report of Lieut. Col. William S. Shepherd, Second Georgia Infantry.

JULY 27, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conduct of the Second Georgia Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. William T. Harris, during the sanguinary battle near Gettysburg, Pa.:

After a most tiresome march through the mountains, this regiment, belonging to Benning's brigade, arrived at 12 p. m. in the neighborhood of the scene of an engagement which took place on the 1st instant, where it was permitted to bivouac for a few hours. At 3 a. m. it resumed the march, and again halted, after proceeding some 3 miles. At 1 p. m. it again took up the line of march, moving by a circuitous route to the right.

Notwithstanding the extreme heat and the fatiguing march, the officers and men of this regiment moved forward with great cheerfulness, seeming anxious to meet the enemy. Just before reaching its position in line, the regiment advanced by the right flank through an open field, under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery, which was posted on a commanding position.

It gives me great pleasure to state that the officers and men of this command acted very coolly and moved forward in good order. Here Lieut. J. C. Sapp was slightly wounded, but continued with his company.

Before advancing in line of battle, the command was permitted to rest a few moments. The Second Georgia composed the right, and, with the Seventeenth Georgia, the right wing of Benning's brigade. Soon the order to advance was given, when the entire regiment moved forward in splendid order until it came to a deep gorge, where the nature of the ground was such that it was impossible to preserve an alignment; but, notwithstanding the rocks, undergrowth, and the deadly fire of the enemy, the officers and men of this regiment moved forward with dauntless courage, driving the enemy before them, and did not halt until they saw they were some distance in advance of their line, and beyond a rocky eminence on the left, which had been previously held by the enemy.

Here the regiment made a stand, and fought as gallantly as men could fight, and did not yield an inch of ground, but repulsed several charges made by the enemy, who were protected by a battery and a hill lined with sharpshooters. It was shortly after the regiment halted that Lieut. Col. William T. Harris fell, pierced through the heart by a Minie ball. He behaved gallantly and coolly while advancing, and was in the act of cheering on his command when he received the fatal shot. The command then devolved upon the undersigned, who was major of the regiment. We held our position until night closed the bloody drama.

We have to deplore the loss of many gallant officers and men, a list of whom has been previously forwarded.

I take great pleasure in testifying to the gallantry displayed both by officers and men, and, in my humble judgment, men never fought with more determination and bravery. We captured quite a number of prisoners, of whom previous mention has been made. It is impossible to individualize where all acted so nobly and courageously. I would respectfully call your attention to Forage-Master

R. W. Scrogin, of Company I, Second Georgia Regiment, who went into the battle voluntarily and fought bravely until wounded.

The Second Georgia and a portion of the Seventeenth Georgia being a short distance in advance, I received orders from headquarters, about 3 a. m. on the 3d instant, to fall back and connect with the main line, which command was executed in good order, and not until all our wounded had been removed to the rear.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. S. SHEPHERD,
Lieut. Col., Commanding Second Georgia Regiment.

Lieut. H. H. PERRY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 460.

Report of Col. D. M. Du Bose, Fifteenth Georgia Infantry.

JULY 27, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to Orders, No. —, received to-day, I herewith submit to Brig. Gen. H. L. Benning a report of the part taken by my regiment (the Fifteenth Georgia) in the battle of Gettysburg, on July 2 and 3.

My regiment occupied that portion of the ground on the extreme left of the brigade on July 2. After moving for a considerable distance across an open field, under a heavy shelling from the enemy's batteries, I reached the position from which I was to move in line of battle to assist in supporting Brigadier-General Law's brigade, which I learned had moved forward to attack the enemy. After marching forward 400 or 500 yards, with the rest of the brigade, I was halted, and rested until an order came to me from General Benning to move forward at once to the support of our advanced troops. This movement was made at once, in good order, under fire of the enemy's artillery.

After getting within 150 yards of the advanced troops, I was again halted by General Benning for a few moments, my regiment having gotten a short distance ahead of another portion of our brigade lines, owing, I suppose, to the difference in the nature of the ground over which we had to march. General Benning then left the position which he was near, toward my right, and went toward the right of the brigade.

I rested a few minutes in this position, until I saw the balance of the brigade had moved up even with my position and were still advancing. I immediately ordered a forward movement, and soon gained the point where our advance troops were fighting behind a stone fence, a little above the foot of a high, wooded, rocky hill. At this point my regiment commenced the engagement with the enemy, who occupied the hill. At this point, the nature of the ground was such that I could not see the other portion of our brigade.

After fighting the enemy in this position a short time, I saw from the heavy fire of musketry on my right that the other portion of the brigade were hotly engaged trying to carry the hill in their front, which was destitute of trees. I immediately ordered my regiment to jump the stone fence, and charge that portion of the hill in my front, which order they obeyed willingly and promptly, driving the enemy from my part of the hill, turning that portion of their right

flank which occupied the barren hill in front of the troops of our own brigade on my right, and thereby assisted them in gaining the hill in their front. In this charge, a portion of one of the Texas regiments (the First Texas) joined me, and behaved well.

After gaining the hill, I continued to move forward, driving the enemy before me at a rapid rate, capturing between 140 and 200 prisoners, including officers as well as men. I had gone on rapidly from the top of the hill between a quarter and a half mile ahead of the other portion of our brigade, which I found had halted at the top of that portion of the hill in their front, when I discovered a large body of the enemy moving so as to put themselves between me and the troops on my left and in my rear, and thereby cut me entirely off from support. As I saw the danger to which I was exposed, I ordered a halt, and also ordered my regiment to fall back. I fell back to the stone fence before referred to, and there very soon arranged my line, and fought the enemy in this position until I saw the troops on my left getting ready for another charge. I at once ordered my regiment to charge, which they did well, driving the enemy from their position.

The troops on my left then fell back to their original position, and the enemy commenced advancing on my left. I took a small party of men, threw them out as skirmishers on the left, and drove back the enemy's advance; but very soon a heavy column of the enemy came upon my left flank, drove in the skirmishers, and not being supported on the left in that position, I fell back again to my original position, and continued the fight at this point until I received a message from the commander of the troops on my left, stating that he was going to charge the enemy again, and desired me to do the same on my part of the line, which proposition I agreed to at once, and immediately ordered my regiment forward, and again did they obey my order with alacrity and courage, driving the enemy this time entirely out of the woods in my front. I then changed the front, so as to fire upon the enemy in the open field, at the foot of the mountain on my right.

In this position my line was almost at a right angle with the line of the brigade. I placed them in this position so as to assist the troops on the left, who had followed the retreating columns of the enemy and were then attempting to charge a portion of the mountain height. I ordered my men to pour in a heavy fire upon the enemy as soon as the troops on the left commenced falling back, as I thought they would have to do, and thereby protect their retreat as much as possible. This they did very effectually,

I remained in this position a considerable length of time and until late in the evening, when it became so dark that objects in the woods could not be so easily discerned. I then learned that the enemy were again moving round upon my left in heavy force. Upon learning this, I changed my line back about 200 yards, and fronted differently. I had not gotten through this movement before I discovered that the enemy were moving forward rapidly, and were within 200 yards of the left of my line. I halted, faced about, and commenced fighting them, and, after a few well-directed volleys, succeeded in checking their advance. They then fell back, and I moved my regiment back to the stone fence in my rear, formed them in a few moments, and rested in this position until General Benning ordered me to rest for the night upon the hill in my front. It was now after dark. I moved up and occupied the position he had directed me to, and also

collected together all the fragments of regiments and companies from other commands, and formed them upon the same line with my own regiment, and stationed pickets in front.

In this position I remained until just before daylight on the morning of July 3, when I was ordered by General Benning to move my regiment back to the stone wall from which he had ordered me the night before. I remained in position behind this wall until late in the evening of July 3, keeping a body of skirmishers in my front.

In the latter part of the evening, the enemy pressed so heavily upon my skirmishers that I was compelled to re-enforce them with two additional companies, and very soon thereafter a heavy skirmish commenced. The enemy had commenced moving around upon my left in heavy force. The troops upon my left having been withdrawn, I notified General Benning of the movement being made by the enemy. He immediately came down to my position, and there received orders, through a courier, to move the left of his brigade so as to unite with the right of General McLaws' division. Brigadier-General Benning ordered me to move to the position pointed out by the courier, which order I obeyed at once, calling in most of my skirmishers. The new position to which I had been ordered and occupied left a space of fully a quarter of a mile between my right and the then left of General Benning's brigade. This place was entirely unoccupied, excepting by a few skirmishers from my regiment. I had gained my new position but a short time when a brisk skirmish commenced between the enemy and my left wing.

At this time, I received an order from General Benning by one of his couriers to hold the hill I was on, and that General McLaws would support me on the left. By the courier who brought me this order, I notified General Benning that I could see nothing of General McLaws, but, instead of finding his troops upon my left, that the enemy were moving around upon my left in heavy force. After this time, I received no further orders or notice from any one of the movement of our troops.

The enemy came up rapidly in heavy force, turning my left entirely, and also advancing in front and moving upon my right in the space between my right and the left of the position where I had left the balance of our brigade. After fighting in this position until I saw the enemy had greatly the advantage of me by his flank movement, I drew my line of battle back about 70 or 80 yards, changing at the same time my front. At this position I secured my men as best I could behind rocks and trees, seeing I was compelled to fight greatly superior numbers. In this position, I had a desperate fight, the enemy moving upon my right and left flanks and front. I fought them until they had gotten within 20 to 40 yards of my men.

Seeing no re-enforcements coming to my relief, and finding that in a few moments more my whole regiment would be either killed or captured, I ordered a retreat through the only space left open to me by the enemy. After falling back 300 or 400 yards, I rallied my regiment behind a stone fence, and there checked the advance of the enemy; but, after fighting in this position for a time, the enemy made the same movement upon this position that he had done upon the one I had last left, by throwing a force around my left flank and moving up on my right flank, by this means hoping to surround me and entirely cut off all means of retreat. As soon as I saw that the position of the enemy rendered my position untenable, I again ordered my men to retire.

After retreating some 400 yards farther back, I again rallied the remnant of my regiment, and fought them until driven from my position by one of the enemy's batteries, which completely enfiladed my position, throwing shells among my men, who were lying behind the stone fence. I again ordered a retreat, and fell back to where the balance of the brigade had been ordered after I left it.

During each of the four separate fights I made that evening, I looked for an expected support either upon my right or left, which did not come, nor did I retire from either position until I had ascertained that there was no support to be had.

My men and officers fought bravely, but my loss was immense. How any of us escaped I do not see. In the battle of July 2, I went in with 330 or 335 muskets, and lost 70 men killed, wounded, and missing. In the battle of the 3d, I lost 101, making a total loss of 171 men in the two days' fighting.

During the battle of July 2, I was greatly assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel [Stephen Z.] Hearnsberger and my adjutant, Lieut. L. Pierce, both of whom behaved with coolness and courage. I am also indebted to all of my officers who were present for the assistance rendered by them. My men behaved well, and worthy of their former reputation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. DU BOSE,
Colonel Fifteenth Georgia Volunteers.

Lieutenant [H. H.] PERRY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 461.

Report of Col. Wesley C. Hodges, Seventeenth Georgia Infantry.

CULPEPER COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
July 27, 1863.

SIR: Arriving with my command near the battle-field of Wednesday, July 1, at 12 p. m., the men, after a fatiguing march through the mountain pass, by way of Cashtown, were permitted to rest upon their arms until 3 p. m., at which time the march was resumed. After one other temporary halt, my regiment, in its place in Benning's brigade, was pushed forward to our right to assume position in lines assigned it. Notwithstanding the excessive heat of the day, and the circuitous route to reach said position, officers and men bore up cheerfully under the annoyances. This being preliminary to the fight of July 2, and the second of the series of engagements near Gettysburg, in which my regiment actively participated, I may be excused for a detailed statement of the events occurring rapidly in our front.

The Second and Seventeenth Regiments formed the right wing of Benning's brigade, and, after being formed in line facing the enemy, under a murderous fire of artillery, ably served, and volleys of musketry, dashed forward gallantly and with impetuosity, until a four-gun battery of the enemy, from which we had received no little annoyance, was passed by the left of my regiment, and many of the officers and men, both of said battery and its support, composed in

part of a detachment of the Fourth Maine Infantry, were captured and sent to the rear by the men of my command.

It is not intended in this statement to set up any exclusive claim to the capture of the battery, which, having had its support stripped from it in the manner indicated, remained at the command of the brigade until removed under cover of night. The position of my regiment in relation to this battery proves its instrumentality in the valuable capture. The impetuosity of the charge of the Second Regiment and my own, and the nature of the ground, threw us beyond the first crest, from which we had driven the enemy, into a deep gorge separating the seized crest from the stronger one, upon which the enemy now displayed a heavy force; and, but partially sheltered by scattering rocks, under a plunging fire from above it, my command bravely held its position, and seven times broke columns of the enemy which were forming for a vigorous onset to dislodge us.

It affords me the utmost pleasure in testifying to the general good conduct and gallantry of the officers and men of the command. Never did men behave with more heroism. It is difficult to individualize. It is my opinion that not a man of the regiment could have been driven from this position, which was quietly held during the night.

It should be remarked that the position taken and held by the Second and Seventeenth until the morning succeeding the fight was so considerably in advance of our lines, that under headquarters orders these commands were retired from it, for the purpose of completing our lines.

I have had the honor previously of submitting a list of casualties.*

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

W. C. HODGES,
Colonel, Commanding Seventeenth Georgia Volunteers.

Lieut. H. H. PERRY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 462.

Report of Col. J. D. Waddell, Twentieth Georgia Infantry.

NEAR CULPEPER COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
July 27, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part borne by the Twentieth Regiment Georgia Volunteers in the battle at and near Gettysburg, Pa., on July 2 and 3:

In the order of attack, Longstreet's corps was assigned to the right, and Hood's division occupied the right of the corps. Benning's brigade, in the order of battle, supported, at the distance of 400 yards, Law's, whose position was on the extreme right. In the brigade formation, the Twentieth Regiment occupied the left center. Before reaching the point from which to make the attack, it was necessary to move by the right flank a distance of nearly 3 miles. The enemy's guns commanded a considerable portion of this distance, and opened a heavy fire of shell upon us for more than a mile of the way.

* Not found; but see p. 340.

About 5 p. m., having reached the intended point, we advanced in line of battle to the assault, the regiment moving in excellent order and spirit. We had not advanced far before it was ascertained that there was a considerable space intervening between Law's and Robertson's brigades, unoccupied by any Confederate troops save very few belonging to the First Texas Regiment. Near to the center of this comparatively unoccupied ground, upon a steep, rocky, rugged hill, the enemy had posted a battery of six guns, from which a destructive and vigorous fire was poured into our ranks.

To cover this ground and to support Brigadier-General [J. B.] Robertson, who was pressed severely at the time, a left and oblique movement was made and continued until the Twentieth Regiment fronted this battery, when the brigade was ordered to advance forward.

The order was obeyed by the regiment with promptness and alacrity, and the charge upon the hill and battery executed courageously and successfully. In the space of fifteen minutes the hill was carried, and three 10-pounder Parrott guns captured. They were brought off that night, and the next day turned against the enemy in that terrible artillery fight. Some 25 prisoners were captured and sent to the rear, some of whom aided our wounded in getting to the hospital. Three regiments, viz, the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania, One hundred and twenty-sixth New York, and Fourth Maine, were represented in the persons of the prisoners. After the enemy were driven from the hill, they poured upon us a terrific and incessant fire from the steep mountain side directly to our front, their advance line of infantry being distant about 500 yards, and pretty well protected by large rocks and stones heaped together.

About 6 o'clock, a regiment was moved to get to our left flank. A shot from Private John F. Jordan, of Company G, unhorsed the officer leading it, when their ranks were broken, and they retreated in wild disorder and confusion, my regiment adding no little to their panic by opening a telling volley into their scattered ranks. No other advance was attempted by them upon the hill we occupied while we held it.

Our loss in the charge was very heavy. I herewith transmit a list of the casualties.*

Col. John A. Jones, commanding, was instantly killed at the post of duty by a fragment of shell when nearly half way up the hill, and but a moment before it was carried. He was an excellent officer and devoted patriot, and a braver spirit never fought beneath a flag. His loss will long be felt in this command. Lieut. F. McCrimmon, Company H, was killed just as the regiment gained the crest, falling literally in the arms of victory. Capts. A. B. Ross, of Company A, H. C. Mitchell, of Company B, and Lieuts. P. G. Hatchett and E. J. Morgan, of Company E, were wounded; the three first-named severely, the last slightly.

Shortly after nightfall, the firing ceased, the enemy employing himself in building breastworks on the mountain side in our front. By the dawn of the following day, he had constructed in plain view three lines of breastworks, which could not have been mounted without the use of scaling ladders. A fourth line, not so distinctly visible, did not appear to be so high or strong.

The Twentieth held the hill until nearly 7 p. m. on the 3d, under a

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*Omitted ; but see p. 340.

dangerous but desultory fire of the enemy, mainly infantry, when we were ordered to fall back to a more tenable position about 1 mile to our left rear, the withdrawal of troops on our left making such order necessary. Indeed, the enemy had well nigh gained our left flank before it was known that we were without supports there to meet him. Owing to a misunderstanding of orders as to the point aimed at, and as to the manner in which the retreat should be conducted, considerable disorder attended its inception; but the regiment was formed again upon the first favorable ground, and good order soon restored.

The loss on this retreat was 17 men, some of whom are known to have been killed and others wounded. I have had no means of ascertaining whether any unwounded men fell into the enemy's hands. The men generally were almost worn down by hard marching, harder fighting, constant watching, loss of sleep, hunger, and almost intolerable heat. Nevertheless, buoyed up by the unconquerable spirit of men who deserve to be free, they bore it all with the fortitude, constancy, uncomplaining devotion and patriotism which have distinguished them in so many campaigns and avouched their soldierly character and merit upon so many fields of triumph and glory. Upon reaching the hill designated, hasty breastworks were constructed and the command kept under arms; but the enemy did not choose to attack us, and the struggle terminated here.

Instances of individual valor and gallantry were many and splendid; the coolness and courage of every man seemed equal to his opportunity, and where all, so far as I could observe, performed their full duty manfully and well, I should do injustice to many by specially commending a few whose conduct and bearing happened to fall within the scope of my own observation.

By reference to the accompanying list of casualties,* it will be seen that our losses in the battle of Thursday were, in killed, 2 officers and 21 men; wounded, officers, 4; men, 73; missing, 4; and on Friday the total missing is 17, making an aggregate of 121.

It may be proper to add that our battle-flag is marked with 87 holes, 38 of which seem to have been made by Minie balls, the remainder, from the character of the rents, by fragments of shell.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. WADDELL,
Colonel Twentieth Georgia Regiment.

Lieut. H. H. PERRY, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 463.

Report of Maj. M. W. Henry, C. S. Army, commanding Artillery Battalion.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY, HOOD'S DIVISION,
Fredericksburg, August 23, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following journal of this battalion:

June 15.—Left camp near this place (Culpeper Court-House), and marched to Little Washington, Rappahannock County, a distance of 31 miles.

* Omitted: but see p. 340.

June 16.—Left camp near Little Washington, and marched to Markham Station, on the Manassas Gap Railroad, a distance of 20 miles.

June 17.—Marched to Upperville, 15 miles.

June 18.—Marched to Snicker's Ford, on the Shenandoah River, 18 miles.

June 19.—Took position at Snicker's Gap.

June 20.—Left position at Snicker's Gap. Recrossed the river, and encamped. Before the battalion was ordered to recross, the river rose, and upward of 400 rounds of ammunition in the chest were destroyed.

June 21.—Remained in camp near Snicker's Ford.

June 22.—Marched 10 miles, and encamped near Millwood.

June 23.—Remained in camp.

June 24.—Marched 20 miles, and encamped near Bunker Hill.

June 25.—Marched 20 miles, and encamped near Falling Waters, Potomac River.

June 26.—Crossed the Potomac River at Williamsport, and marched 20 miles, to Greencastle, Pa.

June 27.—Marched 18 miles, to Chambersburg, Pa.

June 28.—Remained in camp. All prisoners released, by order of General Lee.

June 29.—Remained in camp.

June 30.—Marched 8 miles, to Fayetteville, Pa.

July 1.—Left camp (Fayetteville) in the afternoon, and marched 10 miles on the road to Gettysburg, Pa.

July 2.—Left camp, marched to Gettysburg, and took position in the afternoon on the right of our line, and engaged the enemy's artillery with two batteries, Captains [James] Reilly and [A. C.] Latham. During the evening, one 3-inch rifle belonging to Captain Reilly's battery burst. Captured and brought off the field this night three 10-pounder Parrott rifles.

July 3.—Engaged the enemy again in the same position with the whole battalion. During the two days' fighting, lost 4 men killed and 23 wounded. Expended about 1,500 rounds of ammunition.

July 4.—Changed position, and remained on battle-field until 6 p. m.; then took up line of march, and continued it through the night. Hauled off one 6-pounder bronze field piece and one 12-pounder howitzer, for which the captured Parrott guns had been substituted.

July 5.—Still marching. At 2 p. m. took up camp on the South Mountain. The 6-pounder and 12-pounder howitzers, having merely the gun-carriage attached, were abandoned necessarily for the want of the proper means of transportation.

July 6.—Marched 16 miles, and encamped near Hagerstown, Md.

July 7, 8, *and* 9.—Remained in camp.

July 10.—Left camp, and took position on the right of the line of battle, in the vicinity of Downsville, Md.

July 11 *and* 12.—Remained in position.

July 13.—Took up line of march at 8 p. m., on the road to the Potomac River.

July 14.—Recrossed the Potomac River on the pontoon bridge at Falling Waters, and marched to Martinsburg, 8 miles.

July 15.—Marched 12 miles, and encamped near Darkesville, Va.

July 16.—Marched 5 miles, and encamped near Bunker Hill.

July 17, 18, *and* 19.—Remained in camp.

July 20.—Marched 20 miles, and encamped near Millwood.

July 21.—Marched 20 miles, and encamped on the Shenandoah River.

July 22.—Crossed the Shenandoah, and encamped 2 miles beyond Front Royal, at Chester Gap.

July 23.—Marched 18 miles, and encamped near Little Washington.

July 24.—Marched 27 miles, and encamped near Culpeper Court-House, Va.

July 24 *to August* 1.—Remained in camp.

August 1.—Left camp, marched 12 miles, and encamped near Somerville Ford, on the Rapidan River.

August 2.—Crossed the Rapidan River, marched 9 miles, and encamped near Rapidan Station, Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

August 3 *and* 4.—Remained in camp.

August 5.—Marched 20 miles, and encamped on the battle-field of Chancellorsville.

August 6.—Marched 12 miles, and encamped near Fredericksburg.

August 23.—Have remained in camp up to date.

M. W. HENRY,
Major, Commanding Artillery Battalion.
Per L. MITCHELL,
Adjutant.

Col. J. B. WALTON, *Chief of Artillery, First Army Corps.*

No. 464.

Report of Col. E. Porter Alexander, C. S. Army, commanding battalion Reserve Artillery.

AUGUST 3, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my battalion in the recent campaign:

Leaving Milford Depot on June 3, we marched to Culpeper Court-House, and encamped in its vicinity on the 5th. Leaving this place on the 15th, we proceeded to Millwood, where we encamped on the 18th, and remained until the 24th, when we again marched with the First Corps, and accompanied it, via Winchester, Greencastle, and Chambersburg, to Gettysburg, Pa., where we arrived at 9 a. m. on July 2, having halted for three days at Chambersburg and one day between that and Gettysburg.

Shortly after our arrival, I was directed by General Longstreet to accompany with my battalion the divisions of Major-Generals McLaws and Hood in the attack upon the left. The march into position was performed with these divisions, and about 4 p. m. I placed four batteries (those of Captains [George V.] Moody, [W. W.] Parker, [O. B.] Taylor, and [A. B.] Rhett, the latter commanded by Lieutenant [S. C.] Gilbert, and the whole commanded by Maj. Frank Huger, I having been ordered to control also the other battalions of artillery on the field) in action against a heavy artillery and infantry force of the enemy, about 500 yards distant, in a peach orchard on the Emmitsburg pike.

After a spirited engagement of a half hour, assisted by Cabell's battalion from a short distance on our right, the enemy's guns were silenced, and the position was immediately carried by the infantry, and the enemy fell back to his position on the mountain, where our infantry gallantly pursued him.

Just before the enemy ceased his fire, annoyed by his obstinacy, I

had ordered up my two remaining batteries, [T. C.] Jordan's and [P.] Woolfolk, jr.'s. These, arriving on the ground just as the infantry charge was made, joined in it, under the immediate command of Maj. James Dearing, who had volunteered his services to me. Major Huger also followed with the four batteries under his control as soon as the teams could be disencumbered of killed and wounded animals (for his loss had been serious), and occupied the enemy's original position, in time to seriously annoy their retreat to the mountain, and to assist the infantry in causing them to abandon several guns at its foot. From this new position a spirited duel now ensued with their new line, which our infantry attacked in vain, and was kept up till dark, shortly before which our infantry fell back, and the enemy, who attempted to pursue, were checked and driven back by our fire.

Sleeping on the field that night, and replacing ammunition, at dawn I again placed the whole battalion in position for the attack upon the enemy's new line. In this attack, my battalion bore its full share, and suffered heavy loss, fighting again under Major Huger, excepting Woolfolk's battery, which was detached under Lieut. James Woolfolk, Captain Woolfolk having been wounded severely in his gallant charge the evening before. During the afternoon, the batteries all maintained their respective positions, part of the time without infantry support, and driving off the enemy's sharpshooters with canister. They were withdrawn from the field only when it was entirely abandoned by our infantry—Captain Taylor and Lieutenant Woolfolk only withdrawing at midnight.

During the next day, the battalion remained near and in rear of its original position on the 2d until 4 p. m., when it marched to Black Horse Tavern, ready to take its place in the column.

It marched from the latter place on the 5th, and proceeding via Fairfield and Monterey Springs, encamped at Hagerstown on the evening of the 6th.

On the 10th, we were ordered into position at Downsville, to resist a threatened attack of the enemy, advancing in force.

On the 11th, we constructed pits for all the guns on the line of battle at this place, and remained in them until the night of the 13th, when, with the rest of the army, we crossed the river, and encamped the next day on the Martinsburg pike, near Hainesville, and, on the 15th, marched to Bunker Hill.

Marching from the latter place on the 20th, via Front Royal, Gaines' Cross-Roads, and Sperryville, we encamped again near Culpeper Court-House on the 24th.

The sum total of the losses in my battalion during the period covered by this report are as follows: In the battle of Gettysburg, July 2 and 3, killed, 19; wounded, 114; missing, 6; total, 139 men. There were also 2 killed and 3 wounded of a detachment of 8 gallant Mississippians at Captain Moody's guns, who volunteered to help maneuver them on very difficult ground. Horses killed and disabled in action, 116. Many of my wounded sent to Cashtown fell into the hands of the enemy there. On the night march across the Potomac, 8 men missing. Deserted near Martinsburg, 3 men. Upset near the pontoon bridge and thrown into the river, by order to clear the passage to the bridge, one limber of 24-pounder howitzer caisson. Destroyed in action, one 12-pounder howitzer, two 12-pounder howitzer carriages, and six wheels. The howitzer, however, was brought off in a wagon.

I cannot speak too highly of the ability and soldierly qualities, both on the field of battle and no less creditably on forced marches by day and night, over terrible roads and with scarcely half teams, by the officers of my battalion; nor of the splendid courage and tenacity of both officers and men under as deadly a fire as has often been faced; nor of the cheerfulness with which the men endured the fatigue, exposure, and short rations which often fell to their lot, the latter, I fear, being necessarily incidental to the make-shift arrangements by which rations are supplied to them.

I very respectfully recommend for special merit and gallantry, Majors Huger and Dearing; Capts. T. C. Jordan, G. V. Moody, P. Woolfolk, jr., W. W. Parker, O. B. Taylor, and W. W. Fickling; Lieutenant Gilbert, commanding Brooks' artillery until severely wounded; Lieut. J. Donnell Smith and Lieutenant [James] Sillers, temporarily commanding their respective batteries or detached sections, and Lieutenant [F. M.] Colston, ordnance officer. Under Assistant Surgeons [H. V.] Gray and [Aristides] Monteiro, Captain [P. A.] Franklin, quartermaster, and Lieutenant [George D.] Vaughan, commissary, the arduous duties of their respective departments were creditably performed.

Captains Jordan, Moody, and Fickling, and Lieutenant Woolfolk, commanding Woolfolk's battery, decline specifying any of their brave commands for praise, on the grounds that where all so well deserve it, it would be invidious to particularize. Captain Parker speaks highly of the behavior of Lieutenant [George E.] Saville, in particular, and First Sergeant [E. S.] Wooldridge. Captain Taylor also praises the behavior of Corpls. W. P. Ray and Joseph T. V. Lantz, both of whom were killed on the field while behaving most gallantly.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. P. ALEXANDER,
Colonel, Artillery.

Lieut. Col. G. MOXLEY SORREL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 465.

Report of Capt. Osmond B. Taylor, Virginia battery.

CAMP NEAR ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
August 3, 1863.

COLONEL: In accordance with a circular from your headquarters, issued this morning, I make the following report:

On or about June 3 last, I left Milford Station, Caroline County, with my battery, in company with the other batteries of your battalion. We proceeded to Culpeper Court-House, near which place we went into camp on June 6. We remained here until the 15th, recruiting our horses, repairing our gun-carriages, wagons, harness, &c., with little else of interest, excepting that when the enemy's cavalry made a dash upon ours, near Brandy Station, our battalion marched out to meet them, but we did not have the pleasure of a meeting. Our cavalry drove them back.

On June 15, we started for the Valley of Virginia, and arrived at Millwood, in Clarke County, on the 18th, where we remained several

days recruiting our stock and resting our men. Here also we met with a disappointment. The enemy endeavored to flank us by crossing the Blue Ridge at Ashby's and other gaps. We went out to meet them as before, but our cavalry left nothing for us to do.

On the 24th, we left Millwood, passing through Winchester, Darkesville, and Martinsburg.

We crossed the Potomac on the 25th, at Williamsport; thence proceeding on our route, we passed through Hagerstown, Greencastle, and Chambersburg, and encamped near the latter place for several days, resting our men and horses and living upon the fat of Pennsylvania. Here, too, we obtained several fresh horses.

On June 30, we broke camp, and started for Gettysburg. We arrived there about 10 a. m. July 2. After resting about one hour, we took up the line of march for the left wing of the enemy. About 4 p.m. I was ordered into position within 500 yards of the enemy's batteries, and to dislodge them, if possible, from a commanding position which they held. I opened upon the batteries with my four Napoleons, firing canister and spherical case until our infantry, who were present, began their charge. I then ceased firing, limbered to the front, and advanced some 800 or 1,000 yards, and took another position, which I held till after dark, though several attempts were made by the enemy, both with infantry and artillery, to drive me from it.

I lost at the first position one of my best gunners (Corpl. William P. Ray). He was killed while in the act of sighting his guns. He never spoke after receiving the shot, walked a few steps from his piece, and fell dead. I had also while in this, my first position, the following men wounded : Vincent F. Burford, badly bruised on shoulder; Silas C. Gentry, cut on the wrist ; Joseph Moody, cut in the face and bruised on the back; Byrd McCormick, shot through the calf of the leg by a bullet from a spherical case; Edward J. Sheppard, wounded badly in heel, and several others slightly wounded. I had killed in the lane while going to my second position another excellent gunner (Corpl. Joseph T. V. Lantz). He had both legs broken above the knees; lived but a little while. His only words were, "You can do me no good; I am killed; follow your piece." While in my second position, I had two men wounded : Hill Carter Eubank, shot through the leg. Eubank was a very promising youth, about eighteen years of age ; left the Military Institute at Lexington, Va., to join the army; was brave and attentive to his duties. The other (Claiborne Y. Atkinson) struck on the leg by a piece of shell ; seriously wounded.

About 9 p. m. July 2, I left my position, and retired about 1 mile to the rear, watered and fed my horses, and returned to the same position about 2.30 o'clock the next morning. I remained in this position until after the heavy cannonade of the 3d. I was then ordered by Major Huger to report to you or to General Longstreet, about half a mile to my left. While taking my battery to the place indicated, I was halted by General Lee, and directed not to go into position until I saw you. It was a considerable time before I could find you. The main fighting had ceased when you came to where my battery was. About 10 p. m. we left the field, and went into park near the barn used as a hospital.

All of my men, non-commissioned officers and privates, with one or two exceptions, acted well. They remained by their guns, though hungry and exceedingly fatigued.

On July 5, we took up our line of march for Hagerstown, Md.,

where we arrived on the 6th, and went into encampment. We remained in the neighborhood of Hagerstown several days, resting our men and horses, which they very much needed on account of the long marching and arduous duties they had undergone.

On the 10th, we left our encampment, and were moving over toward the pike leading to Frederick City, when I was ordered to report with my battery to General Kershaw, then holding the enemy in check at Antietam Creek. I did report, and had a position selected for me, but before I had gotten into it, I received further orders to proceed at once to Downsville and rejoin my battalion, which I accomplished about 10 p. m., after a tedious march through the dark.

On the 11th, we had orders to dig pits for our pieces and prepare for action. Again we met with a disappointment. The enemy did not advance.

We left our fortifications on the evening of the 13th, and, after a very disagreeable march, occupying the whole night, through mud, rain, and darkness, we recrossed the Potomac on the morning of July 14. Thus ended our second campaign into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

On the evening of the 16th, we went into camp near Bunker Hill. Here we remained several days, recruiting and getting together our scattered forces.

On the morning of the 20th, we again broke camp, and, after four days' travel, we came in sight of Culpeper Court-House, men and horses nearly broken down, and exhausted from excessive heat and long marching. We had rain nearly every day from the day we entered the Valley until within the last few days. Our men suffered much in consequence; their shoes gave out, and many had to go barefooted. Much of their rest was broken by their not getting dry places to sleep on.

Very respectfully,

O. B. TAYLOR,
Captain, Commanding.

Col. E. P. ALEXANDER.

No. 466.

Reports of Maj. B. F. Eshleman, Washington (Louisiana) Artillery.

AUGUST 11, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the operations of the Washington Artillery Battalion under my command at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 3:

I moved my command, in obedience to orders, from Culpeper Court-House, on June 15, in the direction of Winchester. Crossed the Potomac at Williamsport on the 25th; arrived at Chambersburg, Pa., on the 27th; crossed the South Mountain at Cashtown Gap on July 1, and arrived on the 2d near the battle-field of Gettysburg.

Owing to the excessive heat, dry weather, and dust, the march was a severe one, but the endurance of the men and animals proved equal to the task, and my command arrived at Gettysburg in good fighting condition. On arriving within about 3 miles of the battle-field, by your direction, I went into park to await orders. Just before dark, your orders came to move speedily to the front. I mounted

my cannoneers, and moved forward at a trot, but before reaching the old school-house the firing had ceased, and, it being dark, you ordered me again into park.

About midnight, I received orders from Colonel Alexander, commanding reserve artillery, to take position on the field before daylight, and with his assistance I placed my battalion, consisting of eight Napoleon guns and two 12-pounder howitzers, as follows, viz: Three Napoleons (Third Company), Lieutenants [Andrew] Hero, jr., and [Frank] McElroy, and one Napoleon (First Company), Lieutenant [C. H. C.] Brown, all under command of Captain [M. B.] Miller, about 100 yards to the left of the peach orchard, and on the immediate left of Captain [O. B.] Taylor's battery, of Alexander's battalion; two Napoleons (Fourth Company), Captain Norcom and Lieutenant Battles, on Captain Miller's left, and two Napoleons (Second Company), Captain [J. B.] Richardson and Lieutenant [Samuel] Hawes, on the left of Captain Norcom. The two howitzers—one of the Second and one of the Fourth Company—were held in reserve, under command of Lieutenant [George E.] Apps, Fourth Company.

As soon as day broke and the enemy's lines became visible, it was apparent that to provide against an enfilade fire, the left of my line had better be thrown a little to the rear. Colonel Alexander having approved the proposed change, Captain Norcom's battery was retired about 30 yards, and Captain Richardson's moved about 200 yards to the left and to the rear of Norcom, forming *en échelon* by batteries. Major Dearing afterward took position with his battalion on my left, and five guns of Colonel Cabell's battalion were placed in position between Captains Norcom and Richardson.

During the morning, the enemy threw forward heavy lines of skirmishers, endeavoring to gain the ravine and cover of the woods in my front. My guns, with those of Captain Taylor, opened upon them moderately with evident effect. The enemy's batteries replied, but I paid little attention to them, seldom answering their fire at their batteries, in order to save my ammunition for the grand attack.

Early in the day my attention was called by Captain Richardson to a 3-inch rifled gun (that had been abandoned by the enemy the previous day) standing between the lines, about 300 yards in advance of our line of skirmishers. The horses had all been killed, and lay harnessed to the piece. William Forrest and Jim Brown (drivers), of Captain Richardson's company, immediately volunteered and earnestly requested permission to bring it off. Having given them directions how to proceed, I allowed them to do so, and the piece was drawn off under a heavy fire from the enemy's sharpshooters. Several shots struck the carriages, but the men and horses were unharmed. The limber contained about 50 rounds of ammunition, and the gun was immediately placed in position by Captain Richardson.

I was deprived of the services of Capt. Joe Norcom early in the day, who, being struck by a piece of shell, had to retire from the field after turning over the command to Lieut. H. A. Battles.

Between 1 and 2 p. m. you ordered me to give the signal for opening along the entire line. Two guns in quick succession were fired from Captain Miller's battery, and were immediately followed by all the battalions along the line opening simultaneously upon the enemy behind his works. The enemy answered vigorously, and a most

terrific artillery duel ensued. Notwithstanding a most galling fire from the enemy's artillery from behind his works, and an enfilade fire from the mountain on my right, my men stood bravely to their work, and by their steady and judicious firing caused immense slaughter to the enemy.

About thirty minutes after the signal guns had been fired, our infantry moved forward over the plateau in our front. It having been understood by a previous arrangement that the artillery should advance with the infantry, I immediately directed Captain Miller to advance his and Lieutenant Battles' batteries. Captain Miller having suffered severely from the loss of men and horses, could move forward only three pieces of his own battery and one of Lieutenant Battles' section. Then, with one piece of Major Henry's battalion, under the direction of Major [J. C.] Haskell, he took position 400 or 500 yards to the front, and opened with deadly effect upon the enemy. With the exception of these five guns, no others advanced.

Captain Taylor, on my right, and Major Dearing, on my left, at this juncture ran out of ammunition and withdrew, leaving my battalion alone to bear the brunt of this portion of the field. The battery of Colonel Cabell's command, on Captain Richardson's right, had also ceased firing.

The advanced position of Captain Miller and Lieutenant Battles made them, as soon as the batteries on their flanks had ceased firing, the center of a concentrated fire from several of the enemy's batteries. Our artillery fire seemed to have slackened upon the whole line, and our infantry, unable to hold the works they had so gallantly taken, were falling back, and being pressed by the enemy, who had advanced from behind his breastworks.

At this juncture, General Longstreet ordered that all the artillery that could be spared from the right should be sent to the position just evacuated by Major Dearing. Finding my advanced guns were suffering severely, I determined to change their position to that indicated by General Longstreet. Captain Miller, Lieutenant Battles, and Captain Richardson were immediately withdrawn, and placed with the section of howitzers, under Lieutenant Apps (till now held in reserve), in this position.

This change, however, could not be made, I regret to say, under such a galling fire, without the loss of several of my gallant men, who fell, killed and wounded; among whom was Lieutenant Brown, commanding the First Company piece, severely wounded in the abdomen by a Minie ball. Lieutenant Battles had both of his pieces disabled—one struck on the face and so badly indurated as to prevent loading, and the other by having the axle broken. Captain Miller's loss in horses was so great that he could maneuver but one piece. Three pieces of the Third Company and the section of the Fourth Company were, therefore, sent to the rear. The captured rifle (Captain Richardson's), after having fired away all its ammunition, was struck on the axle by a solid shot and disabled, and was also withdrawn.

Our infantry having fallen back about 200 yards to the rear of my guns, I was left, with the assistance of Captain Moody's section of howitzers, Captain Parker's battery, and one section of Colonel Cabell's, under Lieutenant ————, and a few skirmishers, to hold the enemy in check.

After having once been driven back, he made no farther advance in force, but threw out a heavy line of sharpshooters, which we held

in check till dark, when, by order of Colonel Alexander, I withdrew, and by your direction went into park near the old school-house, and bivouacked for the night.

My officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, by their good judgment, intrepidity, and zealous conduct on the field, fully sustained the proud reputation already won on so many bloody fields.

I am under especial obligations to Sergt. Maj. E. J. Kursheedt, who (having no adjutant) acted as my aide. He was always at hand, frequently under the heaviest fire, performing his duty with coolness and efficiency.

Too much cannot be said in praise of William Forrest (driver), of Captain Richardson's company, for the gallant manner in which he acted in getting off the Yankee gun. Having secured the gun, and finding ammunition with it, it was necessary, in order to put it to immediate use, to have horses and harness. Forrest was indefatigable in his exertions till he had captured from between the lines horses and harness sufficient to haul the gun, having several times approached within near range of the enemy's sharpshooters. He was afterward wounded by a Minie ball in the arm at the battle of Williamsport, Md.

My casualties were: Wounded, 3 officers. Killed, 3; wounded, 23, and missing, 16, non-commissioned officers and privates; 37 horses killed and disabled; 3 guns disabled; I limber blown up.

I omitted to state in the proper place that Lieutenant Apps, shortly after putting his howitzers in position, was struck by a piece of shell, and had his horse killed under him. He was obliged to leave the field.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

B. F. ESHLEMAN,
Major, Commanding.

Col. J. B. WALTON,
Chief of Artillery, First Corps.

AUGUST 18, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Washington Artillery Battalion under my command since leaving Gettysburg, Pa., July 4, embracing the battle of Williamsport, Md., July 6:

I moved from my bivouac near the battle-field of Gettysburg, in obedience to your order, about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, and reported to General Imboden, commanding the cavalry escort to the wagon train, at Cashtown, with seven Napoleons, one rifle, and one howitzer, 12-pounder. My ammunition-chests had been partly replenished, and Captain Richardson's rifle, since transferred from its carriage with a broken axle to that of his howitzer. The howitzer was attached to one of Captain [John] Wood's (acting quartermaster Washington Artillery Battalion) empty wagons for transportation. Captain Norcom's disabled Napoleon was turned over to the ordnance officer, Captain [James M.] Garnett.

On reaching Cashtown, I placed my battalion in the column of wagons, distributing it in sections, at intervals of about a mile. A drenching rain, which continued during the afternoon and night, made the roads very heavy, and my men and horses suffered much from the forced march, having made the whole distance from Gettysburg to Williamsport without halting to feed, and only once to water.

No special incident occurred on the march till I passed Greencastle, when the enemy's cavalry made a dash into the wagon train about 2 miles to the front of my forward section. Obtaining the support of a skeleton regiment of infantry that had been posted near Greencastle to protect our flanks, I immediately pressed forward Captain Norcom's section, but the enemy withdrew before I could get within range of him. I ordered the trains to be put in new trim again as quickly as possible, and the column closed up. The balance of the march was made without additional incident.

Arriving at Williamsport at 3 a. m. on the 6th, I was ordered by General Imboden to go into position at once on the Boonsborough and Hagerstown roads, near town. Captain Miller, Lieutenants Hero and McElroy, with a section of Napoleons, and Captain Norcom, Lieutenants Battles and Apps, with one howitzer and one Napoleon, were posted on the Boonsborough road, half a mile from town. Captain [C. W.] Squires, with one Napoleon, in charge of Lieutenant [John M.] Galbraith, and Captain Richardson, with a section of Napoleons under Lieutenant Hawes, and one 3-inch rifle, were posted on the Hagerstown road, about a half mile from town. Between these two roads, Captain [Joseph D.] Moore, of Garnett's battalion, had two rifled, and [James F.] Hart's battery a section of 12-pounder howitzers, but with very little ammunition. The Donaldsonville battery was in position on the Greencastle road, and a few guns of General Imboden's command occupied positions between the Greencastle road and the river on the left, and between the Boonsborough road and the river on the right. An opportunity was now offered to repose my men and horses, who, after the severe battle of Gettysburg, had been steadily marching for forty-two hours, without sleep, rest, or subsistence.

About 5 p. m. the enemy made his appearance in force with cavalry and artillery on the Boonsborough road, and soon afterward on the Hagerstown road. Dismounting his cavalry, he threw forward heavy lines of skirmishers, and placed a battery on each side of the Boonsborough road. Captains Miller and Norcom opened on him, but the range was found too great for their Napoleon guns. Captains Moore's and Hart's batteries engaged their right battery, but soon exhausted their short supply of ammunition, and had to withdraw.

Seeing our only salvation was to make a bold and determined attack, I immediately advanced Captain Miller's battery about 600 yards, ordering the line of skirmishers forward with him. The enemy deployed his skirmishers to the right, and soon got possession of a house and commanding position immediately on the right of Captain Miller's position, from whence he was annoying Miller very much. I directed Captain Norcom, who had advanced his Napoleon gun, to shell the house, and at the same time ordered our skirmishers on my right to advance and drive the enemy back. This was executed at once, and we afterward held the position.

Lieutenant Battles during this time engaged the enemy farther to the right with his howitzer, checking his advance on a farm road, and Captains Squires and Richardson, on the left of the center, handsomely beating back his advancing column over the Hagerstown road.

Having assumed command of all the artillery, and the unerring and destructive fire of my guns under Captains Miller and Norcom having signally repulsed the enemy in their front, my attention and presence was directed to the left, where Captains Squires and Richard-

son were gallantly battling with the enemy in this unequal contest. As soon as Hart and Moore had retired, Captain Richardson sent his two Napoleons, under Lieut. Samuel Hawes, to hold that part of the line. Hawes fought the enemy under a most galling fire, in which he lost in killed and wounded 12 men on one piece.

At 6.30 p. m. General Imboden stated to me that General Fitz. Lee's brigade of cavalry was close at hand, and that he wanted all the artillery that could be spared from other parts of the field to be posted so as to command the enemy's position in the center, and at the proper time to silence his battery, with a view to making a charge. The artillery was soon in position, but the cavalry, under command of General Lee, did not arrive till about dark. At dark, the enemy withdrew, and I retired my guns to the original line, and remained in position all night.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of my battalion for the zeal and devotion manifested on this occasion. They had just undergone a most fatiguing march of two days and two nights, without sleep, food, or rest. Nevertheless, on the approach of the enemy they sprang with alacrity to their guns, and, by their assiduity and courage and noble defense of our wounded men and transportation, and of Williamsport, have again placed the service and their commanding officer under lasting obligations. Captain Richardson makes special mention of Sergeant [John] Newton, of Captain Hart's South Carolina battery, who volunteered as gunner on one of his pieces after he had lost so many men as to render it difficult to work the gun. I regret to say that Sergeant Newton was mortally wounded, and died before he could be taken off the field.

My loss was:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
First Company:			
Enlisted men	.....	2	2
Second Company:			
Enlisted men	1	12	13
Third Company:			
Enlisted men	.....	2	2
Sergeant Newton, Hart's battery	1	.....	1
Total	2	16	18

Killed and disabled, 12 horses.

On July 8, by order of General Imboden, I crossed the Potomac with my battalion (ferrying the river), and went into position on the hill about 1 mile from the ford, to guard the approaches against the enemy's cavalry, where I remained, getting nothing but hay for my horses, till the 13th, when I received orders from General Pickett to move in the direction of Martinsburg, in front of his division.

I arrived at Bunker Hill on the 15th, and by your order reported on the 16th to Colonel Alexander, with whom I marched till we reached Gaines' Cross-Roads, when, by Colonel Alexander's order, I was again temporarily attached to General Pickett. It being understood that Dearing's horses were in too poor a condition to make the march over the mud road to Culpeper Court-House with his division (General Pickett's), he was sent by the pike. On arriving at Culpeper, I again reported to Colonel Alexander.

On July 11, Captain Miller's battery was detached and sent with General Imboden to Strasburg, to guard the Yankee prisoners. He reported to me again at Bunker Hill on the 18th.

On the march and in battle, Acting Ordnance Officer [B. L.] Brazelman acted with his usual efficiency in his department.

I am, colonel, with great respect, your obedient servant,

B. F. ESHLEMAN,
Major, Commanding.

Col. J. B. WALTON,
Chief of Artillery, First Army Corps.

No. 467.

Report of Lieut. Gen. Richard S. Ewell, C. S. Army, commanding Second Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
———— —, 1863.

COLONEL: The Second Corps, at the time of leaving Hamilton's Crossing (June 4), comprised the following troops:

The division of Maj. Gen. Jubal A. Early, containing the brigades of Brig. Gens. H. T. Hays (Louisiana), J. B. Gordon (Georgia), William Smith (Virginia), and R. F. Hoke (North Carolina), temporarily commanded by Colonel [I. E.] Avery, of the Sixth North Carolina, in the absence of General Hoke, from wounds received at the battle of Fredericksburg, May 4. To this division was attached Lieut. Col. H. P. Jones' battalion of light artillery.

The division of Maj. Gen. Edward Johnson, containing the brigades of Brig. Gens. George H. Steuart (Virginia and North Carolina), James A. Walker (Stonewall, Virginia), John M. Jones (Virginia), and F. T. Nicholls (Louisiana), temporarily commanded by Col. J. M. Williams, of the Second Louisiana Regiment, in the absence of General Nicholls, from wounds received at the battle of Chancellorsville. To this division was attached Lieut. Col. R. Snowden Andrews' battalion of light artillery.

The division of Maj. Gen. Robert E. Rodes, containing the brigades of Brig. Gens. Junius Daniel (North Carolina), George Doles (Georgia), A. Iverson and S. D. Ramseur (North Carolina), and Rodes' (Alabama) brigade, commanded by Col. Edward A. O'Neal, of the Twenty-Sixth Alabama Regiment. To this division was attached Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Carter's battalion of light artillery.

Lieut. Col. William Nelson's battalion and five batteries of the First Virginia Artillery, under Col. J. Thompson Brown, acting chief of artillery, in the absence of Col. S. Crutchfield, from wounds received in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2, formed the artillery reserve of the corps.

TO CULPEPER AND WINCHESTER.

Marching via Verdierville and Somerville Ford, the corps reached Culpeper on June 7.

On the 9th, the enemy being reported to have crossed the Rappahannock in force, I moved my corps, by direction of the general commanding, to General Stuart's support, but on reaching Brandy

Station with General Rodes' division, found the enemy already retiring.

Resuming the march on the 10th, we passed by Gaines' Cross-Roads, Flint Hill, and Front Royal, arriving at Cedarville on the 12th. At this point I detached General Rodes' division, together with General Jenkins' cavalry brigade, which here reported to me, to capture, if possible, a force of 1,800 men, under Colonel [A. T.] McReynolds, reported at Berryville, and thence to press on to Martinsburg. With the remaining two divisions and the Sixteenth Virginia Cavalry Battalion [Regiment], (Major [James H.] Nounnan), of Jenkins' brigade, I proceeded to attack Winchester. From all the information I could gather, the fortifications of Winchester were only assailable on the west and northwest, from a range of hills which commanded the ridge occupied by their main fortifications. The force there was represented at from 6,000 to 8,000, under General Milroy.

On the 13th, I sent Early's division and Colonel Brown's artillery battalion (under Captain [W. J.] Dance), to Newtown, on the Valley pike, where they were joined by the [First] Maryland Infantry Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel [J. R.] Herbert, and the Baltimore Light Artillery, Captain [W. H.] Griffin. General Early was directed to advance toward the town by the Valley pike.

The same day Johnson's division, preceded by Nounnan's cavalry, drove in the enemy's pickets on the Front Royal and Winchester road, and formed line of battle 2 miles from town, preparatory to an attack. After some skirmishing, the enemy opened from a battery near the Millwood road, and [J. C.] Carpenter's battery, Lieutenant [W. T.] Lambie commanding, was placed by Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews to the left of the Front Royal road, and opened vigorously, soon driving off the opposing battery and blowing up a caisson. This drew upon our battery a heavy fire from twelve or fifteen pieces in and near the town, but beyond the range of our guns.

About 5 p m. General Early had a pretty sharp skirmish with the enemy's infantry and artillery near Kernstown, Gordon's brigade, supported by Hays', driving them at a run as far as Milltown Mills. Here Early, coming within range of the enemy's fortifications, halted for the night. Before morning, the enemy withdrew all their artillery into their fortifications from Bowers' Hill and the south and east sides of the town. On examining the enemy's fortifications from General Johnson's position, I found they had put up works on the hills I had intended gaining possession of, and were busy strengthening them.

Having reconnoitered with General Early from Bowers' Hill (9 a. m. on the 14th), I coincided with his views as to the best point of attack, and directed him to move his main force to the left, and carry by assault one of the works above mentioned, a small, open work on a commanding hill near the Pughtown road, which overlooked the main fort.

About 11 a. m., finding there was no danger of a sortie, and seeing the enemy fortifying a hill north of their main fort, I directed General Johnson to move to the east of the town, and interfere with their work as much as possible, and so divert attention from General Early. He accordingly took up position between the Millwood and Berryville pikes, and threw forward the Fifth Virginia, under Lieut. Col. H. J. Williams, as skirmishers, who annoyed the enemy so as to force them to leave off work and effectually to engross their attention.

General Gordon's brigade and Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert's Maryland battalion, with two batteries, were left by General Early at Bowers' Hill, and pushed their skirmishers into Winchester, who were recalled for fear of drawing the enemy's fire on the town.

By 4 p. m. General Early had attained, undiscovered, a wooded hill (one of the range known as Little North Mountain) near the Pughtown road, on the south side of which an orchard and on the north a corn-field afforded excellent positions for artillery in easy range of the work to be attacked—a bastion, front open toward the town. Hays' brigade was designated for the assault, and Smith's for its support, and about 6 o'clock Colonel Jones ran his pieces and those of the First Virginia Artillery, under Captain Dance, forward by hand into position, and opened simultaneously from twenty guns, completely surprising the enemy, whose entire attention at this point was engrossed by Gordon.

In half an hour their battery was silenced, Jones' artillery firing excellently. General Hays moved quietly to within 200 yards of their work, when our guns ceased firing, and he charged through an abatis of brushwood, and captured the work, taking six rifled pieces, two of which were at once turned upon and dispersed the columns that the enemy were endeavoring to form to recapture it. Two works to the left of the one taken were immediately abandoned, their defenders retreating to the main fort. It was by this time too late to do more than prepare to improve this important advantage promptly in the morning. This result established the correctness of General Early's views as to the point of attack, and rendered the main fort untenable.

Accordingly, anticipating the possibility of the enemy's attempting to retreat during the night, I ordered General Johnson, with the Stonewall, Nicholls', and three regiments of Steuart's brigades, and [W. F.] Dement's battery, with sections of [Charles I.] Raine's and [J. C.] Carpenter's (the whole under Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews), to proceed to a point on the Martinsburg pike about 2½ miles from Winchester, so as to intercept any attempt to retreat, or to be ready to attack at daylight if the enemy held their ground.

Finding the road to this point very rough, General Johnson concluded to march, via Jordan Springs, to Stephenson's Depot, where the nature of the ground would give him a strong position. Just as the head of his column reached the railroad, 200 yards from the Martinsburg road, the enemy were heard retreating down the pike toward Martinsburg. Forming line parallel with the pike behind a stone wall, Steuart on the right and the Louisiana brigade on the left (1,200 men in all), and posting the artillery favorably, he was immediately attacked by Milroy with all his force of infantry and cavalry, his artillery having been abandoned at the town, the enemy making repeated and desperate efforts to cut their way through. Here was the hardest fighting which took place during the attack, the odds being greatly in favor of the enemy, who were successfully repulsed and scattered by the gallantry of General Johnson and his brave command.

After several front attacks had been steadily met and repulsed. they attempted to turn both flanks simultaneously, but were met on the right by General Walker and his brigade, which had just arrived on the field (having been left behind by a mistake), and on the left by two regiments of Nicholls' brigade, which had been held in reserve. In a few minutes the greater part of them surrendered, 2,300

to 2,500 in number. The rest scattered through the woods and fields, but most of them were subsequently captured by our cavalry. General Milroy, with 250 or 300 cavalry, made his way to Harper's Ferry.

The fruits of this victory were 23 pieces of artillery (nearly all rifled), 4,000 prisoners, 300 loaded wagons, more than 300 horses, and quite a large amount of commissary and quartermaster's stores.

My loss was 47 killed, 219 wounded, and 3 missing; aggregate, 269.

Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews, who handled his artillery with great skill and effect in the engagement of the 15th, was wounded just at the close of the action.

BERRYVILLE AND MARTINSBURG.

General Rodes encamped near Stone Bridge, on the road to Millwood, on the night of June 12, and, moving on next morning toward Berryville, his infantry were met by a detachment of Yankee cavalry before reaching Millwood. Finding himself discovered, he pushed on rapidly, but before reaching Berryville the enemy's infantry had retreated on the Charlestown road, holding Jenkins at bay for awhile with their artillery, which was withdrawn as soon as ours came up. Turning off by the road to Summit Point, the enemy retreated to Winchester. After securing the small amount of supplies at Berryville, General Rodes, sending Jenkins in pursuit, followed with his infantry to Summit Point, where he encamped. Jenkins failed from some cause to overtake the enemy.

Late on the 14th, General Rodes came to Martinsburg, before reaching which place Jenkins drove the enemy from some barricaded houses at Bunker Hill, capturing 75 or 100 prisoners. At Martinsburg, General Rodes found the enemy's infantry and artillery in position before the town. He immediately sent Jenkins' cavalry to the left and rear of the place, and, putting some of Carter's artillery in position, drove off the opposing battery, which retreated toward Williamsport, so closely pursued by Jenkins' dismounted cavalry and two squadrons mounted that they were forced to abandon five out of their six guns, and many prisoners were taken. The infantry fled by way of Shepherdstown, a fact not known for some hours, which, together with the darkness, will account for their escape. The enemy destroyed many of the stores at Martinsburg, but 6,000 bushels of grain and a few quartermaster's and commissary stores fell into our hands.

The results of this expedition were 5 pieces of artillery, 200 prisoners, and quartermaster's and subsistence stores in some quantity.

General Rodes mentions with commendation the conduct of Major [J. W.] Sweeney, of Jenkins' brigade, wounded in charging the enemy's rear near the Opequon, as they retreated to Winchester from Berryville.

CROSSING THE POTOMAC, AND MARCH TO CARLISLE.

I sent notice to General Rodes of Milroy's escape, but he was not in position to intercept him, Jenkins' cavalry being already (10 a. m. 15th) on the Potomac, near Williamsport. The same evening, General Rodes crossed at Williamsport with three brigades, sending Jenkins forward to Chambersburg, and on the 19th moved his division by my orders to Hagerstown, where he encamped on the road to Boonsborough, while Johnson crossed to Sharpsburg, and Early moved to Shepherdstown, to threaten Harper's Ferry.

In these positions we waited until June 21 for the other two corps to close up, on the afternoon of which day I received orders from the general commanding to take Harrisburg, and next morning (22d) Rodes and Johnson marched toward Greencastle, Pa. Jenkins reoccupied Chambersburg, whence he had fallen back some days before, and Early moved by Boonsborough to Cavetown, where the Seventeenth Virginia Cavalry (Colonel [William H.] French) reported, and remained with him till the battle of Gettysburg.

Continuing our march, we reached Carlisle on the 27th, halting one day at Chambersburg to secure supplies. The marching was as rapid as the weather and the *détours* made by Major-General Early and Brigadier-General Steuart would admit. Early having marched parallel with us as far as Greenwood, then turned off toward Gettysburg and York. At Carlisle, General George H. Steuart, who had been detached to McConnellsburg from Greencastle, rejoined the corps, bringing some cattle and horses. At Carlisle, Chambersburg, and Shippensburg, requisitions were made for supplies, and the shops were searched, many valuable stores being secured. At Chambersburg, a train was loaded with ordnance and medical stores and sent back. Near 3,000 head of cattle were collected and sent back by my corps, and my chief commissary of subsistence, Major [W. J.] Hawks, notified Colonel [R. G.] Cole of the location of 5,000 barrels of flour along the route traveled by the command.

From [Carlisle] I sent forward my engineer, Captain [H. B.] Richardson, with General Jenkins' cavalry, to reconnoitre the defenses of Harrisburg, and was starting on the 29th for that place when ordered by the general commanding to join the main body of the army at Cashtown, near Gettysburg. Agreeably to the views of the general commanding, I did not burn Carlisle Barracks.

EXPEDITION TO YORK AND WRIGHTSVILLE.

Col. E. V. White's cavalry battalion reported to me at Chambersburg, and was sent to General Early, then at Greenwood. Arriving at Cashtown, General Early sent Gordon's brigade, with White's cavalry, direct to Gettysburg, taking the rest of the division on the Mummasburg road. In front of Gettysburg, White charged and routed the Twenty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, of whom 170 were taken and paroled. From Gettysburg, Gordon, with Tanner's battery and White's battalion, was sent on the direct road to York, and General Early moved in the direction of Dover with the rest of the division.

On approaching York, General Gordon met the mayor and a deputation of citizens, who made a formal surrender of the place.

Pushing on, by order of General Early, to Wrightsville, on the Susquehanna, he found 1,200 militia strongly intrenched, but without artillery. A few shots drove them across the magnificent railroad bridge, a mile and a quarter long, which they burned as they retreated over it. The little town of Wrightsville caught fire from the bridge, and General Gordon, setting his brigade to work, succeeded in extinguishing the flames. Yet he is accused by the Federal press of having set fire to the town.

General Early levied a contribution on the citizens of York, obtaining, among other things, $28,600 in United States currency, the greater part of which was turned over to Colonel [J. L.] Corley, chief quartermaster, Army of Northern Virginia; 1,000 hats, 1,200 pairs of shoes, and 1,000 pairs of socks were also obtained here.

GETTYSBURG.

On the night of June 30, Rodes' division, which I accompanied, was at Heidlersburg; Early 3 miles off, on the road to Berlin, and Johnson, with Colonel Brown's reserve artillery, between Green Village and Scotland. At Heidlersburg, I received orders from the general commanding to proceed to Cashtown or Gettysburg, as circumstances might dictate, and a note from General A. P. Hill, saying he was at Cashtown.

Next morning, I moved with Rodes' division toward Cashtown, ordering Early to follow by Hunterstown. Before reaching Middletown, I received notice from General Hill that he was advancing upon Gettysburg, and turned the head of Rodes' column toward that place, by the Middletown road, sending word to Early to advance directly on the Heidlersburg road. I notified the general commanding of my movements, and was informed by him that, in case we found the enemy's force very large, he did not want a general engagement brought on till the rest of the army came up.

By the time this message reached me, General A. P. Hill had already been warmly engaged with a large body of the enemy in his front, and Carter's artillery battalion, of Rodes' division, had opened with fine effect on the flank of the same body, which was rapidly preparing to attack me, while fresh masses were moving into position in my front. It was too late to avoid an engagement without abandoning the position already taken up, and I determined to push the attack vigorously. General Rodes had drawn up his division, Iverson's brigade on the right, Rodes' (old) brigade (Colonel O'Neal) in the center (these two on the ridge leading to the west of Gettysburg), and Doles on the left, in the plain. The Fifth Alabama was retained by General Rodes, to guard a wide gap left between O'Neal and Doles. Daniel and Ramseur were in reserve. He at once moved forward, and, after advancing for some distance in line, came in sight of the enemy, and O'Neal and Iverson were ordered to attack, Daniel advancing in line 200 yards in rear of Iverson's right, to protect that flank.

At this time, only desultory artillery firing was going on on the rest of the field. Carter was warmly engaged. O'Neal's brigade, advancing in some disorder in a direction different from that indicated by Major-General Rodes in person to Colonel O'Neal, and with only three regiments (the Third Alabama being by some mistake left with Daniel's brigade), was soon forced to fall back, notwithstanding the Fifth Alabama was sent to its support. The left of Iverson's brigade was thus exposed, but these gallant troops obstinately stood their ground till the greater part of three regiments had fallen where they stood in line of battle. A few of them, being entirely surrounded, were taken prisoners; a few escaped.

The unfortunate mistake of General Iverson at this critical juncture in sending word to Major-General Rodes that one of his regiments had raised the white flag and gone over to the enemy might have produced the most disastrous consequences. The Twelfth North Carolina, being on the right of his brigade, suffered least. A slight change in the advance of General Iverson had uncovered the whole of Daniel's front, and he found himself opposed to heavy bodies of infantry, whom he attacked and drove before him till he reached a railroad cut extending diagonally across his front and past his right flank, which checked his advance. A battery of the

enemy beyond this cut near a barn enfiladed his line, and fresh bodies of infantry poured across the cut a destructive enfilade and reverse fire. Seeing some troops of the Third Corps lying down beyond the railroad, in front of the enemy, who were on his flank, General Daniel sent an officer to get them to advance. As they would not, he was obliged—leaving the Forty-fifth North Carolina and Second North Carolina Battalion to hold his line—to change the front of the rest of his brigade to the rear, and throw part across the railroad beyond the cut, where, having formed line directly in front of the troops of the Third Corps already mentioned, he ordered an advance of his whole brigade, and gallantly swept the field, capturing several hundred prisoners in the cut.

About the time of his final charge, Ramseur, with his own and Rodes' brigades, and remnants of Iverson's, under Capt. D. P. Halsey, assistant adjutant-general of the brigade, who rallied the brigade and assumed command, had restored the line in the center.

Meantime an attempt by the enemy to push a column into the interval between Doles and O'Neal had been handsomely repulsed by Doles, who, changing front with his two right regiments, took them in flank, driving them in disorder toward the town.

All of General Rodes' troops were now engaged. The enemy were moving large bodies of troops from the town against his left, and affairs were in a very critical condition, when Major-General Early, coming up on the Heidlersburg road, opened a brisk artillery fire upon large columns moving against Doles' left, and ordered forward Gordon's brigade to the left of Doles', which, after an obstinate contest, broke Barlow's division, captured General [F. C.] Barlow, and drove the whole back on a second line, when they were halted, and General Early ordered up Hays' and Hoke's brigades on Gordon's left, and the three drove the enemy precipitately toward and through the town just as Ramseur broke those in his front.

General Gordon mentions that 300 of the enemy's dead were left on the ground passed over by his brigade. The enemy had entirely abandoned the north end of the town, and Early entering by the York Railroad at the same time that Rodes came in on the Cashtown road, they together captured over 4,000 prisoners and three pieces of artillery, two of which fell into the hands of Early's division. So far as I can learn, no other troops than those of this corps entered the town at all. My loss on this day was less than 2,900 killed, wounded, and missing.

The enemy had fallen back to a commanding position known as Cemetery Hill, south of Gettysburg, and quickly showed a formidable front there. On entering the town, I received a message from the commanding general to attack this hill, if I could do so to advantage. I could not bring artillery to bear on it, and all the troops with me were jaded by twelve hours' marching and fighting, and I was notified that General Johnson's division (the only one of my corps that had not been engaged) was close to the town.

Cemetery Hill was not assailable from the town, and I determined, with Johnson's division, to take possession of a wooded hill to my left, on a line with and commanding Cemetery Hill. Before Johnson got up, the enemy was reported moving to outflank our extreme left, and I could see what seemed to be his skirmishers in that direction.

Before this report could be investigated by Lieut. T. T. Turner, aide-de-camp of my staff, and Lieut. Robert D. Early, sent for that purpose, and Johnson placed in position, the night was far advanced.

I received orders soon after dark to draw my corps to the right, in case it could not be used to advantage where it was; that the commanding general thought from the nature of the ground that the position for attack was a good one on that side. I represented to the commanding general that the hill above referred to was unoccupied by the enemy, as reported by Lieutenants Turner and Early, who had gone upon it, and that it commanded their position and made it untenable, so far as I could judge.

He decided to let me remain, and on my return to my headquarters, after 12 o'clock at night, I sent orders to Johnson by Lieut. T. T. Turner, aide-de-camp, to take possession of this hill, if he had not already done so. General Johnson stated in reply to this order, that after forming his line of battle this side of the wooded hill in question, he had sent a reconnoitering party to the hill, with orders to report as to the position of the enemy in reference to it. This party, on nearing the summit, was met by a superior force of the enemy, which succeeded in capturing a portion of the reconnoitering party, the rest of it making its escape. During this conversation with General Johnson, one man arrived, bringing a dispatch, dated at 12 midnight, and taken from a Federal courier making his way from General Sykes to General Slocum, in which the former stated that his corps was then halted 4 miles from Gettysburg, and he would resume his march at 4 a. m. Lieutenant Turner brought this dispatch to my headquarters, and at the same time stated that General Johnson would refrain from attacking the position until I had received notice of the fact that the enemy were in possession of the hill, and had sent him further orders. Day was now breaking, and it was too late for any change of place.

Meantime orders had come from the general commanding for me to delay my attack until I heard General Longstreet's guns open on the right. Lieutenant Turner at once returned to General Johnson, and delivered these instructions, directing him to be ready to attack, Early being already in line on the left and Rodes on the right of the main street of the town, Rodes' line extending out on the Fairfield road.

Early in the morning, I received a communication from the commanding general, the tenor of which was that he intended the main attack to be made by the First Corps, on our right, and wished me, as soon as their guns opened, to make a diversion in their favor, to be converted into a real attack if an opportunity offered.

I made the necessary preparations, and about 5 p. m., when General Longstreet's guns opened, General Johnson commenced a heavy cannonade from Andrews' battalion and [Archibald] Graham's battery, the whole under Major [J. W.] Latimer, against the Cemetery Hill.

After an hour's firing, finding that his guns were overpowered by the greater number and superior position of the enemy's batteries, Major Latimer withdrew all but one battery, which he kept to repel any infantry advance. While with this battery, this gallant young officer received, from almost the last shell fired, the wound which has since resulted in his death. Colonel Brown says justly of that calamity, "No greater loss could have befallen the artillery of this corps." Major Latimer served with me from March, 1862, to the second battle of Manassas (August 28 to 30, 1862). I was particularly struck at Winchester, May 25, 1862, his first warm engagement, by his coolness, self-possession, and bravery under a very heavy artillery

fire, showing when most needed the full possession of all his faculties. Though not twenty-one when he fell, his soldierly qualities had impressed me as deeply as those of any officer in my command.

Immediately after the artillery firing ceased, which was just before sundown, General Johnson ordered forward his division to attack the wooded hill in his front, and about dusk the attack was made. The enemy were found strongly intrenched on the side of a very steep mountain, beyond a creek with steep banks, only passable here and there. Brig. Gen. J. M. Jones was wounded soon after the attack began, and his brigade, which was on the right with Nicholls' (Louisiana) brigade (under Colonel Williams), was forced back, but Steuart, on the left, took part of the enemy's breastworks, and held them till ordered out at noon next day.

As soon as information reached him that Johnson's attack had commenced, General Early, who held the center of my corps, moved Hays' and Hoke's brigades forward against the Cemetery Hill. Charging over a hill into a ravine, they broke a line of the enemy's infantry posted behind a stone wall, and advanced up the steep face of another hill, over two lines of breastworks. These brigades captured several batteries of artillery and held them until, finding that no attack was made on the right, and that heavy masses of the enemy were advancing against their front and flank, they reluctantly fell back, bringing away 75 to 100 prisoners and four stand of captured colors. Major-General Rodes did not advance, for reasons given in in his report.

Before beginning my advance, I had sent a staff officer to the division of the Third Corps, on my right, which proved to be General Pender's, to find out what they were to do. He reported the division under command of General Lane, who succeeded Pender, wounded, and who sent word back that the only orders he had received from General Pender were that he was to attack if a favorable opportunity presented. I then wrote to him (it being too late to communicate with the corps commander) that I was about attacking with my corps, and requested that he would co-operate. To this I received no answer, nor do I believe that any advance was made. The want of co-operation on the right made it more difficult for Rodes' division to attack, though, had it been otherwise, I have every reason to believe, from the eminent success attending the assault of Hays and Avery, that the enemy's lines would have been carried.

I was ordered to renew my attack at daylight Friday morning, and as Johnson's position was the only one affording hopes of doing this to advantage, he was re-enforced by Smith's brigade, of Early's division, and Daniel's and Rodes' (old) brigades, of Rodes' division. Just before the time fixed for General Johnson to advance, the enemy attacked him, to regain the works captured by Steuart the evening before. They were repulsed with very heavy loss, and he attacked in turn, pushing the enemy almost to the top of the mountain, where the precipitous nature of the hill and an abatis of logs and stones, with a very heavy work on the crest of the hill, stopped his farther advance.

Half an hour after Johnson attacked, and when too late to recall him, I received notice that Longstreet would not attack until 10 o'clock; but, as it turned out, his attack was delayed till after 2 o'clock. In Johnson's attack, the enemy abandoned a portion of their works in disorder, and, as they ran across an open space to another work, were exposed to the fire of Daniel's brigade at 60 or 70 yards.

Our men were at this time under no fire of consequence. Their aim was accurate, and General Daniel thinks that he killed here in half an hour more than in all the rest of his fighting. Repeated reports from the cavalry on our left that the enemy were moving heavy columns of infantry to turn General Johnson's left, at last caused him about 1 p. m. to evacuate the works already gained. These reports reached me also, and I sent Capt. G. C. Brown, of my staff, with a party of cavalry to the left, to investigate them, who found them to be without foundation, and General Johnson finally took up a position about 300 yards in rear of the works he had abandoned, which he held, under a cross-fire of artillery and exposed to the enemy's sharpshooters, until dark. At night my corps fell back, as ordered, to the range of hills west of the town, taken by us on Wednesday, where we remained unmolested during July 4.

The behavior of my troops throughout this campaign was beyond praise, whether the points considered be their alacrity and willing endurance of the long marches, their orderly and exemplary conduct in the enemy's country, their bravery in action, or their patient endurance of hunger, fatigue, and exposure during our retreat.

The lists of killed and wounded, as well as the results gained, will show the desperate character of their fighting. In the infantry, Daniel's brigade, of Rodes' division, and in the artillery, Andrews' battalion, of Johnson's division, suffered most loss. The Second North Carolina Battalion, of Daniel's brigade, lost 200 of 240 men, killed and wounded, without yielding an inch of ground at any time.

BACK TO DARKESVILLE.

By order of the commanding general, the Third Corps was to move at dark on July 4, and the First to follow with the prisoners, mine being rear guard. Next day the Third was to take the rear, &c.

At 10 a. m. on the 5th, the other corps were not all in the road, and, consequently, mine did not take up its march till near noon, and only reached Fairfield at 4 p. m. Here the enemy, who had been threatening our rear and occasionally opening a fire of artillery on the rear guard (Gordon's brigade, of Early's division), showed more boldness in attacking, throwing out a line of skirmishers over a mile in length. They were repulsed, and a battery which was shelling our column driven off.

We encamped for the night on a hill 1½ miles west of Fairfield, and next day, July 6, the Third Corps moving by another road, we were still in the rear, Rodes' division acting as rear guard, and repelling another attack of the enemy. The Forty-fifth North Carolina, Daniel's brigade, under Captain [James A.] Hopkins, being summoned to surrender, attacked the troops making the summons, and drove them out of a wood in which they were posted. The enemy did not follow much beyond Fairfield. The road was again blocked till noon. That night we encamped near Waynesborough, and reached Hagerstown about noon of July 7.

On the 11th, we were moved into line between Hagerstown and Williamsport, our right joining the left of the Third Corps, and began fortifying, and in a short time my men were well protected. Their spirit was never better than at this time, and the wish was universal that the enemy would attack.

On the night of the 14th, I was ordered with my infantry and artillery to ford at Williamsport, the ammunition-chests going in the

ferry-boats. I could find no ferry-boats, nor any one in charge; it was dark and raining. The entrance to the river would have been impracticable for artillery in daylight, and, as well as I could ascertain, the exit was worse. Everything was in confusion. Colonel Corley, chief quartermaster Army of Northern Virginia, who had charge of the arrangements, recommended Colonel Brown, my chief of artillery, to cross by the pontoons, and sent to the same point my reserve train of ambulances with wounded, originally intended to cross by the ferry-boats. Just before midnight, my advance (Rodes' division) commenced crossing. The men had directions to sling their cartridge-boxes over their shoulders, but many rounds of ammunition were necessarily lost, as the water was up to their armpits the whole way across, sometimes deeper. By 8 o'clock my whole corps was over, all fording excepting Hays' brigade, which was sent with the artillery to the pontoons.

While in camp near Darkesville, the enemy, under Kelley, were reported between Martinsburg and Hedgesville, protecting the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and occasionally skirmishing with Johnson's division, which was destroying the track.

General Lee, commanding, directed on the 21st an effort to be made to capture this force, said to be 6,000 strong, sending Early's division to get in rear through Mill's Gap and down Back Creek, while I joined Rodes to Johnson, and marched against their front. Though these movements were made in the night of the 21st, the enemy heard of them through spies, and early on the 22d had retreated out of reach.

The other corps had already marched toward the Blue Ridge, and accordingly we followed, and bivouacked near Winchester, and next day, on reaching Manassas Gap, found Wright's brigade, of Anderson's division, deployed to repel a large body of the enemy who were advancing upon it through the Gap. The insignia of two corps could be seen in the Gap, and a third was marching up; over 10,000 men were in sight.

The enemy were so close to Wright's brigade that the line of battle had to be chosen some distance in the rear, and accordingly some 250 sharpshooters, of Rodes' division, under Major [Eugene] Blackford, were added to Wright's brigade, to hold the enemy in check while the line was formed. Rodes' (old) brigade, Colonel O'Neal, deployed as skirmishers, formed the first, and the remainder of Rodes' division, with Carter's battalion of artillery, the second line. These dispositions were made by General Rodes with his usual promptness, skill, and judgment. The enemy were held in check for some time by the line of Wright's brigade and the skirmishers under Major Blackford, which they at last drove back with considerable loss to themselves by flanking it. These troops, in full view, showed great gallantry, and though intended merely to make a show, held the enemy back so long and inflicted such loss that they were satisfied not to come within reach of O'Neal, but remained at a safe distance, where they were leisurely shelled by Carter's artillery.

Johnson's division was ordered to take position near the river, to prevent the enemy cutting me off from the ford at Front Royal, and, though not required in action, was promptly in place. Early's division, much jaded, was 15 miles off, near Winchester, and could not possibly reach me before the afternoon of next day.

I had reason to believe that Meade's whole army was in our front, and having but two divisions to oppose him, I decided to send Early

up the Valley, by Strasburg and New Market, while I marched the other two divisions up the Page Valley to Luray, the route pursued by Jackson, in 1862, in his campaign against Banks. Johnson's and Rodes' divisions moved back 2 to 4 miles, and encamped near Front Royal, the rear guard, under Col. B. T. Johnson, of Johnson's division, leaving Front Royal after 10 o'clock next day, the enemy making only a slight advance, which was driven back by a few rounds of artillery. Rodes' division, the only troops of my corps that I saw during this affair, showed great eagerness and alacrity to meet the enemy, and, had he advanced, would have given him a severe lesson.

I was indebted for correct and valuable information regarding the strength and movements of the enemy at this point to Capt. W. F. Randolph, commanding cavalry escort attached to my headquarters, and to Captain [R. E.] Wilbourn, of the signal corps.

In this campaign, the loss of my corps was as follows: At Winchester and in the Valley, 47 killed, 219 wounded, and 3 missing; aggregate, 269. At Gettysburg and in Pennsylvania, 883 killed, 3,857 wounded, 1,347 missing; aggregate, 6,094. For the entire campaign, 930 killed, 4,076 wounded, and 1,350 missing; aggregate, 6,356. Before crossing the Potomac, it captured 28 pieces of artillery and about 4,500 prisoners. About 200 prisoners were taken before reaching Gettysburg. At that place over 4,000 prisoners, 3 pieces of artillery, and 4 stand of colors, memorable as having been brought off Cemetery Hill, were the spoils gained, making altogether nearly 9,000 prisoners and 31 pieces of artillery.

The Fifty-fourth North Carolina Regiment, of Hoke's brigade, and the Fifty-eighth Virginia Regiment, of Smith's brigade, in Early's division, sent to Staunton from Winchester with prisoners, returned in time to aid General Imboden in repelling the enemy's attack on the wagon trains at Williamsport.

Iverson's brigade, sent back to guard my wagon train from Fairfield, had a handsome affair with the enemy's cavalry at Hagerstown, in which they are reported by General Iverson as killing, wounding, and capturing a number equal to their whole force.

At Winchester, the Maryland battalion was attached to General Steuart's brigade, and the Baltimore Light Artillery to Colonel Brown's battalion, with which they served with their usual gallantry throughout the campaign.

At Gettysburg, July 1, I was much pleased with the conduct of Captain Carter's battery, which came under my immediate observation.

The conduct of Hays' (Louisiana) and Hoke's (North Carolina) brigades (the latter under Colonel Avery) at Cemetery Hill, Gettysburg, was worthy of the highest praise. In this and at Winchester the Louisiana brigade and their gallant commander gave new honor to the name already acquired on the old fields of Winchester and Port Republic, and wherever engaged.

Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews, of the artillery, not fully recovered from his serious wounds received at Cedar Run, was again wounded at Winchester, and, while suffering from his wounds, appeared on the field at Hagerstown, and reported for duty.

The rapid and skillful advance of Gordon's brigade on June 13, near Winchester, with great spirit driving the enemy in confusion toward the town, was one of the finest movements I have witnessed during the war, and won for the troops and their gallant commander the highest commendation.

I beg leave to call attention to the gallantry of the following men and officers :

AT WINCHESTER.

Lieut. John Orr, adjutant Sixth Louisiana, was the first man to mount the enemy's breastworks on the 14th, receiving in the act a bayonet wound in the side. General Early recommends him for captain of cavalry, he being desirous of entering that branch of the service, for which he is eminently qualified.

Lieut. C. S. Contee's section of Dement's battery was placed in short musket-range of the enemy on June 15, and maintained its position till 13 of the 16 men in the two detachments were killed or wounded, when Lieut. John A. Morgan, of the First North Carolina Regiment, and Lieut. R. H. McKim, aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. G. H. Steuart, volunteered and helped to work the guns till the surrender of the enemy. The following are the names of the gallant men belonging to this section : First gun—Sergt. John G. Harris ; Corpls. William P. Compton, Samuel Thompson ; Privates Robert Chew, William Koester, Charles Pease, A. James Albert, jr., William T. Wootton, John R. Yates, jr., H. J. Langsdale, and John R. Buchanan. Second gun—Sergt. John E. Glascocke ; Corpls. William H. May, Charles Harris ; Privates Thomas Moore, William Gorman, F. Frayer, William W. Wilson, Samuel Thomas, R. T. Richardson, William Sherburne, James Owens, William Dallam, and Joseph Mockabee.

Colonel Brown, acting chief of artillery, recommends Lieutenant Contee for promotion to the captaincy of the Chesapeake Artillery, vice Capt. W. D. Brown, a most gallant and valuable officer, killed at Gettysburg.

Sergeants [A. L.] East, [William H.] Eades, and [F. D.] Milstead, jr., of Captain Raine's battery, are mentioned for gallantry on the 15th.

AT GETTYSBURG.

Capt. D. P. Halsey, assistant adjutant-general of Iverson's brigade, displayed conspicuous gallantry, and rendered important service in rallying the brigade, which he led in its final attack.

General Rodes speaks of the services rendered by Col. D. H. Christie, North Carolina (mortally wounded July 1), as having been especially valuable. First Lieut. F. M. Harney, Fourteenth North Carolina, while in command of sharpshooters, defeated the One hundred and fiftieth Pennsylvania Regiment, and took their colors with his own hand, falling, mortally wounded, soon after.

Capt. A. H. Gallaway, Forty-fifth North Carolina, recaptured the flag of the Twentieth North Carolina, of Iverson's brigade.

Sergt. Thomas J. Betterton, Company A, Thirty-seventh Virginia, took a stand of colors, and was dangerously wounded.

Private W. H. Webb, orderly to General Johnson, remained on the field after being severely wounded. General Johnson says, "His conduct entitles him to a commission."

The following non-commissioned officers and privates are honorably mentioned for gallantry : Sergeant [P. B.] Grier, Company B ; Sergeant [G. W.] Wills, Company D, Forty-third North Carolina ; Sergeant [E. J.] Null and Private [W. D.] McAdoo, Company A, Fifty-third North Carolina ; Sergt. Christopher Clark, Twelfth Alabama; Private A. F. Senteo, Company H, Twenty-fifth Virginia (detailed in ambulance corps).

Many officers besides those above named are distinguished by their commanders for gallant behavior. I have only space for the names of a few, whose acts of gallantry are specified.

I was fortunate in this campaign in the assistance of three division commanders—Maj. Gens. Jubal A. Early, Edward Johnson, and Robert E. Rodes—whose wise counsel, skillful handling of their commands, and prompt obedience to orders are beyond praise—generals whose scars bear witness to the manner in which were won their laurels and rank.

Col. J. T. Brown, commanding artillery of this corps, showed himself competent to his position, and gave me perfect satisfaction.

I have to express my thanks to the officers of my staff for their valuable services during the campaign: Maj. (now Lieut. Col.) A. S. Pendleton, chief of staff; Maj. G. Campbell Brown, assistant adjutant-general; Lieuts. T. T. Turner and James P. Smith, aides-de-camp; Col. A. Smead and Maj. B. H. Green, assistant inspectors-general; Surg. H. McGuire, medical director; Maj. J. A. Harman, chief quartermaster; W. J. Hawks, chief commissary of subsistence; William Allan, chief of ordnance; Capts. R. E. Wilbourn, chief of signals; H. B. Richardson, chief engineer, and Jed Hotchkiss, topographical engineer. Col. J. E. Johnson, formerly of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry; Lieuts. Elliott Johnston, of General Garnett's staff, and R. W. B. Elliott, of General Lawton's staff, were with me as volunteer aides-de-camp.

Colonel Pendleton's knowledge of his duties, experience, and activity relieved me of much hard work. I felt sure that the medical department, under Surg. H. McGuire, the quartermaster's, under Major Harman, and the subsistence, under Major Hawks, would be as well conducted as experience, energy, and zeal would allow. The labor and responsibility of providing the subsistence of the whole army during its advance rested to a great measure on Major Hawks, and could not have been more successfully accomplished.

Col. J. E. Johnson, formerly of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, was placed in charge of the pickets on the Shenandoah, covering my flank and rear during the attack on Winchester, and I rested securely in that respect, trusting to his experience, judgment, and coolness.

Capt. H. B. Richardson, chief engineer, was severely wounded at Gettysburg, and was left, I regret to say, in the enemy's hands—a loss I have very seriously felt ever since that engagement.

The efficiency and value of Major Allan and Captain Wilbourn in their respective departments are well known.

The reports of the division commanders accompany this report, as also those of the brigade commanders and the chief of artillery. To these I beg leave to refer for greater detail in their respective operations than is practicable in the report of the corps commander.

I have the pleasure to send you the accompanying maps of the campaign by Capt. Jed Hotchkiss, topographical engineer, being the map of routes to and from Gettysburg, map of the battle-field of Winchester, and map of the battle-field of Gettysburg.*

I have the honor to remain, &c.,

R. S. EWELL,
Lieutenant-General, Provisional Army, C. S. Army.

Col. R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

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* To appear in Atlas.

[Inclosures.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 44. HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS, *June* 15, 1863.

The lieutenant-general commanding asks the men and officers of the corps to unite with him in returning thanks to our Heavenly Father for the signal success which has crowned the valor of this command.

In acknowledgment of Divine favor, chaplains will hold religious services in their respective regiments at such times as may be most convenient.

With wonderfully small loss (less than 300 killed, wounded, and missing), we have carried strong works defended by an abundance of superior artillery, capturing over 3,000 prisoners and large quantities of military stores and supplies. Such a result should strengthen the reliance in the righteousness of our cause, which has inspired every effort of our troops.

By command of Lieut. Gen. R. S. Ewell:

A. S. PENDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 45. HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS, *June* 15, 1863.

I. Major-General Early, while in the vicinity, will assume command of the Department of Winchester, comprising all the Valley south as far as Woodstock and north as far as the lines of the army.

II. All captured property will be turned over to the proper departments, excepting such supplies as may be needed for present consumption, which will at once be issued to the command. The provost-marshal will use the most stringent measures to prevent individual appropriations of what belongs to all. Clothing will be issued under the rules that govern the quartermaster's department, on requisitions approved by the lieutenant-general commanding. All the divisions will be furnished in proportion. When horses or supplies are absolutely necessary for individual wants, the applications must be approved at these headquarters, or by Major-General Early, commanding Department of Winchester.

The garrison flag captured by Major-General Early's division will be sent to Richmond by a detail to be made by Major-General Early.

The lieutenant-general commanding desires in every manner to ameliorate the condition of the men in the ranks, who have the work to do, and who do it so nobly. He is fully sensible of the oppression and outrages of the enemy on our people. He appeals to the intelligence and patriotism that mark this army to assist him in repressing every act of individual plunder on the part of those who may think such only just retaliation.

But this plundering must be repressed or our discipline is gone, the prestige of victory which has hitherto marked our course will be lost, and we will become, like our enemies, a band of robbers, without spirit to win victories.

By command of Lieut. Gen. R. S. Ewell:

A. S. PENDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, August 13, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond:

SIR: I beg leave to ask your attention to the following statements, made with the view to correct some errors which obtain in regard to the military services of Maj. Gen. Edward Johnson.

In the attack upon Winchester last summer, General Early about dark succeeded in taking a position which rendered that of the enemy doubtful, if not untenable. At all events, his success induced the enemy to evacuate the place about 12 o'clock that night. This was done in good order and without loss in men.

The next morning, Milroy was intercepted in his retreat by General Johnson, with but two of the four brigades constituting his division. One of the four brigades was detained with the main army, while another, which should have been with him, had mistaken its line of march. The two brigades did not reach 2,000 in number, while the enemy had between 5,000 and 6,000 men.

Notwithstanding this disparity of force, General Johnson immediately engaged the enemy. By this bold attack, which was stubbornly resisted, the retreat was checked until re-enforcements could arrive, after which the enemy were speedily put to rout. His losses in this engagement were little short of 4,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Milroy himself, with a few followers, was hotly pursued, and barely made good his escape.

This decisive and valuable achievement was due to the energy and valor of General Johnson and his command; yet in General Lee's outline report of the campaign, these events are not clearly represented, and General Johnson is made to appear as capturing stragglers after a victory won by General Early.

While under my command, General Johnson was uniformly distinguished for hard and successful fighting. At Mine Run last fall, with his single division he defeated with great slaughter an entire corps of the enemy. So signal was this success, that the commander of the corps, General French, was relieved from the command, and since then, it is believed, has never been assigned to duty.

In the battle of the Wilderness, of the present campaign, no general officer could have been more conspicuous for brave and meritorious conduct.

These facts are submitted for the consideration of the Department at my own instance, without the knowledge of General Johnson, and to the sole end that his valuable services may be properly understood.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

R. S. EWELL,
Lieutenant-General.

[Indorsement.]

AUGUST 14, 1864.

Received with satisfaction, as the generous and voluntary tribute of one gallant soldier to another, his brother-in-arms on many a hard-fought field. It was not necessary, however, to [impress] on the Department a high appreciation of the courage and skill of General

E. Johnson, whose deeds and merits have fully won him high estimation. It may, perhaps, have been supposed, from the purpose entertained by the Department to transfer him to another field of service, that such vindication was called for, but in reality that change is rather to be regarded as a tribute to his merits and capacities for usefulness, as it is expected he will probably be employed in larger command and in an arena certainly, under present circumstances inferior to none other in importance.

J. A. SEDDON.

No. 468.

Report of Col. J. Thompson Brown, First Virginia Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY, SECOND CORPS,
August 13, 1863.

MAJOR: In accordance with your order of same date, I beg leave to submit a report of the operations of this command since the army left the line of the Rappahannock.

About 12 m. June 13, Johnson's division, with Andrews' battalion, came in sight of Winchester, on the Front Royal road, driving in the enemy's advance and exploding one of their limbers. Nothing further was done by us this day with artillery.

On June 14, Lieutenant-Colonel [H. P.] Jones, with his own battalion and four batteries of the First Virginia Artillery, under Captain [W. J.] Dance, moved over with Early's division to a position to the right and rear of the enemy, and about 4 o'clock opened a most effective fire with twenty guns upon the work west of the flag fort. This heavy artillery fire enabled the infantry to take this work with but little loss. This artillery was afterward advanced to the captured work, prepared to drive the enemy from the flag fort on the next morning. To assist in this, twelve additional guns were on this night [placed] in position on an abandoned hill on the Valley turnpike, and near Hollingworth's Mills. At this point, the Baltimore Light Artillery, attached to Jenkins' cavalry, did good service on the 14th. This disposition would, I think, have insured the fall of their main work, but the enemy retired during the night.

On the morning of the 15th, Lieutenant-Colonel [R. S.] Andrews, with Dement's and sections from Raine's and Carpenter's batteries, had a sharp engagement with the enemy's infantry, who were retreating on the road toward Charlestown, by Jordan Springs. Great credit is due the officers and men for the spirited and determined manner with which they fought the enemy's infantry at close quarters. Especial credit is due Lieutenant [C. S.] Contee, of Captain [W. F.] Dement's battery, and the section under his command. Lieutenant Contee is recommended for promotion to a captaincy for gallantry on this occasion, and I ask that he be ordered to command of the Chesapeake Artillery, made vacant by death, by wound of Captain [W. D.] Brown. Sergeants [John G.] Harris and [J. E.] Glascocke, and Corporals [William P.] Compton, [Samuel] Thompson, and [William H.] May, of this section, are much to be praised for their coolness and bravery on this occasion.

This glorious victory, in which the artillery played so conspicuous a part, was saddened by the death of Captain [C.] Thompson, Louisiana Guard, Jones' battalion, whose gallantry as a soldier and high

character as a gentleman were conspicuous in the corps. Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews and Lieutenant Contee were also wounded. In addition to these casualties, there were 5 killed and 14 wounded.

There were captured from the enemy at Winchester four 20-pounder Parrotts, seventeen 3-inch rifles, and two 24-pounder howitzers. The first two classes were exchanged for inferior guns, which were left at Winchester.

While these two divisions were engaged in the capture of Winchester, General Rodes, with Carter's battalion, had moved around by Berryville to Martinsburg, which place was abandoned after a short artillery fight, in which Captain [C. W.] Fry's battery lost 1 killed and 1 wounded. Five 3-inch rifles were taken at this point, which were also exchanged. No further engagements with artillery occurred until the battle of Gettysburg.

On July 1, Rodes' division came upon the enemy near Gettysburg, and Lieutenant-Colonel [T. H.] Carter's battalion engaged them with fine effect, all of his batteries being in action and behaving most gallantly, Captains [R. C. M.] Page's and [William P.] Carter's suffering most severely. Lieutenant-Colonel Jones' battalion, coming up on the York road with Early's division, also engaged the enemy, advancing upon Rodes' left and Early's right, and with fine effect.

After Gettysburg was taken, Johnson's division, with Andrews' and the two reserve battalions, came up Under the impression and hope that the wooded hill on the enemy's right would be taken that evening, I sent an officer to move on with the division and endeavor to find a road for the artillery. The attempt to take the hill was not made, however, that evening.

On the 2d, about 4 o'clock, a heavy fire was opened upon the enemy's line from Andrews' battalion (under Major [J. W.] Latimer), on our extreme left, aided by [A.] Graham's battery (First Virginia Artillery), and from Dance's, [David] Watson's, and [B. H.] Smith's, jr., batteries (First Virginia Artillery), on the right of our line, extending beyond the brick seminary. This fire was well directed and effective. Unfortunately, the enemy's position on their extreme right was so excellent, and the number of guns concentrated at that point so great, that, after a most gallant fight, Major Latimer was forced to withdraw three of his batteries, leaving one to repel any advance of their infantry. It was while with this battery that this gallant and accomplished officer and noble young man received the wound which has resulted in his death. No heavier loss could have befallen the artillery of this corps.

On the 3d, the First Virginia Artillery and a portion of Carter's and [William] Nelson's battalions engaged the enemy's batteries, in order to divert their fire from our infantry advancing from the right. This fire was well directed, and its fine effect was very noticeable. Their fire from the Cemetery Hill was at one time almost completely silenced, and, had we been able to continue our fire with shell, the result would have been entirely satisfactory; but, owing to the proximity of our infantry to the enemy, and the defective character of some of the shell, the batteries were compelled to use solid shot.

On the 4th, the left was swung around on the ridge opposite the enemy's, and the guns placed in position, but not firing.

On the 2d and 3d, [Charles A.] Green's battery, Jones' battalion, operated with Hampton's cavalry, and did excellent service. Tanner's battery, of same battalion, having been sent back with the wagon train, was enabled to do good service in driving off the enemy's cavalry at Williamsport.

Captain Brown, of Andrews', and Captain Page, of Carter's battalions, and Lieutenant [William M.] Brown, of the First Virginia Artillery, were also wounded in this engagement. In addition, there were 21 killed and 104 wounded. One Napoleon was captured, and exchanged by Lieutenant-Colonel Jones for one of his, disabled.

In this engagement, as in the one at Winchester, the officers and men behaved with the greatest gallantry, fully sustaining the high character which they had previously borne.

After crossing into Virginia, there was no serious fighting. Colonel Carter fired a few shots at the enemy advancing upon our rear in crossing the Potomac, and also fired upon them as they attempted to cross at Manassas Gap.

Owing to the loss by capture of the transportation and forges (with few exceptions) of the First Virginia Artillery and Carter's and Nelson's battalions, and the loss of 92 horses at Gettysburg, the artillery of the corps has had great difficulties to contend with. They brought off everything from across the river to this point with the exception of one caisson, for the loss of which the officer responsible is now under charges. The horses are in low order, but are improving.

Very respectfully,

J. THOMPSON BROWN,
Colonel, and Acting Chief of Artillery, Second Corps.

Maj. A. S. PENDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

Tabular statement of number of killed, wounded, and missing at the battles of Winchester and Martinsburg, Va., and Gettysburg, Pa., in the artillery, Second Corps, commanded by Col. J. Thompson Brown.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
At Winchester and Martinsburg, Va.						
Brown's regiment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Andrews' battalion	.....	3	2	12	.....	.....
Nelson's battalion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jones' battalion	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Carter's battalion	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Total	1	6	2	15	.....	.....
At Gettysburg, Pa.						
Brown's regiment	.....	3	1	17	*1	*55
Andrews' battalion	.....	10	3	46	.....	.....
Nelson's battalion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jones' battalion	.....	2	.....	6	.....	.....
Carter's battalion	.....	6	1	35	.....	.....
Total	.....	21	5	104	1	55
Grand total	1	27	7	119	1	55

*One officer and 10 of these men wounded, and so reported under that head.

Respectfully submitted, in the absence of Brig. Gen. A. L. Long.

S. V. SOUTHALL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

OCTOBER 6, 1863.

No. 469.

Report of Lieut. John M. Gregory, jr., C. S. Army, Chief of Ordnance, of guns engaged and ammunition expended at Gettysburg.

Battalion commanders.	Battery commanders.	Kind of guns.					Rounds expended.				
		20-pounder Parrotts.	10-pounder Parrotts.	3-inch rifles.	Light 12-pounders.	Total number of guns.	20-pounder Parrotts.	10-pounder Parrotts.	3-inch rifles.	Light 12-pounders.	Total number of rounds.
Lieutenant-Colonel Carter.	Captain Page	....	....	....	4	4	....	.....	.....	215	215
	Captain Fry	....	2	2	...	4	....	494	388	.....	882
	Captain Carter	....	2	....	2	4	....	391	.....	181	572
	Captain Reese	....	....	4	....	4	....	.....	229	.....	229
Captain Dance, commanding First Virginia Artillery.	Captain Dance	....	....	4	....	4	....	....	308	.....	308
	Captain Watson	....	4	....	....	4	....	661	.....	.....	661
	Captain Smith	....	....	4	....	4	....	.....	314	.....	314
	Captain Hupp	....	....	2	....	2	....	.....	154	.....	154
	Captain Graham	4	....	....	....	4	439	.....	.....	.....	439
Lieutenant-Colonel Jones	Captain Garber	....	....	....	4	4	....	.....	.....	106	106
	Captain Tanner	....	....	4	....	4	....	.....	595	.....	595
Lieutenant-Colonel Nelson	Captain Green	....	2	2	....	4	....	122	59	.....	181
	Captain Milledge	....	1	2	....	3	....	39	9	.....	48
Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews.	Captain Carpenter	....	....	2	2	4	....	.....	200	116	316
	Captain Raine	2	1	1	....	4	157	67	99	.....	323
	Captain Brown	....	4	....	....	4	....	271	.....	.....	271
	Captain Dement	....	....	....	4	4	....	.....	.....	237	237
Total		6	16	27	16	65	596	2,045	2,355	855	5,851

DAMAGES.

In Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews' battalion, a 12-pounder caisson was blown up, and the axle of a 20-pounder gun-carriage so much injured by a shot of the enemy as to stop the use of it for fear of dismounting it. In First Virginia Artillery, one 3-inch caisson exploded by shell from enemy; one 3-inch limber-chest shot through the front part; one wheel of 10-pounder Parrott gun-carriage smashed; one lid of 20-pounder Parrott caisson-chest torn by shell, rendering new one necessary.

In Lieutenant-Colonel Carter's battalion, one 12-pounder limber-chest was damaged by shot from the enemy, so as to expose the ammunition to the weather.

In Lieutenant-Colonel Jones' battalion, one of the Napoleon guns of Captain [A. W.] Garber's battery was struck in the muzzle by a shot from the enemy, and thereby disabled. This gun was replaced by one captured at Gettysburg.

REMARKS.

There is complaint made by Lieutenant [William] Fontaine, ordnance officer, Jones' battalion, that the ammunition of the 3-inch (banded) gun, or navy Parrott, is mixed up with the 2.9-inch 10-pounder Parrott in such a way as to cause great inconvenience. Two guns were rendered unserviceable after firing 12 rounds, from the shell lodging in the bore.

Lieutenant Fontaine reports that the friction-primers were very defective from improper filling, and also from the top part not being properly closed. Lieutenant [N. M.] Osborne, ordnance officer, Carter's battalion, reports also that some of the 3-inch Parrott ammunition was issued to him for the 2.9-inch Parrott ammunition. Lieutenant [John] Selden, jr., ordnance officer First Virginia Artillery, also reports that he received some of the 3-inch Parrott ammunition. He reports that he could not use the Confederate States fuse with Yankee ammunition. The artillery ammunition lately received from Richmond is packed in such miserably weak boxes that they are always bursting, and, in consequence, several boxes have been so much damaged as to render the ammunition entirely unserviceable. Besides, there is great danger of explosion in the wagons from the loose powder.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. M. GREGORY, JR.,
First Lieutenant, and Ordnance Officer, Artillery Second Corps.

No. 470.

Report of Maj. Gen. Jubal A. Early, C. S. Army, commanding division.

HEADQUARTERS EARLY'S DIVISION,
August 22, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this division during the recent campaign, commencing with its departure from Fredericksburg, and ending with its arrival in the vicinity of Orange Court-House:

MARCH FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

On June 4, the division marched from Hamilton's Crossing, and, having been joined by Jones' battalion of artillery, passed Spotsylvania Court-House, Verdierville, Somerville Ford (on the Rapidan), Culpeper Court-House, Sperryville, Washington (the county seat of Rappahannock County), and, crossing the Blue Ridge at Chester Gap, arrived at Front Royal late on the night of the 12th. Hoke's and Smith's brigades crossed both branches of the Shenandoah that night, and encamped, and Hays' and Gordon's brigades, with Jones' battalion of artillery and the division trains, encamped on the east side of the South Branch, near Front Royal.

CAPTURE OF WINCHESTER.

Early on the morning of the 13th, Hays' and Gordon's brigades and Jones' artillery and the trains were crossed over to the north side of the North Branch of the Shenandoah, and I received orders from the lieutenant-general commanding to move my division to the Valley turnpike, and advance to the vicinity of Kernstown, and then move to the left, so as to get a position from which the main work of the enemy at Winchester could be attacked with advantage, information at the same time being given me that there was a hill to the westward of this work, and commanding it, of which it was desired I should get possession.

Lieutenant [W. S.] Barton, of the Second Virginia Regiment, of Walker's brigade, Johnson's division, accompanied me as a guide, and Brown's battalion of reserve artillery, under Captain Dance, was ordered to accompany my division.

Having received the instructions of the lieutenant-general commanding, the wagons, excepting the ambulances and regimental ordnance and medical wagons, were left at Cedarville, and I diverged from the Winchester and Front Royal turnpike at Nineveh, and reached the Valley turnpike at Newtown, and thence advancing toward Winchester, I found Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert, of the Maryland Line, with his battalion of infantry, the battery of Maryland artillery, and a portion of the battalion of Maryland cavalry, occupying the ridge between Bartonsville and Kernstown, and engaged in occasional skirmishing with a portion of the enemy which had taken position near Kernstown.

I halted my command here, forming it in line on either side of the turnpike, and proceeded to reconnoiter the ground for the purpose of ascertaining the strength and position of the enemy near Kernstown, and also of finding the road by which I was to diverge from the turnpike, so as to reach the position in rear of the enemy's works which I had been directed to gain.

The only portion of the enemy in sight on my arrival consisted of cavalry; but I was informed that an infantry picket occupied Kernstown, and I soon discovered that a battery of artillery was located on Pritchard's Hill, near Kernstown, which was the same position occupied by the enemy's artillery at the time of General Jackson's engagement at this place.

Finding it necessary to dislodge the enemy from this hill, after making a reconnaissance, I moved Hays' brigade to the left, through a skirt of woods and a meadow, to the foot of the ridge along which General Jackson made his advance, and thence along a road which runs from Bartonsville to the Cedar Creek turnpike, until it reached an eligible position for advancing upon Pritchard's Hill from the left. From this point, Hays was ordered to advance and gain possession of Pritchard's Hill, which he did without opposition, the enemy having withdrawn his battery; but, while advancing, General Hays sent me word that the enemy had a considerable infantry force on the ridge to his left, and I immediately conducted Gordon's brigade over the same route, and sent word to Hays to halt his command until Gordon's should get up. Gordon then advanced his brigade to the left of Hays, and, in conjunction with skirmishers sent out by Hays, drove the enemy's force across the Cedar Creek turnpike and over the ridge between that road and Abraham's Creek, which here crosses the Valley turnpike.

While this was going on, Hoke's and Smith's brigades, which had been formed in line on the right and left of the Valley turnpike, respectively, were ordered to advance toward Kernstown. Gordon having advanced so that his right reached the Valley turnpike, was halted, and Hays was moved to his left, and then Smith's brigade was moved to the left of Hays, the whole being formed in line in rear of the crest of the ridge which is immediately south of Abraham's Creek.

The enemy then occupied Bowers' Hill, near Barton's Mills, with infantry and artillery, and it being too late for any further operations that evening, Hoke's brigade, under the command of Colonel [I. E.] Avery, of the Sixth North Carolina Regiment, which had

been ordered up to the support of the other brigades, was ordered back to Kernstown, where it was placed in position to protect the ambulances, wagons, and artillery, which had been brought up to that position, from an attack from the left and rear, and Herbert was ordered to take position with his battalion of infantry on the right of Gordon, who had extended his line on the right across the Valley turnpike. In this position the troops remained all night, under a drenching rain.

Early next morning, the 14th, I ordered Gordon and Hays, respectively, to advance a regiment across the creek and get possession of Bowers' Hill, then occupied only by the enemy's skirmishers, as his artillery had been withdrawn during the night. This was accomplished after some skirmishing, and the skirmishers from Smith's brigade were also advanced across the creek, to the left of those of Hays and Gordon.

General Ewell having come up in the meantime, we proceeded together to reconnoiter the position, and, having gone to the top of Bowers' Hill, now occupied by my skirmishers, had a fair view of the enemy's works about Winchester, and from this point we discovered that the hill to the northwest of the enemy's works, which I had been directed to gain, had also been fortified, and was occupied. It became necessary, then, to take this hill by assault, and, having discovered a position to the northwest of it from which it was thought it might be attacked with advantage, I was directed to move my division around to that position and make the attack, leaving a force where the division then was to amuse the enemy and conceal the movement upon his flank and rear.

I will here state that when Hays' and Gordon's skirmishers had advanced to Bowers' Hill, Major [W. W.] Goldsborough, of the Maryland battalion, with the skirmishers from that battalion, had advanced into the outskirts of the town of Winchester, but, fearing that the enemy would shell the town from their main fort, I ordered him back.

After receiving final instructions from General Ewell, I replaced the skirmishers of Hays' and Smith's brigades by others from Gordon's brigade, and leaving General Gordon, with his brigade, the Maryland battalion, and two batteries of artillery (the Maryland battery and [A.] Hupp's battery, of Brown's battalion) to amuse the enemy and hold him in check in front, I moved with Hays', Hoke's, and Smith's brigades, and the rest of Jones' and Brown's battalions of artillery, to the left (west), following the Cedar Creek turnpike for a short distance, and then leaving that and passing through fields and the woods, which I found sufficiently open to admit of the passage of artillery, thus making a considerable *détour*, and crossing the macadamized road to Romney about 3 miles west of Winchester and a half mile from a point at which the enemy had had a picket the night before.

After crossing the Romney road, at which point I left the Fifty-fourth North Carolina Regiment, of Hoke's brigade, on picket, I continued to move on until I got very near to the Pughtown road before I reached the position from which I wished to assault the enemy's works, which proved to be a wooded hill, a part of the range of hills called Little North Mountain, close to the Pughtown road, and on the south side of which was an old orchard and the ruins of a house called Folk's Old House, and on the north side a corn-field, on Mrs. Brierly's land. Both these points afforded excellent positions for

posting artillery in easy range of the enemy's works on the hill overlooking his main fort, this hill being on Fahnestock's land and adjoining the Pughtown road. To this point I was guided by a worthy and intelligent citizen, whose name I forbear to mention, as he has already been the object of the enemy's persecution; and I was so fortunate as to reach it without meeting with any scouts, pickets, or stragglers of the enemy, or exciting his attention in any way.

I reached here about 4 p. m., and as the day was excessively hot, and the men had marched a circuit of some 8 or 10 miles without meeting with water to drink, and were very much fatigued, I massed them in the woods in rear of the position, and gave them time to blow.

In the meantime, I proceeded to reconnoiter the enemy's position and the ground over which I would have to operate. I discovered the favorable positions for my artillery before mentioned, and that the intervening woods afforded an excellent cover for troops to advance under to within a short distance of the foot of the hill I wished to carry by assault. I also discovered that the body of the enemy occupying the work on this hill, which was a bastion front, presenting the appearance of an inclosed work from my point of view, was not keeping a lookout in my direction, but was looking intently in the direction of Gordon's command, on which a gradual advance was being made with infantry skirmishers and a few pieces of artillery.

In the meantime, Colonel Jones had quietly prepared for getting his artillery in position as quickly as possible when the moment should arrive for the attack, and the men having rested as much as possible under the circumstances, I directed General Hays, whose brigade had been selected to make the assault, to move his brigade near to the edge of the woods facing the enemy's works, and to keep them under cover until the artillery opened, and then to advance as rapidly as possible to the assault, with three regiments in front and two following a short distance in rear, as soon as he should discover that the enemy was sufficiently demoralized. Jones' artillery was divided so as to put twelve pieces in the orchard mentioned, and eight pieces in the edge of the corn-field to the north of the woods. The Fifty-seventh North Carolina Regiment was detached, so as to protect these latter pieces from an attack in the direction of the Pughtown road, near which they were posted, and the residue of Hoke's brigade and the whole of Smith's were placed in line about a quarter of a mile in rear of Hays, so as to be ready to support him.

The enemy's works on the front presented to me consisted of the bastion front on the high hill, which has been mentioned, another smaller breastwork between that and the Pughtown road, and a more extensive but incomplete work on the north side of the Pughtown road. He had evidently been making recent preparations against an attack from this quarter, but, strange to say, on this occasion failed to keep a lookout in that direction.

About an hour by sun, everything being ready, Jones ran his pieces by hand into position from which they could fire, and opened almost instantaneously from the whole of his twenty pieces upon the enemy before he was aware of our vicinity.

This cannonading was kept up briskly about three-quarters of an hour, when Hays advanced, as directed, and ascended the steep slope of the hill leading to the enemy's works, through a brushwood that had been felled to answer the purpose of an abatis, and drove the enemy from his works in fine style, capturing in the assault six rifled

pieces, two of which were immediately turned upon the enemy, thus preventing an effort to recapture the works before re-enforcements could arrive, for which the enemy commenced preparing.

As soon as I saw Hays' men entering the enemy's work, I ordered forward Smith's brigade to his support, and also ordered Jones to advance with his pieces, which were posted on the left, leaving Avery with part of Hoke's brigade to look out for the rear. On reaching the captured hill, I found that it overlooked and commanded, as had been anticipated, the enemy's main work, and also a smaller redoubt to the north of the main work, which was also occupied, and that all the works to the left of this hill had been evacuated.

The enemy was in evident commotion, but by the time the artillery and Smith's brigade reached the captured hill, it was too late to take any further steps for the capture of the main work, which was very strong, and to accomplish which would have required the co-operation of the other troops around Winchester. I contented myself, therefore, with directing an artillery fire to be kept up until near dark on the enemy's position, which was returned from the main work and the redoubt spoken of, but with little effect.

During the night, I had the captured works turned and embrasures cut, so as to open at early light on the main work, and the Fifty-seventh North Carolina Regiment, of Hoke's brigade, was ordered to occupy the work on the north of the Pughtown road. Hays occupied the works captured by him, and Smith's brigade was formed in line in rear of him, Avery being left with two regiments in the rear, to prevent any surprise by the enemy in that direction, and the Fifty-fourth still remaining on picket on the Romney road. In this position the troops lay on their arms all night. I sent my aide (Lieutenant [William G.] Calloway) to General Gordon, to direct him to move upon the main fort at daylight, and also sent a courier to General Ewell to inform him of what had been accomplished, and that I thought the enemy would evacuate before morning.

As soon as it was light enough next morning to see, it was discovered that the enemy had evacuated, taking the road toward Martinsburg, and very shortly afterward firing was heard on the Martinsburg road, which proved to be from the encounter of General Johnson's division with the retreating enemy. I immediately ordered my whole command in pursuit, having detached the Thirteenth Virginia Regiment, of Smith's brigade, to guard the abandoned wagons and property. Gordon's brigade, which first reached the fort and pulled down the flag flying over it, preceded the rest of the division, and, on reaching the point at which General Johnson had encountered the enemy, I found his division halted, and in possession of the greater part of the enemy's infantry as prisoners. It was evident, then, that further pursuit on foot was useless, and I therefore halted my command, and encamped them near this place.

The enemy had abandoned all his artillery, all his wagons, and a considerable quantity of public stores. Twenty-five pieces of artillery with their caissons were secured, and a considerable quantity of artillery ammunition, though somewhat damaged. Though in the hurry I gave such directions and took such steps as it was possible to take under the circumstances to preserve the captured property, much of it was pilfered and damaged by stragglers, and, even after it got into the hands of the quartermasters and commissaries, a good deal of it was made away with.

I cannot too highly commend the conduct of Generals Hays and

Gordon and their brigades in the two days' fighting which took place around Winchester. The charge of Hays' brigade upon the enemy's works was a most brilliant achievement, and the affair of the day before, when General Gordon drove the enemy from the position he occupied to the left of Kernstown, reflected equal credit upon himself and his brigade.

All the arrangements of Colonel Jones and the conduct of himself and his artillery were admirable, and have not been surpassed during the war. I must also commend the gallantry of Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert and Major Goldsborough, of the Maryland Line, and their troops.

Hoke's and Smith's brigades did not become engaged on either day.

The members of my staff—Majs. S. Hale, division inspector, and John W. Daniel, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenants [Andrew L.] Pitzer and Calloway, aides-de-camp—acquitted themselves to my entire satisfaction. Mr. Robert D. Early and Mr. Lake, volunteer aides (the latter a citizen of Maryland, who had been sent through the lines the day before our arrival), rendered me efficient service, as did Lieutenant Barton, of the Second Virginia Infantry, detailed to accompany me as a guide.

My loss in the whole affair was slight, consisting of 30 killed, 143 wounded, and 3 missing. Among the killed and wounded, however, were some gallant and efficient officers.

Having been afterward assigned to the command of Winchester for a short time, I sent to Richmond, by the way of Staunton, 108 officers and 3,250 enlisted men as prisoners, leaving in Winchester several hundred prisoners sick and wounded. The greater part of the prisoners were captured by General Johnson's division while attempting to make their escape after the evacuation.

MARCH FROM WINCHESTER INTO MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA, TO THE DATE OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

While in command at Winchester, I detached the Fifty-fourth North Carolina Regiment, of Hoke's brigade, and the Fifty-eighth Virginia Regiment, of Smith's brigade, to Staunton, in charge of prisoners, and, leaving the Thirteenth Virginia Regiment, of Smith's brigade, on duty in Winchester, I left that place on the afternoon of the 18th, and proceeded, with the residue of Hoke's brigade and Jones' battalion of artillery, to Shepherdstown on the next day, Gordon's, Hays', and Smith's brigades having preceded me to that place.

On the 22d, I crossed the Potomac at Shepherdstown, and moved through Sharpsburg and Boonsborough, encamping on the road toward Hagerstown, about 3 miles from Boonsborough. The Seventeenth Virginia Cavalry, under Col. William H. French, of Jenkins' brigade, reported to me on this day, by order of General Ewell, and remained with me until the battle of Gettysburg.

On the 23d, I moved through Cavetown, Smithsburg, and Ringgold (or Ridgeville, as it is called), to Waynesborough, in Pennsylvania.

On the 24th, I moved through Quincy and Altodale to Greenwood, on the turnpike from Chambersburg to Gettysburg.

At this point, my division remained in camp on the 25th, and I visited General Ewell at Chambersburg, and received from him instructions to cross the South Mountain to Gettysburg, and then proceed to York, and cut the Northern Central Railroad, running from Baltimore to Harrisburg, and also destroy the bridge across the

Susquehanna at Wrightsville and Columbia, on the branch road from York toward Philadelphia, if I could, and rejoin him at Carlisle by the way of Dillsburg.

Colonel [E. V.] White's battalion of cavalry was ordered to report to me for this expedition, and on the morning of the 26th, having sent all my trains to Chambersburg, excepting the ambulances, one medical wagon for a brigade, the regimental ordnance wagons, one wagon with cooking utensils for each regiment, and fifteen empty wagons to gather supplies with, and carrying no other baggage, I moved toward Gettysburg, and on reaching the forks of the road, about 1½ miles from Cashtown, I sent General Gordon, with his brigade and White's battalion of cavalry, on the pike through Cashtown toward Gettysburg, and moved with the rest of the command to the left, through Hilltown to Mummasburg. I had heard on the road that there was probably a force at Gettysburg, though I could get no definite information as to its size, and the object of this movement was for Gordon to amuse and skirmish with the enemy while I should get on his flank and rear, so as to capture his whole force.

On arriving at Mummasburg, I ascertained that the force at Gettysburg was small, and while waiting here for the infantry to come up (whose march was considerably delayed by the muddy condition of the roads), a company of French's cavalry that had been sent toward Gettysburg captured some prisoners, from whom it was ascertained that the advance of Gordon's force (a body of cavalry from White's battalion) had encountered a regiment of militia, which fled at the first approach, and I immediately sent forward Colonel French with his cavalry to pursue this militia force, which he did, capturing a number of prisoners. Hays' brigade on arriving was also dispatched toward Gettysburg, and the other brigades with the artillery were halted and encamped near Mummasburg.

I then rode to Gettysburg, and found Gordon just entering the town, his command having marched more rapidly than the other brigades, because it moved on a macadamized road. The militia regiment which had been encountered by White's cavalry was the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Militia, consisting of 800 or 900 men, and had arrived in Gettysburg the night before, and moved that morning a short distance out on the road toward Cashtown, but had fled on the first approach of White's cavalry, taking across the fields between Mummasburg and Gettysburg, and going toward Hunterstown. Of this force, 175 prisoners in all were captured and subsequently paroled. Hays' brigade was halted, and encamped about a mile from Gettysburg, and two regiments were sent to aid French in the pursuit of the fugitive militia, but could not get up with it.

The authorities of Gettysburg declared their inability to furnish any supplies, and a search of the stores resulted in securing only a very small quantity of commissary supplies, and about 2,000 rations were found in a train of cars, and issued to Gordon's brigade. The cars, numbering 10 or 12, were burned, as was also a small railroad bridge near the place. There were no railroad buildings of consequence. The day was rainy and the roads very muddy, and as it was late when I reached the place, and having to move upon York early next day, I had no opportunity of compelling a compliance with my demands in this town, or ascertaining its resources, which I think, however, were very limited.

I ordered Tanner's battery, of Jones' battalion, to report to General Gordon during the night, and also a company of French's cavalry,

and directed him to move with them and his brigade on the turnpike toward York at light next morning, and I also directed Colonel White to proceed with his cavalry to Hanover Junction, on the Northern Central road, destroying the railroad bridges on the way, and to destroy the junction and a bridge or two south of it, and then proceed toward York, burning all the bridges up to that place.

With the rest of the command, I moved next morning (the 27th) from Mummasburg, through Hunterstown, New Chester, Hampton, and East Berlin, toward Dover, and encamped a short distance beyond Berlin; and I rode over to Gordon's camp, on the York pike, which was about 4 miles distant, to arrange with him the manner of the approach upon York, if it should be defended. But all the information we could gain induced me to believe there was no force in York, and that night a deputation from the town came out to Gordon's camp, to surrender it. I directed General Gordon, in the event of there being no force in York, to march through and proceed to Columbia Bridge, and secure it at both ends, if possible.

Next morning (the 28th), General Gordon marched into the town of York without opposition, and I proceeded with the rest of the command by the way of Weigelstown, leaving Dover to my left. At Weigelstown, I dispatched Colonel French with the greater part of his cavalry to the mouth of the Conewago, to burn two railroad bridges at that point and all others between there and York, and then proceeded on to York, sending Hays' and Smith's brigades into camp at Lauck's Mills, near the railroad, some 2 miles north of the town. Avery's command was marched into the town, and put into quarters in some extensive buildings put up for hospitals. I here met with General Gordon, and repeated to him my instructions to proceed to the Susquehanna and secure the Columbia Bridge, if possible, and he moved in that direction with his command.

I then made a requisition upon the authorities for 2,000 pairs of shoes, 1,000 hats, 1,000 pairs of socks, $100,000 in money, and three days' rations of all kinds. Subsequently between 1,200 and 1,500 pairs of shoes, the hats, socks, and rations, were furnished, but only $28,600 in money was furnished, which was paid to my quartermaster (Major [C. E.] Snodgrass), the mayor and other authorities protesting their inability to get any more money, as it had all been run off previously, and I was satisfied they made an honest effort to raise the amount called for.

A short time before night, I rode out in the direction of Columbia Bridge, to ascertain the result of Gordon's expedition, and had not proceeded far before I saw an immense smoke rising in the direction of the Susquehanna, which I subsequently discovered to proceed from the burning of the bridge in question. On arriving at Wrightsville, on the banks of the Susquehanna, opposite Columbia, I ascertained from General Gordon that, on approaching Wrightsville, in front of the bridge he found a command of militia some 1,200 strong, intrenched, and, after endeavoring to move around their flank to cut them off from the bridge (which he was unable to do from want of knowledge of the locality), he opened his artillery on the militia, which fled at the bursting of the third shell, and he immediately pursued; but as his men had marched a little over 20 miles, on a very warm day, the enemy beat him running. He, however, attempted to cross the bridge, and the head of his column got half way over, but he found the bridge, which had been prepared for the purpose, on fire in the middle. As he had nothing but muskets and rifles, he

sent back for buckets to endeavor to arrest the flames, but, before they arrived, the fire had progressed so far that it was impossible to arrest it. He had, therefore, to return, and leave the bridge to its fate.

This bridge was one mile and a quarter in length, the superstructure being of wood, on stone pillars, and it included in one structure a railroad bridge, a pass-way for wagons, and also a tow-path for the canal, which here crosses the Susquehanna. The bridge was entirely consumed, and from it the town of Wrightsville caught fire and several buildings were consumed, but the further progress of the flames was arrested by the exertions of Gordon's men. I regretted very much the failure to secure this bridge, as, finding the defenseless condition of the country generally, and the little obstacle likely to be afforded by the militia to our progress, I had determined, if I could get possession of the Columbia Bridge, to cross my division over the Susquehanna, and cut the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, march upon Lancaster, lay that town under contribution, and then attack Harrisburg in the rear while it should be attacked in front by the rest of the corps, relying, in the worst contingency that might happen, upon being able to mount my division from the immense number of horses that had been run across the river, and then move to the west, destroying the railroads and canals, and returning back again to a place of safety. This project, however, was entirely thwarted by the destruction of the bridge, as the river was otherwise impassable, being very wide and deep at this point. I therefore ordered General Gordon to move his command back to York next day, and returned to that place myself that night.

Colonel White succeeded in reaching Hanover Junction and destroying the depot and also one or two bridges in the vicinity, but he did not, however, destroy all the bridges between that point and York, as he reported that one or two of them were defended by an infantry force.

Colonel French succeeded in destroying the bridges at the mouth of the Conewago, and all the bridges from that point to York, and I sent him to destroy the remaining bridges over the Codorus, between York and Hanover Junction, which he succeeded in doing, any force which may previously have been defending them having disappeared.

I found no public stores at this place. A few prisoners found in the hospital at York, with 19 captured by Gordon at Wrightsville, were paroled. All the cars at that point were destroyed, but the railroad buildings and two car manufactories, as well as the hospital buildings, were not burned, because, after examination, I was satisfied that the burning of them would cause the destruction of the greater part of the town, and, notwithstanding the barbarous policy pursued by the enemy in similar cases, I determined to forbear in this case, hoping that it might not be without its effect even upon our cruel enemy. This example has been lost upon the Yankees, however, as, so far from appreciating the forbearance shown, I am informed that it has been actually charged by some of their papers that Gordon's command fired the town of Wrightsville, whereas the exertions of his men saved the place from utter destruction.

On the evening of the 29th, I received, through Capt. Elliott Johnston, aide to General Ewell, a copy of a note from General Lee, and also verbal instructions, which required me to move back, so as to rejoin the rest of the corps on the western side of the South Mountain; and accordingly, at daylight on the morning of the 30th, I put my whole command in motion, moving by Weigelstown and East Berlin

in the direction of Heidlersburg, from which I could move either to Shippensburg or to Greenwood by the way of Arendtsville, as circumstances might require. At the same time, I sent Colonel White's cavalry on the pike from York toward Gettysburg, to ascertain if any force of the enemy was on that road.

At East Berlin, a small squad of the enemy's cavalry was seen and pursued by my cavalry advance, and I received information at this point from Colonel White that a cavalry and infantry force had been on the York road, at Abbott's Ford, but had moved south toward Hanover. A courier from General Ewell met me here with a dispatch, informing me of the fact that he was moving with Rodes' division by the way of Petersburg to Heidlersburg, and directing me to march in that direction.

I encamped about 3 miles from Heidlersburg, and rode to see General Ewell at that point, and was informed by him that the object was to concentrate the corps at or near Cashtown, and received directions to move next day to that point. I was informed that Rodes would move by the way of Middletown and Arendtsville, but it was arranged that I should go by the way of Hunterstown and Mummasburg.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

Having ascertained that the road from my camp to Hunterstown was a very rough and circuitous one, I determined next morning (July 1) to march by the way of Heidlersburg, and then from that point to the Mummasburg road. After passing Heidlersburg a short distance, I received a note from you, written by order of General Ewell, informing me that General Hill was moving from Cashtown toward Gettysburg, and that General Rodes had turned off at Middletown, and was moving toward the same place, and directing me to move also to that point. I therefore continued to move on the road I was then on toward Gettysburg, and, on arriving in sight of that place, on the direct road from Heidlersburg, I discovered that General Rodes' division was engaged with the enemy to the right of me, the enemy occupying a position in front of Gettysburg, and the troops constituting his right being engaged in an effort to drive back the left of General Rodes' line.

I immediately ordered my troops to the front, and formed my line across the Heidlersburg road, with Gordon's brigade on the right, Hoke's brigade (under Colonel Avery) on the left, Hays' brigade in the center, and Smith's brigade in the rear of Hoke's. Jones' battalion of artillery was posted in a field on the left of the Heidlersburg road, immediately in front of Hoke's brigade, so as to fire on the enemy's flank, and, as soon as these dispositions could be made, a fire was opened upon the enemy's infantry and artillery by my artillery with considerable effect.

Gordon's brigade was then ordered forward to the support of Doles' brigade, which was on Rodes' left, and was being pressed by a considerable force, of the enemy, which had advanced from the direction of the town to a wooded hill on the west side of Rock Creek, the stream which runs northeast of the town, and as soon as Gordon was fairly engaged with this force, Hays' and Hoke's brigades were ordered forward in line, and the artillery, supported by Smith's brigade, was ordered to follow.

After a short but hot contest, Gordon succeeded in routing the force opposed to him, consisting of a division of the Eleventh Corps,

commanded by Brigadier-General Barlow, of the Federal Army, and drove it back with great slaughter, capturing, among a number of prisoners, General Barlow himself, who was severely wounded. Gordon advanced across the creek, over the hill on which Barlow had been posted, and across the fields toward the town, until he came to a low ridge, behind which the enemy had another line of battle, extending beyond his left. I directed him to halt here, and then ordered Hays and Avery, who had been halted on the east side of Rock Creek while I rode forward to where Gordon had been engaged, to advance toward the town, on Gordon's left, which they did in fine style, encountering and driving back into the town in great confusion the second line of the enemy.

Hays' brigade entered the town, fighting its way, and Avery moved to the left of it across the railroad, and took his position in the fields on the left, and facing Cemetery Hill, which here presented a very rugged ascent. This movement was made under the fire of artillery from this hill, which had previously opened when my artillery had first opened its fire, but Avery succeeded in placing his men under the cover of a low ridge which here runs through the fields from the town. Hays' brigade was formed in line in the street running through the middle of the town.

A very large number of prisoners were captured in the town, and before reaching it, their number being so great as really to embarrass us. Two pieces of artillery (Napoleons) were also captured outside of the town, the capture being claimed by both brigades; but it is unnecessary to decide which reached these pieces first, as the capture was unquestionably due to the joint valor of both brigades.

While these operations were going on with my division, I saw, farther to the right, the enemy's force on that part of the line falling back and moving in comparatively good order on the right of the town toward the range of hills in the rear, and I sent back for a battery of artillery to be brought up to open on this force and the town, from which a fire was opened on my brigades, but before it got up, my men had entered the town, and the force on the right had retired beyond reach. I had at the same time sent an order to General Smith to advance with his brigade, but he thought proper not to comply with this order, on account of a report that the enemy was advancing on the York road.

As soon as my brigades had entered the town, I rode into that place myself, and, after ascertaining the condition of things, I rode to find General Ewell and General Rodes, or General Hill, for the purpose of urging an immediate advance upon the enemy before he should recover from his evident dismay, in order to get possession of the hills to which he had fallen back with the remnant of his forces; but before I found either of these officers, General Smith's son, who was acting as his aide, came to me with a message from the general, stating that a large force of the enemy, consisting of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, was advancing on the York road, and that we were about to be flanked; and though I had no faith in this report, I thought proper to send General Gordon with his brigade to take charge of Smith's also, and to keep a lookout on the York road, and stop any further alarm.

Meeting with an officer of Major-General Pender's staff, I sent word by him to General Hill that if he would send up a division, we could take the hill to which the enemy had retreated; and shortly after meeting with General Ewell, I communicated my views to him,

and was informed that Johnson's division was coming up, and it was determined with this division to get possession of a wooded hill to the left of Cemetery Hill, which it commanded; but this division arrived at a late hour, and its movement having been delayed by the report of the advance on the York road, no effort to get possession of the wooded hill on the left of the town was made that night.

Having been informed that a large portion of the rest of our army would come up during the night, and that the enemy's position would be attacked on the right and the left flanks very early next morning, I gave orders to General Hays to move his brigade under cover of night from the town into the field in front of the left of the town, to a place where he would not be exposed to the enemy's fire, and would be in position to advance upon Cemetery Hill when a favorable opportunity should occur. This movement was made, and Hays formed his brigade on the right of Avery and just behind the extension of the low ridge on which the town is located. The attack did not begin in the morning, as was expected, and in the course of the morning I rode with General Ewell to examine a position for the artillery on the left.

Having been subsequently informed that the attack would begin at 4 p. m., I directed General Gordon to move his brigade to the railroad in rear of Hays and Avery, Smith being left, under General J. E. B. Stuart, to guard the York road. The fire from the artillery having opened on the right and left at 4 o'clock, and continued for some time, I was ordered by General Ewell to advance upon Cemetery Hill with my two brigades that were in position as soon as General Johnson's division, which was on my left, should become engaged at the wooded hill on the left, which it was about to attack, information being given me that the advance would be general, and made also by Rodes' division and Hill's divisions on my right.

Accordingly, as soon as Johnson became warmly engaged, which was a little before dusk, I ordered Hays and Avery to advance and carry the works on the heights in front. These troops advanced in gallant style to the attack, passing over the ridge in front of them under a heavy artillery fire, and then crossing a hollow between that and Cemetery Hill, and moving up this hill in the face of at least two lines of infantry posted behind stone and plank fences; but these they drove back, and, passing over all obstacles, they reached the crest of the hill, and entered the enemy's breastworks crowning it, getting possession of one or two batteries. But no attack was made on the immediate right, as was expected, and not meeting with support from that quarter, these brigades could not hold the position they had attained, because a very heavy force of the enemy was turned against them from that part of the line which the divisions on the right were to have attacked, and these two brigades had, therefore, to fall back, which they did with comparatively slight loss, considering the nature of the ground over which they had to pass and the immense odds opposed to them, and Hays' brigade brought off four stand of captured colors.

At the same time these brigades advanced, Gordon's brigade was ordered forward to support them, and did advance to the position from which they had moved, but was halted here because it was ascertained that no advance was made on the right, and it was evident that the crest of the hill could not be held by my two brigades supported by this one without any other assistance, and that the attempt would be attended with a useless sacrifice of life. Hays' and Hoke's

brigades were reformed on the line previously occupied by them, and on the right and left of Gordon, respectively.

In this attack, Colonel Avery, of the Sixth North Carolina Regiment, commanding Hoke's brigade, was mortally wounded. With this affair the fighting on July 2 terminated.

After night, I was ordered by General Ewell to send Smith's brigade to report to General Johnson, on the left, by daylight, and General Smith was ordered to do so, and did report to General Johnson, and his three regiments were engaged on the 3d on the extreme left, under General Johnson's directions.

As the operations of this brigade on this day were under the immediate orders of General Johnson, I will merely refer to the report of Colonel [John S.] Hoffman, the present brigade commander, herewith forwarded.

Before light on the morning of the 3d, I ordered Hays' and Hoke's brigades (the latter now under the command of Colonel [A. C.] Godwin, of the Fifty-seventh North Carolina Regiment) to the rear, and subsequently formed them in line in the town on the same street formerly occupied by Hays, Gordon being left to occupy the position which was occupied by these brigades on the previous day. In these positions these three brigades remained during the day, and did not again participate in the attack, but they were exposed during the time to the fire of sharpshooters and an occasional fire from the enemy's artillery on the hills.

At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, my brigades were quietly withdrawn from their positions, and moved back on the Cashtown road, and formed in line on both sides of that road, in rear of Rodes' and Johnson's divisions, which occupied the front line, running along the crest of the ridge on the west of the town.

My loss in the three days' fighting at Gettysburg was 158 killed, 796 wounded, and 227 missing, a large proportion of the missing being, in all probability, killed or wounded. The enemy's loss at the points where the three brigades of Gordon, Hays, and Hoke were engaged far exceeded my loss, and a very large number of prisoners were secured.

THE MARCH BACK FROM GETTYSBURG, AND RECROSSING OF THE POTOMAC.

At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 5th, under orders from General Ewell, my division moved back on the road toward Fairfield, following in the rear of the corps, and constituting the rear guard of the whole army.

While waiting at the junction of the road on which I had moved with the direct road from Gettysburg to Fairfield for the passage of all the troops and trains, a few pieces of artillery were opened by the enemy at long range, but without doing any damage. The whole force having gotten on the road in front of me, I moved on slowly in the rear, Gordon's brigade bringing up my rear, followed by White's cavalry battalion, and on arriving in view of Fairfield, which is situated in a wide and low plain surrounded by hills, I found the wagon trains in front blocked up. While waiting here for the road to be cleared, Colonel White sent forward to inform me that a force of the enemy was advancing in the rear, and I sent forward to hasten up the trains, but as they did not move off, I was preparing to fire a blank cartridge or two for the purpose of quickening their pace, when the advance of the enemy appeared on a hill in my rear, and

it became necessary to open on him with shell; and a battery having been brought up by the enemy, and replying to my fire, the trains soon cleared the road. One of Gordon's regiments was deployed as skirmishers to hold the enemy in check, which it did effectually, driving back his advance, and my division was gradually moved forward beyond Fairfield, and formed in line in a favorable position, and Gordon's regiment was called in.

In this affair, this regiment (the Twenty-sixth Georgia) sustained a loss of 11 wounded and missing.

The division was then encamped, by order of General Ewell, not far from Fairfield, and so posted as to protect the trains, which had been parked a little farther on.

The enemy did not again molest me, and at light next morning, the 6th, my skirmishers having been replaced by those of General Rodes' division (which was this day to constitute the rear guard), I moved to the front of the corps, and, passing Monterey Springs, on the summit of the mountain, crossed over to Waynesborough, where I encamped for the night.

Very early next morning, the 7th, I moved on toward Hagerstown, by Leitersburg, following Rodes, and being followed by Johnson, whose division this day constituted the rear guard. My division was halted and encamped about a mile north of Hagerstown, on the Chambersburg pike. It remained in this position until the afternoon of the 10th, when it was moved through Hagerstown, and placed in position on the Cumberland road, on the crest of the ridge southwest of Hagerstown. On the next day, the 11th, it was moved farther to the right, and placed in position, with its right resting near the road from Hagerstown to Williamsport.

It remained here until after dark on the 12th, when it was moved to the right across the Williamsport road to the rear of General Hill's position, for the purpose of supporting his line, which faced the road leading toward Sharpsburg, and in front of which a considerable force of the enemy had been massed.

At dark on the night of the 13th, my division was withdrawn, and moved to Williamsport that night, bringing up the rear of the corps, and, after light on the 14th, it was recrossed over the Potomac, Gordon's, Hoke's, and Smith's brigades (the latter now commanded by Colonel Hoffman, as General Smith had tendered his resignation on the 10th, and received leave of absence) fording above Williamsport, and Hays' brigade, with Jones' battalion of artillery, crossing over the bridge at Falling Waters.

The division encamped near Hainesville that night, and the next day moved through Martinsburg, and on the 16th reached Darkesville, where it went into camp, and remained until the afternoon of the 20th, when it was ordered to move across North Mountain, at Mills' Gap, and down Back Creek, to intercept a body of the enemy reported to have advanced to Hedgesville.

On the night of the 20th, I encamped near Gerrardstown, and next day crossed the mountain, and, proceeding down Back Creek, reached the rear of Hedgesville, but found that the enemy had hastily retreated the night before. I then moved through Hedgesville and encamped.

Receiving orders that night to move up the Valley, with a view to crossing the mountains, I moved next day to Bunker Hill, and then through Winchester to the Opequon, on the Front Royal road, but in consequence of instructions received from General Ewell, I turned

off to the Valley road from Cedarville, and thence, marching by the way of Strasburg, New Market, Fisher's Gap, Madison Court-House, Locust Grove, and Rapidan Station, I reached my present camp, near Clark's Mountain, in the vicinity of Orange Court-House, on the 1st of this month.

The Fifty-fourth North Carolina Regiment and Fifty-eighth Virginia Regiment rejoined their respective brigades near Hagerstown on the march back, after having participated in the repulse of the enemy's attack on our trains near Williamsport, and the Thirteenth Virginia Regiment rejoined its brigade on the passage through Winchester.

The conduct of my troops during the entire campaign, on the march as well as in action, was deserving of the highest commendation.

To Brigadier-Generals Hays and Gordon I was greatly indebted for their cheerful, active, and intelligent co-operation on all occasions, and their gallantry in action was eminently conspicuous.

I had to regret the absence of the gallant Brigadier-General Hoke, who was severely wounded in the action of May 4, at Fredericksburg, and had not recovered, but his place was worthily filled by Colonel Avery, of the Sixth North Carolina Regiment, who fell, mortally wounded, while gallantly leading his brigade in the charge on Cemetery Hill, at Gettysburg, on the afternoon of July 2. In his death the Confederacy lost a good and brave soldier.

The conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Jones and his artillery battalion on all occasions, as well as that of Brown's battalion at Winchester, was admirable.

My commendations are also due to Colonel French and Lieutenant-Colonel White and their respective cavalry commands for the efficient service performed by them.

To the members of my staff—Majors Hale, division inspector; Daniel, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenants Pitzer and Calloway, my aides, and Mr. Robert D. Early, a volunteer aide—I was indebted for the active zeal, energy, and courage with which they performed their duties.

Though I do not wish to make invidious distinctions by calling attention to individual acts of daring and gallantry, of which there were so many instances, I must refer to the case of Lieut. John Orr, adjutant of the Sixth Louisiana Regiment (mentioned by General Hays), who mounted the enemy's breastworks at Winchester, and received a bayonet wound on the top of the parapet, and I respectfully recommend this officer for promotion to the position of captain of cavalry, he being desirous of entering that branch of the service, for which he is eminently qualified.

Accompanying this report will be found lists of killed, wounded, and missing,* and also the official reports of Brigadier-Generals Hays and Gordon, Colonels Godwin and Hoffman, and Lieutenant-Colonel Jones; also a report of Lieutenant-Colonel Murchison, of the Fifty-fourth North Carolina Regiment, of the part taken by his regiment in the repulse of the enemy's cavalry near Williamsport, Md.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. EARLY,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

Maj. A. S. PENDLETON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Corps, Army of Northern Virginia.

* See compilation, following, from the nominal lists.

No. 471.

Return of Casualties in Early's division.

[Compiled from nominal lists.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.	Officers killed.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
Engagement around Winchester, Va., June 13–15.								
Hays' brigade:								
5th Louisiana	.....	1	1	5	.....	.....	7	
6th Louisiana	.....	7	5	31	.....	.....	43	
7th Louisiana	1	.....	3	19	.....	1	24	Lieut. V. P. Terry.
8th Louisiana	1	1		3	.....	2	7	Capt. Albert Dejean.
9th Louisiana	.....	3	1	10	.....	.....	14	
Total	2	12	10	68	.....	3	95	
Hoke's brigade:								
57th North Carolina	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3	
1st North Carolina Battalion	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	
Total	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4	
Smith's brigade:								
31st Virginia	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	
49th Virginia	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	
52d Virginia	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	
Total	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	
Gordon's brigade:								
13th Georgia	.....	3	1	9	.....	.....	13	
26th Georgia	.....	.....	1	11	.....	.....	12	
31st Georgia	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8	
38th Georgia	1	5	.....	13	.....	.....	19	Capt. C. A. Hawkins.
60th Georgia	1	5	2	14	.....	.....	22	Capt. J. B. Colding.
Total	2	13	4	55	.....	.....	74	
Grand total	4	26	14	129	.....	3	176	
Skirmish at Wrightsville, Pa., June 28.								
Gordon's brigade:								
60th Georgia	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	
Total	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	
Battle of Gettysburg, July 1.								
Hays' brigade:								
5th Louisiana	1	.....	.....	8	.....	7	16	Capt. F. Richardson
6th Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	
7th Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8	
8th Louisiana	.....	4	1	16	.....	1	22	
9th Louisiana	.....	2	3	5	.....	2	12	
Total	1	6	4	37	.....	15	63	
Hoke's brigade:								
6th North Carolina	1	12	5	66	.....	.....	84	Capt. J. H. Burns.
21st North Carolina	.....	5	2	35	.....	.....	42	
57th North Carolina	1	3	2	13	.....	.....	19	Lieut. L. H. Roney.
Total	2	20	9	114	.....	.....	145	
Gordon's brigade:								
13th Georgia	2	18	6	77	.....	.....	103	Capt. V. T. Nunnelie and Lieut. R. W. Meachum.
26th Georgia	.....	2	.....	4	.....	5	11	
31st Georgia	2	7	1	33	.....	.....	43	Lieuts. T. J. Fergusson and W. B. Patterson.

Return of Casualties in Early's division—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.	Officers killed.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
Battle of Gettysburg, July 1—Continued.								
38th Georgia	3	8	2	49	1	28	91	Capt. W. L. McLeod and Lieuts. John Oglesby and W. F. Goodwin.
60th Georgia	.....	4	2	26	.....	5	37	
61st Georgia	2	22	2	67	.....	.....	93	Maj. Peter Brenan and Lieut. S. H. Rice.
Total	9	61	13	256	1	38	378	
Grand total, July 1	12	87	26	407	1	53	586	
Battle of Gettysburg, July 2.								
Hays' brigade:								
5th Louisiana	.....	4	3	20	.....	2	29	
6th Louisiana	1	4	3	31	1	13	53	Capt. L. A. Cormier.
7th Louisiana	1	7	2	29	1	5	45	Lieut. W. P. Talbot.
8th Louisiana	3	.....	7	28	1	11	50	Col. T. D. Lewis, Capt. Victor St. Martin, and Lieut. A. Randolph.
9th Louisiana	1	5	3	27	1	20	57	Lieut. R. T. Crawford.
Total	6	20	18	135	4	51	234	
Hoke's brigade:								
6th North Carolina	1	6	2	58	1	20	88	Lieut. A. J. Cheek.
21st North Carolina	.....	4	3	25	5	32	69	
57th North Carolina	.....	2	2	3	3	33	43	
Total	1	12	7	86	9	85	200	
Gordon's brigade:								
38th Georgia	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Total	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Grand total, July 2	7	33	25	221	13	136	435	
Battle of Gettysburg, July 3.								
Hays' brigade:								
5th Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	
6th Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	
7th Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	
8th Louisiana	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3	
9th Louisiana	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3	
Total	.....	3	.....	7	.....	6	16	
Smith's brigade:								
31st Virginia	.....	.....	4	16	.....	7	27	
49th Virginia	2	10	3	75	.....	10	100	Capt. B. S. Jacobs and Lieut. Goodrich Mitchell.
52d Virginia	.....	.....	2	13	.....	.....	15	
Total	2	10	9	104	.....	17	142	
Gordon's brigade:								
60th Georgia	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	
Total	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	
Grand total, July 3	2	13	9	112	.....	24	160	
RECAPITULATION.								
July 1	12	87	26	407	1	53	586	
July 2	7	33	25	221	13	136	435	
July 3	2	13	9	112	.....	24	160	
Grand total, Gettysburg	21	133	60	740	14	213	1,181	

Return of Casualties in Early's division—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.	Officers killed.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
Skirmish near Fairfield, July 5.								
Gordon's brigade:								
26th Georgia	.....	.....	2	5	2	2	11	
Total	.....	.....	2	5	2	2	11	
Williamsport, July 6.								
21st North Carolina	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4	
54th North Carolina	.....	2	.....	9	.....	.....	11	
58th Virginia	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	4	
Total	.....	3	1	15	.....	.....	19	

*Entire loss at Winchester, and in Pennsylvania and Maryland.**

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Hays' brigade	9	41	32	247	4	75	408
Hoke's brigade	3	36	16	215	9	85	364
Smith's brigade	2	10	10	110	.....	17	149
Gordon's brigade	11	75	19	318	3	41	467
Total	25	162	77	890	16	218	1,388

* [REMARKS ON ORIGINAL.]—This does not include loss in Jones' artillery battalion. Of the wounded at Gettysburg, 194 were left in hospitals near that place, and 5 or 6 were captured at the time of the attack on the trains crossing South Mountain. Eleven teamsters were captured on a foraging expedition above Williamsport.—J. A. EARLY, *Major-General, Commanding Division.*

No. 472.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Harry T. Hays, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS HAYS' BRIGADE, *August* 4, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor of submitting the following report of the operations of my brigade on June 13 and 14, in the vicinity of Winchester, Va.:

On the morning of June 13, being encamped on the south side of the Shenandoah River, I crossed that stream at daylight, and, joining the division, was marched in the direction of Winchester, taking the Newtown road.

Reaching Newtown, we took the Valley turnpike, and proceeded to within a short distance of Kernstown, where we met with Colonel Herbert's command of the Maryland Line, engaged in skirmishing with the enemy. Having halted here for a short time, I was conducted by Major-General Early to another road, to the left and west of the Valley turnpike. I then advanced my brigade about half a mile on this road, halted, and sent out the Ninth Regiment,

Colonel [L. A.] Stafford commanding, to deploy as skirmishers, and drive the enemy from a wooded eminence between my position and the Valley turnpike. This having been effected, I advanced my brigade, and formed it in line of battle on the above-mentioned hill, throwing out six companies as skirmishers, to advance to another piece of woods in my front.

At this juncture, I was ordered by General Early to remain in my position until Gordon's brigade should have swept around and entered the woods to my left. Gordon, having met the enemy, drove him steadily before him, my six companies of skirmishers advancing with his brigade. My brigade was then put in motion, and continued to advance until both brigades were halted, by command of General Early, when we were formed in line on the crest of a hill in front of the Cedar Creek road, and in rear of Barton's Mills, on the Valley turnpike, Gordon's right resting on the pike and my brigade on his left. In this position we remained during that evening and night.

At daylight on the morning of June 14, brisk skirmishing took place, and at sunrise, in obedience to orders from General Early, I sent the Seventh Regiment, Colonel Penn commanding, with directions to advance with a regiment of Gordon's brigade, to take possession of a hill in front of the old mill, the same taken by the Louisiana brigade in May, 1862. This was accomplished after a short engagement with the enemy's skirmishers.

Sharp skirmishing continued during the morning, and at 11 o'clock I received orders from General Early to withdraw the Seventh Regiment and my skirmishers so soon as they should be relieved by General Gordon, and to form my brigade on the Cedar Creek road. From this place we were marched around to the left and west of Winchester, until we reached, at about 3.30 p. m., a position to the north of the Romney road, and between that road and the Pughtown road, in the rear of a fortified hill, to the north of and commanding the main fort. There we halted.

The artillery having been put in position, I was ordered by General Early at about 5 p. m. to form my brigade, and be in readiness to charge and take the fortified position of the enemy in our front, which was the key to all the other fortifications in and around Winchester. Having, in company with General Early, made a careful reconnaissance, I proceeded to form my line on the slope of a wooded hill, in advance of and between the two positions selected for our artillery, placing the Sixth, Seventh, and Ninth Regiments (commanded, respectively, by Colonels [William] Monaghan, Penn, and Stafford) in the front line, and the Fifth and Eighth Regiments (commanded by Colonels [Henry] Forno and [T. D.] Lewis) at a convenient distance in the rear, to be used on the flanks or in support, as occasion might require.

Having informed General Early that my arrangements were completed, and my brigade in readiness to advance, the artillery at once opened a heavy fire upon the enemy's position. So well directed was this fire, that in a few minutes the enemy were forced to seek shelter behind their works, and scarcely a head was discovered above the ramparts.

At this time, a favorable opportunity presenting itself for me to advance from the woods and cross the open field in my front (at about 6 or 6.30 o'clock), I gave the order to forward. I continued to advance slowly and steadily, and succeeded in clearing the woods, crossing the field, and had begun to ascend the hill upon which were

the enemy's fortifications, when, coming in view of our own artillery, it ceased firing. The enemy immediately arose from their hiding-places behind their works, and discovered us just as we had reached the edge of an abatis of felled timber, about 150 yards from the fortifications. The order to charge was given, and so rapidly did this brigade push forward that the enemy had time to give us but a few volleys of musketry and only four or five rounds of canister from their field pieces before the position was reached and carried.

About 150 yards above and to the left of the main fortifications was a small redoubt, manned by infantry and mounted with two pieces of artillery. This work was abandoned by the enemy immediately upon the fall of the other; but as they attempted to carry off their artillery, the Seventh Regiment was at once faced to the left, and, by shooting a few of the horses, saved both guns and caissons.

Owing to the difficulty experienced by my men in getting over the ditches and embankments after the works had been reached, and the precipitate flight of the enemy, the loss of the enemy in killed, wounded, and prisoners was very small. We captured one battery of the Fifth U. S. Artillery (regulars), of six guns, with caissons and trappings complete, and all the horses belonging thereto, save a few which we found it necessary to shoot in order to secure some of the guns.

Shortly after the fortifications had been carried, the enemy made a demonstration to retake it, and with that view had formed three columns. Two of the captured guns were immediately turned upon them, being served by some of my men who had previously been for a short time in the artillery service, and after a few well-directed rounds they were compelled to retire. Smith's brigade and Colonel Jones' battalion of artillery came up to my support shortly afterward. With the exception of quite a brisk cannonading, there was no further fighting that night.

The next morning, June 15, it was discovered that the enemy, seeing the key to all his other works in our possession, had evacuated Winchester, whereupon my brigade, with the remainder of the division, took up the line of march in the direction of Martinsburg.

The loss of my brigade in this engagement was 2 officers and 10 men killed, 8 officers and 59 men wounded, making a total of 12 killed and 67 wounded. My loss on June 13 was as follows: 2 men killed, 3 officers and 8 men wounded, and 3 men missing. Total of the two days' operations: 14 killed, 78 wounded, 3 missing.

I desire here to mention that my officers and men won my highest admiration by the cool, steady, unflinching bravery they exhibited in this action, and particularly would I call attention to the conspicuous gallantry of Lieutenant [John] Orr, adjutant of the Sixth Regiment, who was the first to mount the parapet of the enemy's redoubt, receiving while doing so a severe bayonet wound in the side.

To my staff—Capt. W. J. Seymour, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. John Freeland, aide-de-camp—I am again indebted for valuable services. Also to Capt. John G. Campbell, acting brigade quartermaster and commissary, who rendered me important assistance during this engagement. Captain [J. H.] New, assistant adjutant-general and inspector, was absent, sick.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HARRY T. HAYS,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. JOHN W. DANIEL, *Asst Adjt. Gen., Early's Division.*

HEADQUARTERS HAYS' BRIGADE,
August 3, 1863.

MAJOR: I respectfully submit the following report of the operations of the troops under my command near the city of Gettysburg, Pa.:

On Wednesday, July 1, after a march of 12 or 14 miles, returning from the city of York, I arrived with my brigade on the Heidlersburg road, within a mile and a half of Gettysburg. At this point I discovered that a space in the division line of battle had been left for my command, which had been marching in the rear of the column. Brigadier-General Gordon having deployed to the right, Brigadier-General Hoke's brigade (commanded by Colonel Avery) and Smith's brigade to the left, I formed my line of battle, extending across the road, placing the Fifth, Sixth, and right wing of the Ninth Regiments on the right of the road, the left wing of the Ninth, Seventh, and Eighth Regiments on the left.

This arrangement being completed, Brigadier-General Gordon, a little after 2 o'clock, was ordered to advance. In a short time, Brigadier-General Gordon having encountered the enemy in force, I received an order to advance in support, Hoke's brigade moving forward at the same time on my left. Pressing steadily on, I met with no other opposition than that presented by the enemy's skirmishers and the firing of his artillery until I came up to the line of Gordon's brigade. Here I found the enemy in considerable strength. I still continued to move on, however, succeeding in driving before me all the force opposed until I arrived at the railroad, which here runs from east to west, just striking the edge of the city of Gettysburg. In my progress to this position, the fire to which my command was subjected from the enemy's batteries, posted upon well-selected rises of the ground, was unusually galling. But so rapid and impetuous was the movement of my troops in this advance, that my skirmishers, keeping well to the front, captured two pieces of artillery.

I had barely time to pause at the railroad referred to when I discovered a heavy column of the enemy's troops, which had been engaged with Gordon's brigade and the division of Major-General Rodes, advancing rapidly, threatening my right. Perceiving that a forward movement on my part would expose my flank to an attack from this force, exceeding in numbers that under my command, I immediately changed front forward on the first company, First Battalion, of a portion of my brigade—the Fifth, Sixth, and the right wing of the Ninth Regiments. With this line, after several well-directed volleys, I succeeded in breaking this column on my right, dispersing its men in full flight through the streets of the city. But for this movement on my flank, I should have captured several pieces of artillery opposite the left of my line, upon which the Seventh Regiment was advancing in front and the Eighth by a side street at the time I halted.

After reforming my line of battle, I advanced through the city of Gettysburg, clearing it of the enemy and taking prisoners at every turn. During this time, as well as in my progress to the city, a great number of prisoners were captured by my command, but unwilling to decrease my force by detailing a guard, I simply ordered them to the rear as they were taken. Many of these following the road to the left, fell into the possession of Major-General Rodes' troops. I am satisfied that the prisoners taken in the above-mentioned movements by my brigade exceeded in numbers the force under my command.

My loss this day was small—1 officer and 6 men killed, 4 officers and 37 men wounded, and 15 men missing. The loss of the enemy cannot be known with exactness, but it was apparent from an inspection of the field that his loss exceeded ours by at least six to one.

Having driven the enemy entirely out of the city, I rested my line on one of the upper southern streets, Hoke's brigade, on my left, extending beyond the eastern suburbs. In this position I remained until 12 o'clock that night. At that hour I received an order from Major-General Early to make a reconnaissance of the ground between my situation and that of the enemy, who, after abandoning the city, had intrenched himself on Cemetery Hill, a commanding height, one of a series or chain of hills belting Gettysburg on the south.

After a careful examination of the locality indicated, about 2 o'clock in the morning (July 2) I moved my troops into an open field between the city and the base of a hill intervening between us and Cemetery Hill, throwing out skirmishers to the front. In this field we remained the entire day of July 2, prominently exposed to the fire of the enemy's skirmishers and sharpshooters. During the afternoon of this day, I was directed by Major-General Early to hold my brigade in readiness at a given signal to charge the enemy in the works on the summit of the hill before me, with the information that a general advance of our entire line would be made at the same time.

A little before 8 p. m. I was ordered to advance with my own and Hoke's brigade on my left, which had been placed for the time under my command. I immediately moved forward, and had gone but a short distance when my whole line became exposed to a most terrific fire from the enemy's batteries from the entire range of hills in front, and to the right and left; still, both brigades advanced steadily up and over the first hill, and into a bottom at the foot of Cemetery Hill.

Here we came upon a considerable body of the enemy, and a brisk musketry fire ensued; at the same time his artillery, of which we were now within canister range, opened upon us, but owing to the darkness of the evening, now verging into night, and the deep obscurity afforded by the smoke of the firing, our exact locality could not be discovered by the enemy's gunners, and we thus escaped what in the full light of day could have been nothing else than horrible slaughter.

Taking advantage of this, we continued to move forward until we reached the second line, behind a stone wall at the foot of a fortified hill. We passed such of the enemy who had not fled, and who were still clinging for shelter to the wall, to the rear, as prisoners. Still advancing, we came upon an abatis of fallen timber and the third line, disposed in rifle-pits. This line we broke, and, as before, found many of the enemy who had not fled hiding in the pits for protection. These I ordered to the rear as prisoners, and continued my progress to the crest of the hill.

Arriving at the summit, by a simultaneous rush from my whole line, I captured several pieces of artillery, four stand of colors, and a number of prisoners. At that time every piece of artillery which had been firing upon us was silenced.

A quiet of several minutes now ensued. Their heavy masses of infantry were heard and perfectly discerned through the increasing darkness, advancing in the direction of my position. Approaching within 100 yards, a line was discovered before us, from the whole length of which a simultaneous fire was delivered. I reserved my

fire, from the uncertainty of this being a force of the enemy or of our men, as I had been cautioned to expect friends both in front, to the right, and to the left, Lieutenant-General Longstreet, Major-General Rodes, and Major-General Johnson, respectively, having been assigned to these relative positions; but after the delivery of a second and third volley, the flashing of the musketry disclosed the still-advancing line to be one of the enemy.

I then gave the order to fire; the enemy was checked for a time, but discovering another line moving up in rear of this one, and still another force in rear of that, and being beyond the reach of support, I gave the order to retire to the stone wall at the foot of the hill, which was quietly and orderly effected. From this position I subsequently fell back to a fence some 75 yards distant from the wall, and awaited the further movements of the enemy.

Only contemplating, however, to effect an orderly and controlled retreat before a force which I was convinced I could not hope to withstand—at all events, where I then was—I was on the point of retiring to a better position when Captain [John G.] Campbell, the brigade quartermaster, informed me that Brigadier-General Gordon was coming to my support.

I immediately dispatched an officer to hasten General Gordon with all possible speed, but this officer returning without seeing General Gordon, I went back myself, and finding General Gordon occupying the precise position in the field occupied by me when I received the order to charge the enemy on Cemetery Hill, and not advancing, I concluded that any assistance from him would be too late, and my only course was to withdraw my command. I therefore moved my brigade by the right flank, leading it around the hill, so as to escape the observation of the enemy, and conducted it to the right of my original position, then occupied, as above stated, by Gordon's brigade. This was about 10 o'clock. I remained in this position for the night.

About daybreak in the morning, I received an order from Major-General Early to withdraw my command from its position, and to occupy that street in the city which I had held during July 1. I continued to remain here that day (the 3d), and until early in the morning of July 4, when I was ordered by Major-General Early out of the city to a range of hills on the west. Here I put my brigade in line of battle, the division line being on the left of Major-General Rodes.

In this position I remained with my command until 2 o'clock on the morning of July 5, when the line of march was taken toward Hagerstown, Md.

My loss was:

Officers and men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
July 2:				
Officers	5	15	3	23
Enlisted men	16	104	38	158
July 3:				
Officers	1	3	1	5
Enlisted men	7	37	18	62
July 4:				
Officers	.....	.....	.....	.....
Enlisted men	.....	.....	20	20
Total	29	159	80	268

Total loss: 7 officers and 29 men killed, 22 officers and 178 men wounded, and 4 officers and 91 men missing. The missing, I fear, were either killed or wounded.*

The artillery captured on the heights of Cemetery Hill I was compelled to abandon. The prisoners sent to the rear, being under charge of no guard, escaped in the darkness; 75 were brought back by my men in retreating from the hill. The colors taken I have now in my possession.

In all the operations in the neighborhood of Gettysburg, I am happy to state that both officers and men, while animated with a spirit of daring that disdained to concede any obstacle to their progress unsurmountable, were yet amenable to all the orders of their leaders, and accepted readily any position assigned them.

While rendering this tribute to the merit of all my command, I would call attention particularly to the efficiency of Cols. L. A. Stafford, Ninth Louisiana Regiment, and D. B. Penn, Seventh Louisiana Regiment. In the engagements of July 1 and 2, each of these officers distinguished himself by an exhibition of gallant bearing in leading his respective regiment into action, and of soldierly skill in its management and control.

My thanks are due to the several members of my staff, each of whom in his respective department was attentive to the discharge of his duties; Captain New, assistant adjutant-general and acting inspector; Captain Seymour, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenant Freeland, aide-de-camp.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HARRY T. HAYS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. JOHN W. DANIEL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Early's Division.

No. 473.

Report of Col. Archibald C. Godwin, Fifty-seventh North Carolina Infantry, commanding Hoke's brigade.

HEADQUARTERS HOKE'S BRIGADE,
July 30, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of Hoke's brigade in the late campaign from Fredericksburg into Maryland and Pennsylvania, and back into Virginia:

From the commencement of the campaign to the night of July 2, the brigade was commanded by Col. I. E. Avery, Sixth Regiment North Carolina troops, General Hoke not having recovered from the effects of a severe wound received at the battle of Chancellorsville. Colonel Avery left no memoranda of the operations of his command, and this fact must serve to account for the meager and imperfect details of this report.

Leaving camp near Hamilton's Crossing on June 4, the brigade reached Culpeper Court-House on the 8th; encamped near Gaines' Cross-Roads on the 11th, and, by a forced march on the 12th, passed through Chester Gap to Front Royal, and forded both branches of the Shenandoah.

On June 13, the division having reached the vicinity of Winchester,

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*See also p. 340.

via Newtown, a position was taken in front of the enemy on the left of the Valley turnpike, Gordon's brigade on the right, Hays' brigade in the center, Smith's brigade on the left, the right of Gordon's brigade resting on the turnpike.

Sharp skirmishing ensued, and was kept up along the lines throughout the day. The action of Hoke's brigade consisted in moving rapidly from right to left of the line already established, and back again to a position about 600 yards in rear of Gordon's brigade. Night coming on, the brigade was faced by the rear rank, and further instructions received to establish a line of pickets in our late rear, to guard against any approach of the enemy in that quarter. Arms were stacked, and the men bivouacked on their lines.

At daylight on the morning of the 14th, the Fifty-fourth Regiment North Carolina troops was left on picket duty in the rear, and the brigade, now composed of the Sixth, Twenty-first, and Fifty-seventh Regiments, moved up within supporting distance of Gordon's brigade later in the day.

The plan of attack having been changed, General Gordon was left to divert the attention of the enemy in front, while the rest of the division were marched silently and rapidly by a circuitous route to a range of wooded hills running parallel with the line of intrenchments occupied by the enemy in rear and northwest of the town.

The command having been allowed time to rest, the division was formed in three lines of battle, Hays' brigade in front, Hoke's brigade 75 yards in rear, and Smith's brigade a like distance in rear of Hoke's. The artillery was placed in position on the flanks of the division, and at 6 p. m. opened a furious fire upon the enemy, very much to his surprise and confusion. He promptly returned the fire, with but little effect, however, and fifteen minutes later General Hays commenced to advance. Hoke's brigade moved forward at the same moment, but had scarcely gained 10 paces when the Fifty-seventh Regiment was ordered to move off by the left flank to the support of the batteries on the left, and a few moments later the two remaining regiments, viz, Sixth and Twenty-first, were ordered to move by the right flank to the support of the batteries on the right. General Hays soon succeeded in driving the enemy from his intrenchments, and the batteries on the left were immediately hurried forward to the position he had just gained. The Fifty-seventh Regiment then advanced in line of battle across the intervening valley, and was halted, by order of Major-General Early, in rear of Hays' brigade. Some loss was sustained in this position by the shells from the fort, which were directed at the troops upon the hill.

At sunset, by order of Major-General Early, this regiment was ordered to advance upon the works on the extreme right of the enemy's line. The order was executed without loss, the enemy retiring without firing a shot. Night put an end to further movements, and by the morning the enemy had evacuated their stronghold and inner line of fortifications.

At sunrise, Colonel Avery moved forward in pursuit with the Sixth and Twenty-first Regiments. By order of Major-General Early, the Fifty-seventh Regiment was left to hold the intrenchments against any attack which might be made by re-enforcements to the enemy from the direction of Romney.

Following the movements of the division, the brigade forded the Potomac at Shepherdstown on the 22d, entered Pennsylvania on the 23d, and on the 28th occupied the town of York.

On July 1, we advanced upon Gettysburg, along the Heidlersburg road, and, when distant one mile and a half from the town, line of battle was formed on the left of the road, the right resting on Hays' brigade. The brigade at this time consisted of three regiments—the Sixth (commanded by Major [Samuel McD.] Tate), the Twenty-first (by Colonel [W. W.] Kirkland), and the Fifty-seventh (by Colonel Godwin); the Fifty-fourth having been sent back to Staunton with Federal prisoners captured at Winchester.

Skirmishers were deployed in front of our lines, and at 3 p. m. the order to advance was received. The enemy had formed line of battle on the hillside in front of the town, under cover of a strong fence, portions of which were made of stone. Our advance was made with great deliberation until we approached a sluggish stream, or slough, about 200 yards in front of the enemy's lines, when the batteries opened upon us with grape and canister, seconded by a very destructive fire from the infantry.

Colonel Avery now gave the order to double-quick, and the brigade gallantly dashed through the stream and up the hill to the fence, the enemy stubbornly holding their position until we had climbed over into their midst. Two Napoleon guns were taken by the Sixth North Carolina. A large number of prisoners taken at this point were sent to the rear. The enemy now fled into the town, many of them being killed in the retreat.

The brigade continued to advance toward the town, but, while yet in the outskirts, was wheeled to the left and reformed on the railroad. The enemy had now succeeded in planting a battery upon a high, sloping spur on the mountain side immediately in our front. Under cover of the railroad cut, we were moved by the left flank about 400 yards to the left, and again moved forward. The shells from the enemy proving very effective, we were soon after halted in a depression on the hillside, and the men ordered to lie down. Skirmishers were thrown forward, and this position held through the night and until 8 p. m. on the next day, July 2, when the brigade moved forward to the attack.

As soon as the summit of the hill was gained, it was discovered that the batteries which we had been ordered to take were in front of Hays' brigade, and considerably to the right of our right flank. We continued to advance, however, under a terrific fire, climbed a rail fence, and still farther beyond descended into a low bottom, and dislodged a heavy line of infantry from a stone wall running parallel with our front. The enemy's batteries now enfiladed us, and a destructive fire was poured into our ranks from a line of infantry formed in rear of a stone wall running at a right angle with our line of battle and immediately below the batteries.

Colonel Avery now ordered a change of front, and succeeded in wheeling the brigade to the right, a movement which none but the steadiest veterans could have executed under such circumstances. In swinging around, three stone walls had to be surmounted. The ground was rocky and uneven, and these obstacles prevented that rapidity of movement and unity of action which might have insured success. The men now charged up the hill with heroic determination, and drove the enemy from his last stone wall. In this charge, the command had become much separated, and in the darkness it was now found impossible to concentrate more than 40 or 50 men at any point for a farther advance. Major Tate, with a portion of the Sixth North Carolina Regiment, aided by a small number of the

Ninth Louisiana Regiment, succeeded in capturing a battery on the right. No supports were at hand, and the approach of the enemy in overwhelming force compelled him to retire. The scattered fragments of the brigade now withdrew, and were reformed near the position which it had occupied through the day.

Here I learned for the first time that our brigade commander (Col. Isaac E. Avery), had been mortally wounded. In his death the country lost one of her truest and bravest sons, and the army one of its most gallant and efficient officers.

In the desperate struggle through which we had just passed, the officers and men of Hoke's brigade fulfilled all the expectations which their gallantry on former occasions had excited. No body of men of equal number could have accomplished greater results against such overwhelming odds.

The command of the brigade now devolved upon me, and before daylight, by order of Major-General Early, I moved into position in the railroad cut on the outskirts of the town. Later in the day, I was ordered to form on the left of Hays' brigade, in one of the upper streets of the town, and in advance of the position on the railroad.

At 2 a. m. on the morning of July 4, by order of Major-General Early, I moved the brigade by the right flank to a position west of Gettysburg, and formed line of battle on the left of Hays' brigade. This position was maintained throughout the day.

At 2 a. m. on the morning of the 5th, the brigade moved off with the division in the direction of Hagerstown.

I respectfully beg leave to call your attention to the action of the Fifty-fourth North Carolina Regiment in the engagement at Williamsport, Md., on July 5. A full report of the operations of this regiment by Colonel [Kenneth M.] Murchison is herewith submitted.

For a list of casualties in the late campaign, reference is respectfully made to the reports heretofore submitted.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. GODWIN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. JOHN W. DANIEL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Early's Division.

No. 474.

Report of Maj. Samuel McD. Tate, Sixth North Carolina Infantry.

IN BIVOUAC, NEAR HAGERSTOWN, MD.,
July 8, 1863.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: Excuse the necessity of writing with pencil, and the familiarity with which I address you; but moments are precious, and while I am yet spared I must hasten to perform a sacred duty to you as the honored head of North Carolina, and to her brave citizen soldiers, especially those under my command. The great reason for this is the fact that it was North Carolinians only who succeeded in entering the enemy's works at Gettysburg; that our brigade commander was slain, and we have no friends who will tell of our success on the night of July 2, because all but the Sixth Regiment failed.

* See also p. 340.

Our brigadier-general (Hoke) being absent, wounded, since the battle of Fredericksburg, May 4, Colonel Avery was acting in his stead. Lieutenant-Colonel [R. F.] Webb being absent in Virginia, sick, left me in command of the Sixth in this Pennsylvania campaign. But this, with the fear of being suspected of a desire to claim more on that account, shall not deter me from complying with a promise I have made the regiment to acquaint you as their Governor with the truth, that history may hereafter speak truly of them. Let me say at once that I desire nothing and wish no notoriety; but I do want the glorious band of veterans in this regiment to be appreciated and honored at home, They are rapidly passing away, but North Carolina will have reason to point with pride to their valorous deeds.

On July 1, the Confederate Army made a general attack on the enemy posted in front of Gettysburg. Of Early's division, the Louisiana and Hoke's brigades were advanced to charge the enemy, behind fences. It was rapidly done (and, as is our usual fortune, immediately in our front was a stone fence), and the enemy driven before us through the town to their fortified heights behind.

In this charge we lost a number of gallant officers and men (more than the balance of the brigade), and captured a battery near the fence. This battery will be credited to Early's division—see if it don't. The Virginia and Georgia brigades were held in reserve.

Next day (2d), we were ordered (Louisiana and North Carolina brigades) to charge the heights. Now, it is proper to state that there are a series of heights there, upon which the enemy had been driven from all around. Longstreet charged on the south face, and was repulsed; A. P. Hill charged on the west face, and was repulsed; and our two brigades were, late in the evening, ordered to charge the north front, and, after a struggle such as this war has furnished no parallel to, 75 North Carolinians of the Sixth Regiment and 12 Louisianians of Hays' brigade scaled the walls, and planted the colors of the Sixth North Carolina and Ninth Louisiana on the guns. It was now fully dark. The enemy stood with a tenacity never before displayed by them, but with bayonet, clubbed musket, sword, and pistol, and rocks from the wall, we cleared the heights and silenced the guns.

In vain did I send to the rear for support. It was manifest that I could not hold the place without aid, for the enemy was massed in all the ravines and adjoining heights, and we were then fully half a mile from our lines.

Finding the enemy were moving up a line, I ordered the small band of heroes to fall back from the crest to a stone wall on the side of the hill, where we awaited their coming. Soon they came over the hill in pursuit, when we again opened fire on them, and cleared the hill a second time. Very soon I found they were very numerous in the flats in my rear, and now became the question of surrender or an effort to retreat. There was a calm and determined resolve never to surrender (one of our North Carolina regiments had done so the day before), and, under cover of the darkness, I ordered the men to break and to risk the fire. We did so, and lost not a man in getting out.

On arriving at our lines, I demanded to know why we had not been supported, and was coolly told that it was not known that we were in the works. I have no doubt that the major-general will report the attack of the works by Hoke's and Hays' brigades, which could not be taken. Such monstrous injustice and depreciation of our efforts is calculated to be of serious injury; and then always to

divide the honors due us among all our division is a liberality which is only shown in certain cases. Of course the reports are not written out; but I know the disposition so well that I look for no special mention of our regiment, while it is the only one in the Army of Northern Virginia which did go in and silence the guns on the heights; and, what is more, if a support of a brigade had been sent up to us, the slaughter of A. P. Hill's corps would have been saved on the day following.

I still have 300 men.

Colonel Avery, a gallant officer, fell in front on the heights, mortally wounded. He died thirty hours afterward.

This hasty scrawl I write to you as an act of justice, and in compliance with a promise to the men, before I pass off, if fall I must. We will have an engagement here or nearer the river in a day, or less, perhaps. This regiment has had a reputation, you know, and I fear no harm which can come to it while any are left; but it is due to the noble dead, as well as the living, that these men be noticed in some way. I assure you it is no sensation or fancy picture. Such a fight as they made in front and in the fortifications has never been equaled. Inside the works the enemy were left lying in great heaps, and most all with bayonet wounds and many with skulls broken with the breeches of our guns. We left not a living man on the hill of our enemy. I write this now for fear I will not live to write at leisure hereafter.

With your sense of propriety, I need not say more than that this cannot be exactly an official document, for it has no form, no beginning, no ending, but is a simple story, badly told. All we ask is, don't let old North Carolina be derided while her sons do all the fighting.

Your obedient servant,

SAML. McD. TATE,
Major, Commanding Sixth North Carolina.

Governor [ZEBULON B.] VANCE.

[P. S.]—All my company officers are good ones, but there are also many vacancies; how are they to be filled—by election or appointment?

No. 475.

Report of Col. Kenneth M. Murchison, Fifty-fourth North Carolina Infantry, of action at Williamsport.

NEAR RAPIDAN STATION,
August 5, 1863.

SIR: Agreeably to instructions, I have the honor to report briefly the operations of this regiment during the late campaign.

Leaving Fredericksburg on Monday, June 4, after a succession of marches we reached the vicinity of Winchester on 13th instant, where the regiment was thrown in line of battle with the brigade. During the two days' engagement around that town, which consisted mostly of skirmishing, the regiment took no active part.

The enemy having evacuated on the night of June 14, and losing many prisoners, the regiment was detailed on the 18th to guard 2,000

prisoners to Richmond, via Staunton. With as little delay as practicable, the regiment returned to Winchester on July 3, when, in conjunction with a Virginia regiment, it was ordered to guard an ordnance train to the army, then in Pennsylvania.

Reaching Williamsport, Md., on the 5th, I was ordered by General Imboden to take position, and repel any attack that might be made on the wagon train of the army, which had arrived there, but could not cross, owing to the high stage of the river.

On Monday [July 6], the enemy advanced on Williamsport, by the Hagerstown and Boonsborough roads, with cavalry and artillery. Our infantry force being small, four companies of my regiment were sent to support two batteries of artillery at different points. With the remainder I deployed, so as to check any advance of the enemy on the Boonsborough road. Several detachments of soldiers returning to their commands were placed under my command, and acted with the regiment. After a brisk engagement of two hours, night coming on, the enemy withdrew.

My loss in this engagement was 17 men wounded, of whom 2 have since died; besides, a number of those attached to my command were killed and wounded.

On Tuesday (July 7), I was ordered by General Lee to cross to the south bank of the Potomac, to guard a wagon train and hold the heights. Remaining there until the 11th, I was relieved, and joined the brigade same day near Hagerstown.

With the army, the regiment again recrossed the Potomac on the morning of July 14. Marching almost continually, the regiment reached this point on the 3d instant, where it remains to this date.

It is not deemed necessary to give a detailed account of marches, as it is familiar to the brigade commander, in whose report it is supposed to appear.

Justice to the officers and men under my command requires that I should say that they have withstood the long marches and hardships incident thereto with a firmness worthy of the cause in which they are engaged.

I am, very respectfully,

K. M. MURCHISON,
Colonel, Commanding.

Captain [J. M.] ADAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hoke's Brigade.

No. 476.

Report of Col. John S. Hoffman, Thirty-first Virginia Infantry, commanding Smith's brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SMITH'S BRIGADE,
August 4, 1863.

MAJOR: This brigade was commanded by General [William] Smith from the time it left the vicinity of Fredericksburg till July 10 last, when, having tendered his resignation and obtained leave of absence, the command devolved upon me. The brigade accompanied the main body of the division during the campaign, excepting that portions were temporarily detached, as will be mentioned.

On June 13, near Kernstown, south of Winchester, the brigade formed on the right of the Valley turnpike, in rear of General Hoke's brigade, and afterward moved by the left flank, and formed to the left of the road; thence the Thirty-first Virginia Regiment was sent forward to hold a brick house and orchard near the road, and it being reported that the enemy was advancing in force, the residue of the brigade soon followed, and the whole formed near the house, where it was exposed to a few shell from one of the enemy's batteries; thence it moved to the left and forward, and formed on the southwest of the enemy's fortifications near Winchester, on the left of General Hays' brigade, under a considerable fire of shell, which, however, passed over the command. Here the Thirteenth and a part of the Forty-ninth Virginia Regiments were deployed and advanced as skirmishers.

The brigade occupied this position during that evening and night and the forenoon of the next day, the Thirteenth Virginia Regiment occasionally skirmishing with the enemy's sharpshooters.

On the 14th, about the middle of the day, the brigade moved to the left and forward, crossing the Northwestern turnpike, and formed on a ridge west of the enemy's works, in rear of General Hays' brigade. Late in the evening, the artillery of the division having opened and delivered a heavy fire upon the enemy's works, which was promptly returned, and General Hays, under severe musketry as well as artillery fire, assaulting and carrying his first line of works, this brigade followed and supported it, and with it occupied the place during the night. In this action only 2 men were wounded.

Having left the Thirteenth and Fifty-eighth Virginia Regiments near Winchester, only the three others constituting the brigade, on July 1 it formed on the northward of the town of Gettysburg, and twice moved forward toward the town. After the enemy had been driven beyond the town, the brigade moved to the left, crossing the [Gettysburg] Railroad and York turnpike. The Forty-ninth Virginia Regiment was advanced as skirmishers. On several occasions during the day the brigade was exposed to fire from the enemy's batteries.

On the 2d, it being reported that the enemy's cavalry was approaching from the northward, the brigade, with that of General Gordon, moved on the York turnpike, and the Forty-ninth Virginia Regiment was sent forward as skirmishers, and the Thirty-first Virginia Regiment was sent across to the Hunterstown road, to report to Major-General Stuart, who ordered that it should remain in support of a part of his cavalry during the night.

On the morning of the 3d, the Forty-ninth and Fifty-second Virginia Regiments moved to the left and forward eastwardly, crossing the creek, and formed between the creek and the enemy's works near the left of General Johnson's division, and thence moved to the left, and formed nearly at right angles to the extreme left of that division, when the Forty-ninth, supported by the Fifty-second Virginia Regiment, advanced upon a large body of the enemy near the left flank of that division, and dislodged it from its position. The Thirty-first Virginia Regiment having been relieved by General Stuart and joining the others about this time, the Forty-ninth Virginia Regiment was left, while the other two regiments recrossed the creek and moved down southeastwardly, and formed, and thence moved back up the creek and to the rear, and rested, when they were joined by the Forty-ninth Virginia Regiment.

Early in the afternoon, the brigade moved, and again crossed the creek and formed under the enemy's works to the right of its former position, in rear of the Stonewall Brigade, of General Johnson's division, where it remained till after dark. During most of the early part of the day the brigade was exposed to a heavy fire of artillery, and during a part to that of musketry also. The Forty-ninth Virginia Regiment suffered very severely, losing, indeed, more than two-fifths of its members. During the latter part of the day, the brigade was much annoyed by the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, protected by rocks.

In the night, the brigade moved to the rear and around to the right, and, on the morning of the 4th, formed westward of the town, on a ridge to the left of the Chambersburg turnpike, on the left of General Gordon's and right of General Hays' brigade, where we remained during the day.

During the three days of the battle, the loss of the brigade was 3 officers and 12 men killed, 5 officers and 105 men wounded, and 17 men missing.*

On June 15, the Thirteenth Virginia Regiment was left at Winchester as provost guard, and remained there on that duty till July 23, when it rejoined the brigade.

On June 17, at Winchester, the Fifty-eighth Virginia Regiment was placed in charge of 108 officers and 1,500 men captured there, and, on June 22, delivered them at Staunton, where four companies were detached and sent with the prisoners to Richmond. These having rejoined the regiment on June 28, it moved toward the brigade, having charge of an ordnance train.

Reaching the Potomac, and finding it unsafe to take the train across, on July 5 the regiment crossed the river to Williamsport, and, under an order from General Imboden, moved on the Cashtown road about 6 miles to the intersection of the National road, and remained on these roads till about 3 o'clock in the morning of the 6th.

This morning, under an order from the same general, the regiment moved back to Williamsport, and deployed as skirmishers on the heights north of the town, between the Hagerstown and Boonsborough roads, and met a large force of the enemy's cavalry dismounted, with artillery, and, after an engagement of some hours, repulsed it, killing and wounding a number of men and horses and taking 5 prisoners. The loss of the regiment was 1 officer and 8 men wounded.

Under an order from General Pickett, the regiment recrossed the Potomac, and remained till, on July 11, it again crossed and joined the brigade. Besides the men missing already mentioned, 32 are missing who are supposed to have been captured.

On all occasions of exposure to danger during the campaign, as far as my observation has extended, while the conduct of the officers has been, without exception, highly creditable, the unfaltering steadiness of the men has surpassed anything that I had before witnessed.

Respectfully,

J. S. HOFFMAN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. JOHN W. DANIEL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* But see p. 340.

No. 477.

Report of Brig. Gen. J. B. Gordon, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS GORDON'S BRIGADE,
August 10, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that my brigade began the march with Early's division from Hamilton's Crossing on June 4 last. Halting at Culpeper Court-House two days, on the night of the 12th, after a most exhausting march of 17 miles in about six hours, we reached Front Royal.

I was ordered to move on the pike leading to Winchester at 3 a. m. June 13. Fording both branches of the Shenandoah, we marched to a point on the Staunton pike about 3½ miles from Winchester, when, as ordered by Major-General Early, I moved to the left of this road, and formed line of battle 3 miles southwest of the town. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, I deployed a line of skirmishers, and moved forward to the attack, holding two regiments (the Thirteenth and Thirty-first Georgia) in reserve. After advancing several hundred yards, I found it necessary to bring into line these two regiments, the Thirty-first on the right and the Thirteenth on the left. The enemy's skirmishers retreated on his battle-line, a portion of which occupied a strong position behind a stone wall, but from which he was immediately driven. A battery which I had hoped to capture was rapidly withdrawn. In this charge, which was executed with spirit and unchecked at any point, my brigade lost 75 men, including some efficient officers.

On the 14th, detachments from this brigade were engaged in skirmishing with the enemy in front of the town and fort.

In accordance with orders from Major-General Early, received on the night of the 14th, I began to move my brigade upon the fort at daylight the following morning. I soon discovered that the fort was evacuated, and, sending a detachment to occupy it and take possession of the garrison flag, I sent an officer to communicate with the major-general, and moved as rapidly as possible in the direction of the firing, distinctly heard, on the Martinsburg pike. My brigade reached the point where a portion of Johnson's division engaged the retreating enemy only in time to assist in collecting horses and prisoners.

Crossing the Potomac at Shepherdstown on June 22, we marched through Boonsborough, Md., to Gettysburg, Pa. Before reaching this place, my brigade was detached by Major-General Early from the division, and ordered on a different road, with a battalion of cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel [E. V.] White. In front of Gettysburg, a regiment of Pennsylvania militia was charged and routed by this cavalry battalion.

I was here ordered to move on the direct pike to the city of York. Before entering this place, the mayor and a deputation of citizens were sent out by the city authorities to make a formal surrender. In accordance with prior instructions from Major-General Early, I moved directly through, having sent in front of the brigade a provost guard to occupy the city and take down the Federal flag left flying over the principal street.

We moved by the direct pike to Wrightsville, on the Susquehanna. At this point I found a body of Pennsylvania militia nearly equal in

number to my brigade, reported by the commanding officer (whom we captured) at 1,200 men, strongly intrenched, but without artillery. A line of skirmishers was sent to make a demonstration in front of these works, while I moved to the right by a circuitous route with three regiments, in order to turn these works, and, if possible, gain the enemy's rear, cut off his retreat, and seize the bridge. This I found impracticable, and, placing in position the battery under my command, opened on the works, and by a few well-aimed shots and the advance of my lines, caused this force to retreat precipitately, with the loss of about 20 prisoners, including 1 lieutenant-colonel. I had no means of ascertaining the enemy's number of killed and wounded; 1 dead was left on the field. Our loss, 1 wounded.

It may not be improper in this connection, as evidence of the base ingratitude of our enemies, to state that the Yankee press has attributed to my brigade the burning of the town of Wrightsville. In his retreat across the bridge, the enemy fired it about midway with the most inflammable materials. Every effort was made to extinguish this fire and save the bridge, but it was impossible. From this the town was fired, and, notwithstanding the excessive fatigue of the men from the march of 20 miles and the skirmish with the enemy, I formed my brigade in line around the burning buildings, and resisted the progress of the flames until they were checked.

Leaving Wrightsville on the morning of the 29th, I sent the cavalry under my command to burn all the bridges (fourteen in number) on the railroad leading to York, to which place I marched my brigade, and rejoined the division, from which we had been separated since June 26.

Marching thence to Gettysburg, we participated in the battle of July 1. In accordance with orders from Major-General Early, I formed my brigade in line of battle on the right of the division, one regiment (the Twenty-sixth Georgia) having been detached to support the artillery under Lieutenant-Colonel Jones.

About 3 p. m. I was ordered to move my brigade forward to the support of Major-General Rodes' left. The men were much fatigued from long marches, and I therefore caused them to move forward slowly until within about 300 yards of the enemy's line, when the advance was as rapid as the nature of the ground and a proper regard for the preservation of my line would permit. The enemy had succeeded in gaining a position upon the left flank of Doles' brigade, and in causing these troops to retreat. This movement of the enemy would necessarily have exposed his right flank but for the precaution he had taken to cover it by another line. It was upon this line, drawn up in a strong position on the crest of a hill, a portion of which was woodland, that my brigade charged. Moving forward under heavy fire over rail and plank fences, and crossing a creek whose banks were so abrupt as to prevent a passage excepting at certain points, this brigade rushed upon the enemy with a resolution and spirit, in my opinion, rarely excelled. The enemy made a most obstinate resistance until the colors on portions of the two lines were separated by a space of less than 50 paces, when his line was broken and driven back, leaving the flank which this line had protected exposed to the fire from my brigade. An effort was here made by the enemy to change his front and check our advance, but the effort failed, and this line, too, was driven back in the greatest confusion, and with immense loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Among

the latter was a division commander (General [F. C.] Barlow), who was severely wounded. I was here ordered by Major-General Early to halt.

I had no means of ascertaining the number of the enemy's wounded by the fire of this brigade, but if these were in the usual proportion to his killed, nearly 300 of whom were buried on the ground where my brigade fought, his loss in killed and wounded must have exceeded the number of men I carried into action. Neither was it possible for me to take any account of the prisoners sent to the rear, but the division inspector credits this brigade with about 1,800. I carried into action about 1,200 men, one regiment having been detached, as above stated.

The loss of the brigade in killed and wounded was 350, of whom 40 were killed.*

The movements during the succeeding days of the battle (July 2 and 3), I do not consider of sufficient importance to mention.

In the afternoon of July 5, on the retreat from Gettysburg, my brigade, acting as rear guard, was pressed by the enemy near Fairfield, Pa. I was ordered by Major-General Early to hold him in check until the wagon and division trains could be moved forward. Detaching one regiment (the Twenty-sixth Georgia), I deployed it, and after a spirited skirmish succeeded in driving back the enemy's advance guard and in withdrawing this regiment through the woods, with the loss of 8 or 10 killed and wounded.

On July 14, this brigade, with the division, recrossed the Potomac at Williamsport.

It would be gratifying, and in accordance with my sense of justice, to mention the acts of individual courage which came under my own observation, and which have been reported to me, but as the exhibition of this virtue was the general rule, I should do injustice to many if I attempted it.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. GORDON,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. JOHN W. DANIEL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Early's Division.

No. 478.

Reports of Lieut. Col. H. P. Jones, C. S. Army, commanding Artillery Battalion.

AUGUST 18, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this battalion from the time it was attached to General Early's division until its return into Virginia:

I reported with my battalion of artillery, consisting of four batteries, with an aggregate of thirteen guns, to Major-General Early, commanding division, near Spotsylvania Court-House, on June 5. We marched thence, halting three days at Culpeper Court-House, to Winchester, in front of which we arrived about noon of June 13.

We found the enemy occupying Kernstown, and both sides commenced skirmishing with infantry, but no occasion was found for the

* But see p. 341.

use of artillery on our side, because the range was too great for our guns to do much service. Parts of three batteries, however, were placed in position, so as to be ready for any emergency. A shell from the enemy, exploding among the batteries held in reserve, killed 1 man and 2 horses in Captain [A. W.] Garber's, and 1 horse in Captain [James McD.] Carrington's battery.

On Sunday morning, June 14, Captain Dance, commanding Brown's battalion, and Captain [W. H.] Griffin, commanding battery attached to the Maryland Line, reported to me, by order, with their commands. I then received an order from General Early to move with all the artillery (my own battalion under Captain Carrington, and Brown's battalion under Captain Dance) in rear of the division around to the left, excepting two batteries, viz, Griffin's battery and [A.] Hupp's battery, Brown's battalion, the latter commanded by Lieutenant [Charles B.] Griffin, which were ordered to report to General Gordon.

We made a *détour* of 6 or 7 miles without being perceived by the enemy, and at about 3 p. m. succeeded in reaching his right and rear. Here twelve guns (four of my battalion and eight of Brown's, under Captain Dance) were placed in position and about three-fourths of a mile on their left. At a point nearer, and from which a better enfilade fire could be directed on their works, eight guns of my battalion were placed, under command of Captain Carrington. The guns were unlimbered just under the crest of the hill, so that they might be concealed from the enemy until all proper dispositions should be made.

When everything was in readiness, acting under the orders of the major-general commanding, I ordered the guns to be run up by hand to the crest and open fire, concentrating their fire upon the outwork of the enemy, which, from our position, was to the left of the flag fort. So completely unconscious was the enemy of our presence until we opened fire, that 2 miles to our right, and in front of General Gordon, occupying the position we had held in the morning, we could plainly see the rear of his line of battle, composed of infantry, artillery, and cavalry. This line rapidly disappeared at the report of the first gun. We kept up such a well-directed fire on this work that we destroyed the aim of the enemy's guns, causing him to shoot wildly over our heads, and also kept his infantry support closely sheltered under the works.

The fire of the artillery was continued until General Hays' brigade commenced to charge the works. Captain Carrington was then ordered to cease firing, and Captain Dance to direct his fire on the flag fort.

After General Hays succeeded in carrying the works, Captain Carrington, commanding the batteries on the left of the line, was ordered to advance his eight guns, which he did under a heavy flank fire from the flag fort of the enemy, and took position near the works and opened fire. Four guns from the right of the line were also brought up (two of the Louisiana Guard Artillery and two of Carrington's battery, commanded by Lieutenant [Alexander B.] Cochran, the whole under Captain [C.] Thompson, of the Louisiana Guard Artillery), and placed, by order of General Early, on the right of the works, so as to fire upon the flag fort.

The firing continued until nightfall, when it ceased. All the guns were then brought and placed in position behind the works, so as to open a concentrated fire on the enemy the next day. Just before

dark, the noble and gallant Captain Thompson, of the Louisiana Guard Artillery, received a wound which terminated his life. In him the service lost one of its best officers. Carrington's battery lost 1 man killed and 1 wounded, and Garber's battery 1 wounded. In the assault upon these works, six guns were captured, two of which were turned upon the enemy. Four of these guns enabled me to supply the existing deficiencies in my battalion.

At light on the morning of the 15th, the enemy was found to have evacuated the position. The artillery then marched in rear of the division to a point 4 miles beyond Winchester, on the Martinsburg road, where we halted for a time. We then recommenced the march, crossing the river at Shepherdstown, and passed on through Boonsborough and Cavetown into Pennsylvania, and then by Waynesborough and Greenwood to Gettysburg. Here one battery (Captain [W. A.] Tanner's) was detached, and ordered to report to General Gordon. With the remainder of the artillery, we followed in rear of the division through Berlin to York. Captain Tanner, with General Gordon, marched up to Wrightsville, where he fired a few rounds at the enemy without his replying with artillery.

After resting at York one day, we marched back in the direction of Gettysburg, before which place we arrived on Wednesday, July 1. Here, finding the enemy heavily engaging General Rodes on our right, the major-general commanding ordered me to put the batteries in position, so as to open fire. Acting under his orders, I immediately placed twelve guns in position, and opened fire with considerable effect on the enemy's artillery, and upon the flank of a column of troops that were being massed upon our right.

On the advance of General Gordon's brigade from our right, we directed our fire farther to the left, on the disordered masses of the enemy that were rapidly retreating before our troops. This was continued until the advance of our men rendered it dangerous to continue firing from that position. I immediately, by order of General Early, sent Captain Carrington's battery across the creek to take position in front of Gettysburg, but, moving with all rapidity, as it did, before it could reach any position the enemy had been driven through the town by Hays' brigade. In the first position we occupied, three guns were temporarily disabled by having shots wedged in the bores, and one Napoleon permanently disabled by being struck on the face of the muzzle and bent by a solid shot from the enemy.

We had 1 man killed of Captain Green's, and 1 man of Captain Garber's battery wounded. The guns that were temporarily disabled were soon rendered fit for service again, and I was enabled to replace the Napoleon gun permanently disabled by one of the two Napoleon guns captured by General Hays' brigade. The disabled gun and the other captured Napoleon I had carried and turned over to the ordnance department, thereby securing them.

In the other two days of the battle of Gettysburg, my battalion was not actively engaged, but was in position to guard against a reported flank movement of the enemy on our left, and afterward any advance the enemy might attempt to make from the hills in front of Gettysburg.

On the 2d, I ordered two guns of Captain Green's battery, at the request of General Stuart, to report to General Hampton at Hunterstown, where he engaged the enemy, with a loss of 1 man killed and 1 sergeant and 14 men wounded.

Captain Tanner having exhausted his ammunition, excepting a few

rounds of canister, and it being impossible to supply him, I ordered him to go with the wagon train to the rear. When this was attacked in the mountains, he rendered very efficient service with his few rounds of canister, driving back the enemy's cavalry. Here he lost 2 men, missing. On reaching Williamsport, he received more ammunition, and rendered good service when the wagon train was attacked, with a loss of 1 man and 2 horses killed and 1 horse disabled.

On the morning of the 5th, we fell back from Gettysburg, the division bringing up the rear of the army, and continued our march to Hagerstown, where we remained in line of battle a few days; then recrossed the river. Two empty wagons, ordered to report to the surgeon at Gettysburg, to bring off the wounded, have never since been heard from. One forge sent over with the wagon train was lost at the river.

In the expedition to and around Hedgesville, Captain Tanner's battery was detached, and went to Johnsontown with Colonel [Lawrence S.] Baker, commanding cavalry brigade, where it fired a few rounds at the enemy across the river. From Hagerstown to this point the horses suffered very much from long marches and want of proper food.

My thanks are due to both officers and men for their conduct in presence of the enemy and the patience with which they endured the hardships of the campaign.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. P. JONES,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Artillery Battalion.

Maj. JOHN W. DANIEL, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

AUGUST 4, 1863.

SIR: On the morning of July 1, while marching in rear of Early's division, I received an order from General Early to bring the batteries at once to the front, for the purpose of engaging the enemy. This I did, and found on arriving at the front that the enemy were posted in front of Gettysburg, and engaging hotly what I afterward learned was General Rodes' division. I immediately brought twelve guns into position, and opened a brisk fire upon the enemy's artillery and infantry, taking them in flank as they were being massed upon Rodes' left and General Early's right.

The batteries were very soon driven from the position and forced to retire, leaving one carriage disabled, which, however, they afterward succeeded in getting off. Our fire was very effective upon their infantry, presenting, as they did, large bodies in easy range of us.

In this engagement, I had three guns temporarily disabled and one permanently so. One man of the Louisiana Guard Artillery was killed, and 1 of the Staunton Artillery wounded.

For your better information, I have the honor herewith to inclose the reports of Captains Tanner and Green, of the operations of their batteries at Wrightsville, Hunterstown, South Mountain, and Williamsport.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. P. JONES,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Artillery Battalion.

Lieutenant [S. V.] SOUTHALL,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 479.

Report of Capt. C. A. Green, Louisiana Guard Artillery.

CAMP NEAR HAGERSTOWN, MD.,
July 8, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this company in the recent engagements near Gettysburg, Pa.:

Leaving York on Tuesday morning [June 30], we arrived before the town of Gettysburg with General Early's division on Wednesday afternoon, and found the fight going on between the enemy and General Rodes' division. Were soon placed in position on the right of Captain Tanner's battery, of our battalion, and, by your orders, opened fire on the enemy's infantry. Their batteries were soon brought up.

The cannonade continued until our infantry were in position, and we were ordered to cease firing, the enemy being then in retreat and our infantry pursuing.

I had four guns in the engagement (two 10-pounder Parrotts and two 3-inch Yankee rifles). Early in the action, one of the Parrott guns was disabled by a shot too large lodging half way down the bore, which we found impossible to force home, and had to retire the piece. During the engagement, one of the pieces of the enemy was abandoned in the field, but afterward carried off by them before our infantry reached it.

My loss that day was 1 killed (Private [Louis] Tebault), and 2 horses disabled.

Thursday evening, July 2, just before sunset, I was ordered to report with my section of Parrott guns to General Hampton, at Hunterstown, 3 miles distant. Arrived at dusk, and immediately engaged a battery attached to the enemy's cavalry, which had driven our cavalry out and occupied the town. The engagement lasted until dark, when we were ordered to retire. Fell back a mile, and took up another position, in which we remained until morning; then moved forward with General Hampton's cavalry through the town of Hunterstown, and, turning to the right, reached a position some 3 miles distant from the left of our lines, where, with a brigade of General Stuart's cavalry, we encountered a large cavalry force of the enemy, with a battery of six pieces of artillery.

The engagement commenced at 2 p. m. by the dismounted sharpshooters on both sides. My two guns were placed in position, and opened on their sharpshooters and a column of cavalry advancing. My shells exploded well, and seemed to have the desired effect on the enemy. Their guns now commenced a severe fire on my section, and the cavalry fight becoming general, I was ordered to cease firing and withdraw my pieces, but was again engaged during the afternoon.

The enemy were driven back to their original position. We retained ours, and at dark retired to Hunterstown. General Hampton was severely wounded by saber cuts in the head.

Saturday evening, July 4, being nearly out of ammunition, and having only men enough to work one piece, I was ordered by Colonel [L. S.] Baker (the senior colonel of the brigade) to report to my battalion commander, which I did that night. On parting with him,

Colonel Baker expressed himself pleased with the performance of my section while attached to his command.

Below I make a list of killed and wounded in the engagements.*

Very respectfully,

C. A. GREEN,
Captain Louisiana Guard Artillery.

Lieut. Col. H. P. JONES,
Commanding Artillery Battalion.

No. 480.

Report of Capt. W. A. Tanner, Courtney (Virginia) Artillery.

CAMP NEAR LIBERTY MILLS, VA.,
August 4, 1863.

COLONEL: On the morning of June 27, according to orders, I reported to General [J. B.] Gordon, and, after marching 27 miles, encamped for the night.

On the morning of the 28th, took up line of march (passing through York) for Wrightsville, and, after arriving within some 3 or 4 miles of said place, encountered and engaged the enemy, operating according to General Gordon's orders. Repulsed them, and pursued them through the town of Wrightsville, capturing several prisoners. The bridge across the Susquehanna River having been burned by the enemy, I was ordered to encamp about half a mile from town.

On the morning of the 29th, left Wrightsville; took up line of march, passing through York, and encamped about 2 miles from that place.

On the 30th, I joined battalion, made a march, and encamped for the night.

On July 1, took up line of march for Gettysburg, operating with General Early's division; engaged the enemy near said place, and repulsed them; made an advance, but without taking position; returned near our first or former position, and remained for the night.

On the morning of the 2d, was ordered to take same position that was occupied the day before, and there remained until 3 p. m., when I was ordered to report to General Smith. I did so, and there remained until the morning of the 3d, when the battalion was moved to or near the town of Gettysburg, I moving with the same, and there remained until night, when I was ordered to turn over to Captain Green what ammunition I had, and move my battery to where the wagon train was then parked, carrying at the same time two 12-pounder Napoleon guns to the field park. There remained until the morning of the 4th, when I moved with the wagon train in the direction of Williamsport.

After arriving at the intersection of the Emmitsburg pike and the Millerstown road, I took one of my pieces, with five rounds of ammunition, and proceeded to Monterey Springs, to resist an attack from the enemy upon the wagon train, and there remained until about 8 p. m., when the enemy made their appearance. After firing 3 rounds of canister, I repulsed them, and fell back about 200 yards, and there remained until the enemy made the second advance, when I was ordered by General [William E.] Jones to change my position

* Nominal list, omitted, shows 2 killed and 5 wounded.

again, and withdrew about 100 yards to the rear, where I occupied the third position, when the enemy flanked me both on my right and left, and I again canistered them, and retired (for the want of ammunition) in the direction of Williamsport, arriving there just after light on the morning of the 5th. when I was ordered in position by Colonel [George H.] Smith, and there remained until late in the evening, and was again ordered to proceed to the river, where I could get ammunition. After procuring it, I returned to my position, and there remained until the evening of the 6th, when I was ordered by General Imboden to take two of my pieces to a position on the right, and engage the enemy. I did so, and there remained until my supply of ammunition was exhausted, having my horse killed.

In the meantime, my two other pieces were in position on the left of the Hagerstown road, and, after having exhausted the supply of ammunition, I removed my battery (according to orders) near the river, and there remained during the night—also the day and night of the 7th; and on the morning of the 8th I moved my battery with a wagon train to a camp upon the Hagerstown road, about 1 mile from Williamsport, and there remained until ordered to join the battalion at Hagerstown.

The above is a correct statement of the operations of my battery after leaving the battalion to report to General Gordon's brigade until ordered to report after battle at Williamsport.

W. A. TANNER,
Captain, Commanding Battery, Jones' Artillery Battalion.

Lieut. Col. H. P. JONES,
Commanding Artillery Battalion.

No. 481.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Edward Johnson, C. S. Army, commanding division.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
August 18, 1863.

MAJOR: In obedience to orders, headquarters Second Army Corps, August 13, 1863, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my division, from the time of leaving Fredericksburg for Winchester until it recrossed the Potomac:

The division left camp near Hamilton's Crossing June 5, and moved in the direction of Winchester, crossing the Blue Ridge at Chester Gap. Nothing occurred worthy of particular note during the march, which was steady and regular, the command being in good condition and excellent spirits.

At daylight of the morning of the 13th ultimo [June], the division left its camp at Cedarville, moving on the Winchester and Front Royal turnpike. The enemy's pickets were discovered 4 miles from the town, about 12 m. The Second Virginia Regiment, Colonel [J. Q. A.] Nadenbousch commanding, was detached from the Stonewall Brigade, and deployed as skirmishers to the left of the road. This regiment advanced handsomely, driving the enemy to a stone fence near the junction of the Millwood and Front Royal roads, behind which they made a stand. After a sharp skirmish, they were driven from this position.

At this juncture, they advanced a battery to an eminence on the right of the road, and opened fire upon our skirmishers and the woods in the vicinity. Carpenter's battery, Lieutenant [William T.] Lambie commanding, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel [R. S.] Andrews, was put in position on the left of the road and behind a stone fence, from which it opened an accurate fire upon the enemy's battery and supporting infantry, the effect of which was to explode a limber, killing 3 men and a number of horses, and put the enemy to precipitate flight upon the town.

The Stonewall and Steuart's brigades were formed in line of battle in a ravine to the right of the road, out of sight and range of the enemy's guns; J. M. Jones' and Nicholls' brigades to the left, in a body of woods. Later in the day, the brigades to the right of the road were advanced under cover of woods to a position nearer the town, where they remained until the following morning.

When General Early advanced on the left, a body of the enemy's infantry, retreating, became exposed to view, and were fired upon by two rifled guns of Carpenter's with good effect, greatly accelerating their speed. This attracted the fire from the fortifications north of the town upon the battery and such portions of the infantry as were necessarily exposed, which was maintained in a desultory manner until nightfall.

The casualties in my command during the day's operations were, happily, few—2 men killed and 3 horses disabled.

The following day (14th) was occupied in engaging the enemy's attention upon the right, while Early was putting his command in position upon the left, for the main attack upon the fortifications. For this purpose, the Stonewall Brigade, Brig. Gen. J. A. Walker commanding, was moved across the Millwood pike to a range of hills east of and fronting the town and between the Millwood and Berryville pikes. Steuart's brigade was posted in rear and within supporting distance of Walker. The Fifth Virginia Regiment, Lieut. Col. H. J. Williams commanding, was thrown forward as skirmishers, encountering the enemy on the crest of the hills above mentioned and driving them to the edge of the town, from which position, sheltered by houses and fences, they kept up a brisk and continual fire upon our line, which occupied the stone fence at the western base of the hills and within easy musket-range.

About 4 p. m. the enemy advanced a considerable force against the right of our line of skirmishers, compelling it to fall back, and capturing 10 men. Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, Fifth Virginia, who had commanded the skirmish line during the day with conspicuous gallantry, was severely wounded in this engagement. The reserve of the skirmishers was immediately ordered forward, and succeeded in driving the enemy back and recovering their former line.

The only casualties during the day occurred in the Fifth Virginia, the only regiment engaged—3 killed, 16 wounded, and 10 missing.

About nightfall, I received an order from the lieutenant-general commanding to move by the right flank with three of my brigades and a portion of my artillery to a point on the Martinsburg turnpike, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Winchester, with the double purpose, I supposed, of intercepting the enemy's retreat and attacking him in his fortifications from that direction. Steuart's and Nicholls' brigades, with Dement's and portions of Raine's and Carpenter's batteries, under Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews, were immediately put in motion, and

Brigadier-General Walker, whose line was nearest the enemy, was ordered to follow, after having advanced his skirmishers to the town to conceal the movement and ascertain the position of the enemy. J. M. Jones' brigade and the remainder of Andrews' battalion, under Major [J. W.] Latimer, were left in reserve, and for the purpose of preventing the enemy's escape by the road we had advanced.

After moving some distance on the Berryville road, I was informed by my guide that I would be obliged to cross fields over a rough country in order to carry out literally the directions of the lieutenant-general; and, moreover, that near Stephenson's, 5 miles north of Winchester, there was a railroad cut masked by a body of woods, and not more than 200 yards from the turnpike (along which the enemy would certainly retreat), which would afford excellent shelter for troops in case of an engagement.

The night was very dark, and, being satisfied that the enemy would discover the movement and probably escape if I moved to the point indicated by the lieutenant-general, I determined to march to Stephenson's, by the road which led by Jordan Springs. Halting the head of the column at a small bridge which crosses the Winchester and Potomac Railroad a few hundred yards from the Martinsburg pike, I rode forward with my staff and sharpshooters to reconnoiter the position and assure myself of the whereabouts of the enemy. I had gone but a short distance when I distinctly heard the neighing of horses and sound of men moving, and in a few moments ascertained that I had opportunely struck the head of the enemy's retreating column. Their vedettes fired upon us, and I returned to my command to make the necessary dispositions for an instant attack. Along the edge of the railroad cut, next to the pike, ran a stone fence, behind which I deployed the three regiments of Steuart's brigade (Tenth Virginia and First and Third North Carolina Regiments) on the right, and three regiments of Nicholls' brigade, under Col. J. M. Williams, on the left. One piece of Dement's battery was placed upon the bridge, one piece a little to the left and rear, the remaining pieces, with sections of Raine's and Carpenter's batteries, the whole under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews, on the rising ground in rear of the position occupied by the infantry. Two regiments of Nicholls' brigade were held in reserve as support to the artillery.

My dispositions were scarcely completed when the enemy, cheering, charged with his whole force the front of my position, driving in the skirmishers and delivering heavy volleys. My infantry and artillery fired with such rapidity and effect as to repulse them with considerable loss. At longer range the enemy maintained a heavy fire upon us, until, convinced that nothing could be effected by a front attack, he detached heavy flanking parties of cavalry and infantry to the right and left, whether for the purpose of breaking our lines and effecting his escape, or driving us out of the railroad cut, is not known; still, however, keeping a vigorous attack in front. My infantry had expended all but one round of ammunition; the ordnance wagons were 7 miles in rear. The situation was exceedingly critical, and nothing could have been more timely than the arrival of the Stonewall Brigade.

Owing to a misconception of orders, for which Brigadier-General Walker was not in the slightest degree responsible, his brigade did not leave its former position until 12 o'clock of the previous night. He was a mile from Stephenson's when the engagement began. Hurry-

ing up his brigade, he arrived upon the ground just in time to meet the flanking party to the right. He pressed them hotly through the woods, beyond the turnpike, and into a woods a half mile to the right of the Carter House, where they surrendered as prisoners of war, the cavalry alone escaping.

The flanking party (about 300 cavalry and 600 infantry) which moved to the left, under the immediate command of Major-General Milroy (as was ascertained afterward from prisoners and citizens on the route of his escape), was met by two regiments of Nicholls' brigade (the Second and Tenth Louisiana). Raine's battery was faced to the left, and played upon them with fine effect, while sections from Dement's and Carpenter's batteries were hurried down the road to intercept their retreat. The two Louisiana regiments above named moved parallel with the enemy's line, a ridge intervening, until they reached a level space, when they opened a destructive fire upon them, killing a considerable number, and, with the aid of the artillery, scattering them in every direction. Most of them were captured by these two regiments. The person supposed to be Milroy (riding a fine white horse), with most of his cavalry, after a vigorous pursuit, unfortunately escaped.

The substantial results of the engagement were from 2,300 to 2,500 prisoners and about 175 horses, with arms and equipments in proportion, Steuart's brigade capturing about 900, the Stonewall Brigade about 900, and Nicholls' brigade the remainder. Eleven stand of colors were captured, of which the Stonewall Brigade captured six, Steuart's brigade four, and the Louisiana one.

For particulars as to the numbers captured and the individual instances of gallantry, I have the honor to refer you to the accompanying reports of the brigade and regimental commanders. It will be observed that my force, until the timely arrival of the Stonewall Brigade, did not amount to more than 1,200 muskets, with a portion of Andrews' battalion, J. M. Jones' brigade, and two regiments (the Twenty-third and Thirty-seventh Virginia) of Steuart's brigade, a portion of the artillery having been left in the rear on the Front Royal road.

The number of prisoners considerably exceeded the whole number engaged on our side, including the Stonewall Brigade.

Before closing this report, I beg leave to state that I have never seen superior artillery practice to that of Andrews' battalion in this engagement, and especially the section under Lieutenant [C. S.] Contee (Dement's battery), one gun of which was placed on the bridge above referred to, and the other a little to the left and rear. Both pieces were very much exposed during the whole action. Four successive attempts were made to carry the bridge. Two sets of cannoneers (13 out of 16) were killed and disabled. Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews and Lieutenant Contee, whose gallantry calls for special mention, fell wounded at this point. Lieut. John A. Morgan, First North Carolina Regiment, and Lieut. Randolph H. McKim, took the place of the disabled cannoneers, rendering valuable assistance, deserving special mention.

I feel much indebted to Majs. B. W. Leigh, H. K. Douglas, and E. L. Moore, of my staff, for their gallantry and efficiency on the field and in the pursuit of the enemy; to Surg. R. T. Coleman, for correcting a misapprehension of orders on the part of my engineer officers, thereby expediting the march of General Walker, who found me most opportunely.

The total list of casualties in the division during the operations embraced in this report amounted to 14 killed and 74 wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Maj. A. S. PENDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
September 30, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my division from June 15 to July 31, embracing the campaign in Pennsylvania and battle of Gettysburg:

My division comprised the Stonewall Brigade, Brig. Gen. J. A. Walker, consisting of the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Twenty-seventh, and Thirty-third Virginia Regiments, commanded, respectively, by Colonel [J. Q. A.] Nadenbousch, Major [William] Terry, Colonel [J. H. S.] Funk, Lieutenant-Colonel [D. M.] Shriver, and Captain [J. B.] Golladay; J. M. Jones' brigade, consisting of the Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth, Forty-second, Forty-fourth, Forty-eighth, and Fiftieth Virginia Regiments, commanded, respectively, by Capt. W. P. Moseley, Colonel [John C.] Higginbotham, Captain [J. M.] Richardson, Captain [T. R.] Buckner, Lieutenant-Colonel [R. H.] Dungan, and Lieutenant-Colonel [L. H. N.] Salyer; George H. Steuart's brigade, consisting of the Tenth, Twenty-third, and Thirty-seventh Virginia Regiments, First Maryland Battalion Infantry, and First and Third North Carolina Regiments, commanded, respectively, by Colonel [E. T. H.] Warren, Lieutenant-Colonel [S. T.] Walton, Major [H. C.] Wood, Lieutenant-Colonel [H. A.] Brown, Major [W. M.] Parsley, and Lieutenant-Colonel [J. R.] Herbert; Nicholls' brigade, Col. J. M. Williams commanding, consisting of the First, Second, Tenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Louisiana Regiments, commanded, respectively, by Lieutenant-Colonel [M.] Nolan, Lieutenant-Colonel [R. E.] Burke, Major [T. N.] Powell, Lieutenant-Colonel [D.] Zable, and Major [Andrew] Brady, with Andrews' battalion of artillery, Major [J. W.] Latimer commanding, consisting of Raine's, Dement's, Brown's, and Carpenter's batteries.

On June 16, my division left camp at Stephenson's, and marched to Shepherdstown, where Jones' brigade was temporarily detached, with orders to destroy a number of canal-boats and a quantity of grain and flour stored at different points, and cut the canal (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal). A report of his operations and the disposition made of his captures has been forwarded.

June 18, we crossed the Potomac at Boteler's Ford, and encamped upon the battle-ground of Sharpsburg. Thence marched, via Hagerstown and Chambersburg, to within 3 miles of Carlisle. From Greencastle, Steuart's brigade was ordered to McConnellsburg, to collect horses, cattle, and other supplies which the army needed. The brigade, having accomplished its mission to my satisfaction, rejoined the division at our camp near Carlisle.

On June 29, in obedience to orders, I countermarched my division to Greenville, thence eastwardly, via Scotland, to Gettysburg, not arriving in time, however, to participate in the action of the 1st instant.

The last day's march was 25 miles, rendered the more fatiguing because of obstructions caused by wagons of Longstreet's corps.

Late on the night of July 1, I moved along the Gettysburg and York Railroad to the northeast of the town, and formed line of battle in a ravine in an open field, Nicholls' brigade on the right, next Jones'; Steuart's and Walker's on the left. Pickets were thrown well to the front, and the troops slept on their arms.

Early next morning, skirmishers from Walker's and Jones' brigades were advanced for the purpose of feeling the enemy, and desultory firing was maintained with their skirmishers until 4 p. m., at which hour I ordered Major Latimer to open fire with all of his pieces from the only eligible hill within range, Jones' brigade being properly disposed as a support. The hill was directly in front of the wooded mountain and a little to the left of the Cemetery Hill; consequently exposed to the concentrated fire from both, and also to an enfilade fire from a battery near the Baltimore road. The unequal contest was maintained for two hours with considerable damage to the enemy, as will appear from the accompanying report of Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews. Major Latimer having reported to me that the exhausted condition of his horses and men, together with the terrible fire of the enemy's artillery, rendered his position untenable, he was ordered to cease firing and withdraw all of his pieces excepting four, which were left in position to cover the advance of my infantry.

In obedience to an order from the lieutenant-general commanding, I then advanced my infantry to the assault of the enemy's strong position—a rugged and rocky mountain, heavily timbered and difficult of ascent; a natural fortification, rendered more formidable by deep intrenchments and thick abatis—Jones' brigade in advance, followed by Nicholls' and Steuart's. General Walker was directed to follow, but reporting to me that the enemy were advancing upon him from their right, he was ordered to repulse them and follow on as soon as possible.

The opposing force was larger and the time consumed longer than was anticipated, in consequence of which General Walker did not arrive in time to participate in the assault that night.

By the time my other brigades had crossed Rock Creek and reached the base of the mountain, it was dark. His skirmishers were driven in, and the attack made with great vigor and spirit. It was as successful as could have been expected, considering the superiority of the enemy's force and position. Steuart's brigade, on the left, carried a line of breastworks which ran perpendicular to the enemy's main line, captured a number of prisoners and a stand of colors, and the whole line advanced to within short range, and kept up a heavy fire until late in the night. Brigadier-General Jones and Colonel Higginbotham, Twenty-fifth Virginia, were wounded in this assault, and the command of Jones' brigade devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Dungan.

Early next morning, the Stonewall Brigade was ordered to the support of the others, and the assault was renewed with great determination. Shortly after, the enemy moved forward to recapture the line of breastworks which had been taken the night previous, but was repulsed with great slaughter. Daniel's and Rodes' brigades (Colonel [E. A.] O'Neal commanding), of Rodes' division, having reported to me, two other assaults were made; both failed. The enemy were too securely intrenched and in too great numbers to be dislodged by the force at my command.

In the meantime, a demonstration in force was made upon my left and rear. The Second Virginia Regiment, Stonewall Brigade, and Smith's brigade, of Early's division, were disposed to meet and check it, which was accomplished to my entire satisfaction. No further assault was made; all had been done that it was possible to do.

I held my original position until 10 o'clock of the night of the 3d, when, in accordance with orders, I withdrew to the hill north and west of Gettysburg, where we remained until the following day, in the hope that the enemy would give us battle on ground of our own selection.

My loss in this terrible battle was heavy, including some of the most valuable officers of the command.

Maj. J. W. Latimer, of Andrews' battalion, the "boy major," whose chivalrous bearing on so many fields had won for him a reputation to be envied by his seniors, received a severe wound on the evening of the 2d, from the effects of which he has since died.

Maj. B. W. Leigh, my chief of staff, whose conscientious discharge of duty, superior attainments, and noble bearing made him invaluable to me, was killed within a short distance of the enemy's line.

Maj. H. K. Douglas, assistant adjutant-general, was severely wounded while in the discharge of his duties, and is still a prisoner.

My orderly, W. H. Webb, remained with me after being severely wounded. His conduct entitles him to a commission.

Fewer wounded from my division were left in the hands of the enemy than from any other division of the army; for which I am indebted to the active exertions of Chief Surg. R. T. Coleman.

Mr. E. J. Martin, my volunteer aide-de-camp, rendered valuable service by his prompt transmission of orders, and Maj. E. L. Moore faithfully performed his duties as assistant inspector-general.

The troops are much indebted to Majs. T. E. Ballard and G. H. Kyle, of the commissary department, for supplies during the trying period covered by this report. Cattle and flour were frequently procured within the enemy's lines.

All of the officers and men of the division who came under my observation during their three days' exposure to the enemy's incessant fire of musketry and artillery from the front and artillery from the left and rear behaved as brave men.

For particular instances of gallantry, I have the honor to refer you to the reports of brigade and regimental commanders, herewith transmitted.

I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the gallantry of Brigadier-General Daniel and Colonel O'Neal, and to Brigadier-General [William] Smith, and their brigades, while under my command.

We marched on the 5th across the mountain, by Waynesborough, toward Hagerstown, and remained for a few days within 3 miles of the latter place. Thence the division moved 2½ miles from Hagerstown, and formed line of battle on both sides of and perpendicular to the Hagerstown and Williamsport pike.

On the night of the 13th, I recrossed the Potomac 1 mile above Williamsport, and continued the march next day to within 4 miles of Martinsburg; thence to Darkesville on the 15th, where we remained until ordered to return to Martinsburg, to destroy the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and repel an advance of the enemy. This done, the division by steady marches recrossed the Blue Ridge at Front Royal, and went into camp near Orange Court-House about August 1.

The casualties in my division during the operations around Gettysburg were: Killed, 219; wounded, 1,229; missing, 375; total, 1,823.

I am, major, with great respect, your obedient servant,

ED. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Maj. A. S. PENDLETON, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION, *July* 19, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to forward a United States flag captured in the enemy's breastworks near Gettysburg, Pa., by Sergt. Thomas J. Betterton, Company A, Thirty-seventh Virginia Regiment, Steuart's brigade. Sergeant Betterton was wounded at a later period of the engagement, and further details of the capture cannot be given at this time.

Very respectfully,

ED. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Maj. A. S. PENDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION, *October* 7, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I herewith forward you a tabular statement of the losses in this division by brigades in the battles of Winchester and Gettysburg, as called for in your note of yesterday.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. HUNTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Lieut. JAMES P. SMITH, *Aide-de-Camp.*

[Inclosure.]

Statement of Casualties in Johnson's division in the battles of Winchester and Gettysburg, in June and July, 1863.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
At Winchester.							
Stonewall Brigade	.....	3	1	15	.....	.....	19
Jones' brigade	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Steuart's brigade	.....	9	1	26	.....	.....	36
Nicholls' brigade	.....	2	2	11	.....	.....	15
Andrews' battalion artillery	.....	.....	2	15	.....	.....	17
Total	.....	14	6	68	.....	.....	88
At Gettysburg.							
General Johnson's staff	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Stonewall Brigade	2	33	20	188	6	81	330
Jones' brigade	6	52	25	277	2	59	421
Steuart's brigade	4	79	25	384	4	186	682
Nicholls' brigade	.....	43	28	281	.....	36	388
Total	12	207	99	1,130	13	362	1,823
Aggregate	12	221	105	1,198	13	362	1,911

No. 482.

Reports of Brig. Gen. George H. Steuart, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS STEUART'S BRIGADE, *June* 19, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the recent operations around Winchester:

On the morning of the 13th instant, I marched up the Front Royal road toward Winchester, with the Tenth Virginia and First and Third North Carolina Regiments, the Twenty-third Virginia having been detached to guard the division train, and the Thirty-seventh Virginia to support the reserve artillery. The brigade was not engaged during the day, being posted to the right of the road as a support to the Stonewall Brigade.

Early on the morning of the 14th instant, that brigade moved nearer the town, throwing out skirmishers, and I also moved forward, and in the afternoon farther to the right, next to the Berryville turnpike. At dark, I was directed by the major-general commanding to move down the road toward Berryville, and, after marching several miles (a guide afterward coming up to show the way), the brigade took a circuitous left-hand road, passing by Jordan Springs, and was halted just before daybreak on the 15th instant at the small bridge where the road crosses the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, about 4 miles from Winchester and a few hundred yards from the Martinsburg turnpike. Wagons were heard moving along the pike, and, after a few minutes' halt, the major-general commanding, who had gone forward to reconnoiter, gave orders to move into the woods to the right of the road between the railroad and turnpike; and just as the head of the column was crossing the bridge, it was fired into, causing momentary confusion.

Notwithstanding the difficulty of crossing, in the dark, fences to the right and left of the road, line of battle was soon formed along the railroad cut, the Tenth Virginia to the right of the bridge, and the First and Third North Carolina to the left, where there were no woods. Skirmishers were thrown forward, and a brisk fire commenced. The enemy advanced in line of battle, cheering and driving in our skirmishers, but were soon themselves in turn driven back.

Receiving information that an attempt was being made to turn our left flank, I threw out two companies of the Third North Carolina to protect it. Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews, commanding the artillery battalion attached to this division, had previously placed a piece of the Maryland artillery on the bridge, and the other pieces of that battery and a section from each of the batteries of Captains Raine and Carpenter on the rising ground in rear of my left, rendering most valuable support. A column of the enemy was now observed passing round to our left and rear, and I directed the Third North Carolina to repel the attack; but finding that two regiments of Nicholls' brigade were coming up, that regiment was returned to its original position. Colonel [E. T. H.] Warren, of the Tenth Virginia, sent word from the right that the enemy were pressing him very hard, his supply of cartridges rapidly diminishing, and I sent the First and subsequently a portion of the Third North Carolina to his support. Just before this, the major-general commanding, with the aforementioned regiments of Nicholls' brigade, attacked and pursued most vigorously that portion of the enemy who were passing to our left and rear. After awhile, I was informed that the ammuni-

tion of the Tenth Virginia was all expended but one round, held in reserve, and that the other two regiments of my brigade had only a few rounds left; also, that the ordnance wagons were behind, and, after sending repeatedly, I found it impossible to get more ammunition.

Several attempts were made by the enemy to carry the bridge, and almost all the cannoneers of the piece placed there were killed or wounded. The gallant Lieutenant Contee was also wounded; and I must here mention the gallant conduct of Lieut. John A. Morgan, First North Carolina Regiment, who, with Private [B. W.] Owens, of the Maryland artillery, and some occasional assistance, manned the piece most effectively, driving the enemy back from the bridge at a most critical moment, as the regiments near, from want of ammunition, were unable to render any assistance.

Up to this time my brigade (with assistance from the artillery), had alone sustained the attack upon the front and right. Brigadier-General Walker now came up on my right with two regiments of his brigade (Stonewall), and rapidly advanced in line of battle through the woods toward the turnpike. The major-general commanding being engaged in a different part of the field, I directed two regiments of Nicholls' brigade to cross the bridge and attack the enemy's rear, which was passing. At the same time, General Walker was pressing them on their right, and, thus hemmed in, they gave way, and many were taken prisoners, about 1,000 by my brigade and the remainder by General Walker. Four stand of colors were taken by my brigade; also about 175 horses.

I am glad to say that my loss was small (only 9 killed and 34 wounded), though I regret to mention among the killed Capt. J. S. R. Miller, a gallant and meritorious officer of the First North Carolina Regiment.

I cannot speak in terms too high of the manner in which all the officers and men conducted themselves, every one doing all in his power to accomplish the end in view.

Capt. G. G. Garrison, assistant adjutant-general, and First Lieut. R. H. McKim, my aide-de-camp, rendered valuable assistance, the latter occasionally serving at the piece on the bridge.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. STEUART,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. B. W. LEIGH, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Johnson's Division.*

ADDENDA.

List of Casualties in Steuart's brigade, Johnson's division, Second Army Corps.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
10th Regiment Virginia Infantry	.....	.....	.....	6
1st Regiment North Carolina Infantry	1	4	.....	14
3d Regiment North Carolina Infantry	.....	4	2	12
Total	1	8	2	32

GEO. H. STEUART,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS STEUART'S BRIGADE, *June* 18, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS STEUART'S BRIGADE,
June 18, 1863.

MAJOR: No flags were captured in the recent battle near Winchester by the Third North Carolina Regiment and by the Tenth Virginia. Four stand of colors were captured by the First North Carolina, of which one was given to Lieutenant [William P.] Zollinger, Company A, First Maryland Battalion Infantry, as officer of the guard at court-house in Winchester, and there left by him. One was taken by members of the Fourth Brigade, under the circumstances stated in the accompanying report. Two were turned over at these headquarters, and are hereby turned over to division headquarters—one a common flag. It is not known from whom the flags were captured. The other two regiments of the brigade were not engaged.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. H. STEUART,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. B. W. LEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Johnson's Division.

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HEADQUARTERS STEUART'S BRIGADE,
September 2, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the battle of Gettysburg:

We reached the battle-field of July 1 toward evening of that day, and, marching through a part of the town and along the Gettysburg and York Railroad, formed line of battle to the northeast, our front facing the south and our left wing in a skirt of woods. The Fourth and Second Brigades were on our right, the Stonewall on our left. We slept on our arms that night.

At about 3 p. m. the following day, the enemy's and our own batteries opened fire, and the shelling was very heavy for several hours. The brigade, however, suffered but little, being protected by the woods and behind rising ground. Our pickets, which had been stationed 300 yards in front of our line the night previous, were relieved at about 5 o'clock by four companies of skirmishers from the Twenty-third Virginia, and shortly afterward the brigade was formed in line of battle and moved forward.

The hill where the enemy was strongly intrenched, and from which we were ordered to drive him, lay in a southwesterly direction from our position, and accordingly our left wing was obliged to swing around by a right half-wheel, and the brigade thus formed front toward the west by south. The enemy's skirmishers fell back rapidly as we advanced through the fields and across Rock Creek, they suffering slightly, and inflicting little or no injury. The right wing of the brigade crossed the creek considerably in advance of the center and left wing, owing to the fact that the order to move by a right half-wheel was not immediately understood on the left, and also to the greater number of natural obstacles to be overcome by that part of the brigade. The slope of the hill above referred to at the point where the brigade crossed the creek commences about 50 feet from the bank, and, being thickly wooded, the charge of our right wing was made under great disadvantages. The Third North Carolina and First Maryland Battalion, which were now entirely separated

from the rest of the brigade, advanced up the hill, however, steadily toward the enemy's breastworks, the enemy falling slowly back. Our loss was heavy, the fire being terrific and in part a cross-fire.

The order was now given by the major-general commanding to advance our left wing as rapidly and as steadily as possible, which was done as soon as the regiments composing it could be hurried across the creek. The left of the brigade now rested very near one line of the enemy's breastworks, which extended up the hill at right angles to the creek and then parallel with it on the summit. The enemy's attention being called more especially to our right, this fortification was not occupied in force. The Twenty-third Virginia accordingly, under Lieutenant-Colonel [S. T.] Walton, immediately charged the work, and scattered the enemy which was behind it. This regiment then filed to the right, until it reached the portion of the breastworks which was at right angles to the part first captured. Forming in line on the flank and almost in rear of the enemy, there stationed, it opened fire upon them, killing, wounding, and capturing quite a number. The Thirty-seventh and Tenth Virginia and First Maryland Battalion then came to the assistance of the Twenty-third Virginia, and fully occupied the works. The Third North Carolina still maintained its former exposed position, although its ammunition was nearly exhausted, notwithstanding the fact that the men had sought to replenish their cartridge-boxes from those of the wounded and dead. The First North Carolina, which had been kept in reserve, was at this crisis led by Lieutenant McKim to its support.

The brigade, with the exception of the two North Carolina regiments, was then formed in line of battle between the captured breastwork and a stone wall on the left of and parallel to it, from which position it was enabled to open a cross-fire upon the enemy, doing considerable execution. More, however, might have been done had not the impression at this time prevailed that we were firing upon our friends, and the fire been discontinued at intervals. To ascertain the true state of the case, the Tenth Virginia, under Colonel [E. T. H.] Warren (which was on our extreme left, and had formed a line at and perpendicular to the stone wall above referred to), changed front forward to the wall, and then moved by the left flank along it until it was supposed the regiment had gained the enemy's rear, when it opened fire, and drove that part of the enemy's line back.

Finding, however, the enemy in its own rear, as evinced by their fire, the regiment was compelled to change front to the rear and perpendicular to the wall, from behind which it repulsed a bayonet charge made by a regiment of the enemy which emerged from a wood on the left of the stone wall. The enemy not renewing the attack, the brigade was ordered back to the works, where it was formed in line of battle, the First Maryland Battalion on the right and Tenth Virginia on the left, the North Carolina regiments still remaining outside the breastworks. This reconnaissance, as well as the reports of scouts and the statements of prisoners, gave us the assurance that we had gained an admirable position. We had been but a short time behind the breastworks when at least two regiments advanced from the woods to the left of the works, and opened fire upon us, but they were soon driven back.

The prisoners and wounded were sent a little to the rear, and our sufferers received such attention as could be given them by Dr. [D.] Snowden, assistant surgeon of the Maryland battalion.

The whole command rested from about 11 p. m. till about daylight, [3d], when the enemy opened a terrific fire of artillery and a very heavy fire of musketry upon us, occasioning no loss to the brigade, excepting to the First Maryland Battalion and Third North Carolina, which in part alternated positions behind the breastworks. The First North Carolina, with the exception of four companies which had been stationed as a picket on the other side of the creek, was at this time formed to the left of the brigade.

At about 10 a. m. the Tenth Virginia was ordered to deploy as skirmishers, and clear the woods on our left of the enemy's skirmishers. This was done, and the enemy was discovered in the woods, drawn up in line of battle, at not over 300 yards from the west of the stone wall.

The brigade then formed in line of battle at right angles to the breastwork in the following order: Third North Carolina, First Maryland Battalion, Thirty-seventh Virginia, Twenty-third Virginia, and First North Carolina, and charged toward the enemy's second breastworks, partly through an open field and partly through a wood, exposed to a very heavy fire of artillery and musketry, the latter in part a cross-fire. The left of the brigade was the most exposed at first, and did not maintain its position in line of battle. The right, thus in advance, suffered very severely, and, being unsupported, wavered, and the whole line fell back, but in good order. The enemy's position was impregnable, attacked by our small force, and any further effort to storm it would have been futile, and attended with great disaster, if not total annihilation.

The brigade rallied quickly behind rocks, and reformed behind the stone wall which ran parallel to the breastworks, where it remained about an hour, exposed to a fire of artillery and infantry more terrific than any experienced during the day, although less disastrous. Ultimately, in accordance with orders from the major-general commanding, the brigade fell back to the creek, where it remained during the rest of the day, nearly half of it being deployed as skirmishers.

During the night, the enemy advanced their line some distance beyond the breastworks, but were driven back to them again. Toward midnight, the brigade, with the rest of the division, recrossed the creek, and, passing to the rear of the town, occupied and intrenched itself on the crest of the hill where the enemy had been posted on the first day of the engagement.

It affords me the greatest pleasure to say that the officers and men of the brigade, with a few exceptions of the latter, conducted themselves most gallantly, and bore the fatigue and privations of several days in a soldierlike manner.

The commanding officers of the different regiments of the brigade—Colonel Warren, Tenth Virginia; Lieutenant-Colonel Walton, Twenty-third Virginia; Major Wood, Thirty-seventh Virginia; Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, First North Carolina; Major Parsley, Third North Carolina, and Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert, First Maryland Battalion Infantry, who was dangerously wounded the evening of the 2d, his successor, Major [W. W.] Goldsborough, also severely wounded next morning, and Capt. J. P. Crane, upon whom the command of the battalion finally devolved—handled their regiments with great skill and manifested the utmost coolness.

The following officers and non-commissioned officers are mentioned in the regimental reports as deserving of great praise for their coolness and bravery: Adjt. T. C. James, Third North Carolina, dan-

gerously wounded; Lieut. R. H. Lyon, Company H, Third North Carolina; Lieut. R. P. Jennings, Company E, Twenty-third Virginia; Sergt. Thomas J. Betterton, Company A, Thirty-seventh Virginia, who took a stand of colors and was severely wounded.

To the officers serving on my staff—Capt. George Williamson, assistant adjutant-general, and First Lieut. R. H. McKim, aide-de-camp, whose duties kept them constantly with the brigade; Maj. George H. Kyle, commissary of subsistence Maryland troops, who was always with me when his other duties would allow, and Mr. John H. Boyle, volunteer aide—I am greatly indebted for valuable assistance rendered, and of whose gallant bearing I cannot too highly make mention.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. STEUART,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. R. W. HUNTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Johnson's Division.

No. 483.

Reports of Col. J. M. Williams, Second Louisiana Infantry, commanding Nicholls' brigade.

HEADQUARTERS NICHOLLS' BRIGADE,
June 16, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of Nicholls' brigade in the battle of [Winchester], on June 15:

On the 14th instant, at 8 o'clock, the brigade was ordered to move to a point designated by the commanding general on the Martinsburg pike, 3½ miles from Winchester, and to join General Steuart's brigade, then moving to the same point. The brigade joined General Steuart on the Charlestown road, about 5 miles from the battle-field.

When General Steuart's brigade reached the bridge over the Potomac Railroad, the enemy fired into them, and I immediately formed the brigade in line of battle parallel to the Martinsburg pike, and on the left and perpendicular to the Charlestown road, and at the same time ordered the Fourteenth Louisiana Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Zable commanding, to take the same line, on the right of the Charlestown road, near the railroad. Riding then to the front, I observed that the line of the enemy, which was moving on the pike, was changing direction so as to flank my left.

To meet this movement of the enemy, I ordered the Second Louisiana, Lieutenant-Colonel [R. E.] Burke, and the Tenth Louisiana, Major Powell, to change front, and move perpendicularly to the Martinsburg pike, and attack the flanking force. These regiments, having met the enemy, moved by the left flank on parallel line with the enemy's line until he had discovered about 1,000 of his men; then opened fire on his line, which was still moving by flank. These regiments, after engaging the enemy with great success, were moved off by the commanding general, who did them the honor of directing their further action in person.

This detachment (Second and Tenth Louisiana Regiments) captured about 1,000 prisoners, and the Second Louisiana captured a stand of colors from the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania.

The First Louisiana, Captain Willett, and Fifteenth Louisiana, Major Brady, were held in reserve during the first part of the engagement, and were afterward moved to different positions as the circumstances seemed in my judgment to necessitate, but were not actively engaged in the battle.

The officers and men, without exception, behaved with much coolness and determined bravery.

I would call particular attention to Capt. Alexander Boarman, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. Joseph Taylor, acting aide-de-camp, who behaved with much courage, gallantry, and efficiency, and greatly assisted me in the engagement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[J. M. WILLIAMS.]
Colonel, Commanding Nicholls' Brigade.

Maj. B. W. LEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP OF NICHOLLS' BRIGADE,
August 28, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of Nicholls' brigade at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., on July 1, 2, and 3:

On July 1, at about 7 o'clock, while marching on the Cashtown road and toward Gettysburg, the brigade, being in front, was ordered by the major-general commanding to move to the east of Gettysburg, along the railroad, about three-quarters of a mile from town, and there, by his direction, was placed in line of battle on the extreme right of the division, about 600 yards from and perpendicular to the railroad.

Here, having formed the line with the division, the brigade remained until 7 p. m. of July 2, when, after changing position to the left of Jones' brigade, it was ordered forward in line of battle toward the heights in front, about three-quarters of a mile.

The brigade engaged the enemy near the base of these heights, and, having quickly driven his front line into the intrenchments on their crest, continued forward until it reached a line about 100 yards from the enemy's works, when it again engaged him with an almost incessant fire for four hours, pending which several attempts to carry the works by assault, being entirely unsupported on the right (Jones' brigade having failed to hold its line on the right), were attended with more loss than success.

The command remained in this position during the night, and at early light opened on the enemy again, and continued to engage him for four hours almost without cessation, and at intervals until 12 m., when the major-general commanding ordered the brigade to take position near the ravine or creek, about 300 yards from the line held during the night, where the command remained until about 3 a. m. of July 4, when, under the direction of the major-general commanding, it was marched to the rear of Gettysburg.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. M. WILLIAMS,
Colonel, Commanding Nicholls' Brigade.

Maj. R. W. HUNTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 484.

Report of Capt. E. D. Willett, First Louisiana Infantry, of engagement at Winchester.

CAMP NEAR WINCHESTER,
June 15, 1863.

Report of the action and participation of the First Louisiana Regiment in the battle of Winchester, June 15:

After marching all night, the regiment was formed into line of battle to the left of the Charlestown road, as a support to the Second, Tenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Louisiana Regiments, but was soon after wheeled to the left, and advanced about 200 yards, to repel an attack upon the flank.

Observing the enemy to be moving to our left, the regiment was moved by the left flank in a parallel line with them, and at a distance of 150 or 200 yards. We were then marched back to our original position, which was on the right of the Fourteenth Louisiana Regiment.

Our loss sustained is 1 private wounded slightly.

E. D. WILLETT,
Captain, Commanding First Louisiana.

No. 485.

Report of Maj. Thomas N. Powell, Tenth Louisiana Infantry, of engagement at Winchester.

CAMP IN FIELD,
June 15, 1863.

After marching all night, the regiment was formed into line of battle to the left of the Charlestown road, as a support to the First, Second, and Fifteenth Louisiana Regiments, but was soon after wheeled to the left, and advanced about 200 yards, to repel an attack upon the flank.

Observing the enemy to be moving to our left and rear, the regiment was moved by the left flank in a parallel line with them and at a distance varying from 150 to 200 yards. In this manner we moved about a half mile, when we fired upon and charged the enemy, completely routing him, and capturing two stand of his colors and a large number of prisoners.

After pursuing him for about 2 miles, the regiment returned to its original position, and went into camp.

THOS. N. POWELL,
Major, Commanding Tenth Louisiana Regiment.

No. 486.

Report of Lieut. Col. D. Zable, Fourteenth Louisiana Infantry, of engagement at Winchester.

JUNE 15, 1863.

SIR: On the morning of the 15th, we arrived near the crossing of the Charlestown road and Martinsburg pike. We formed in line of battle in the woods on the right of the Charlestown road. Having

only one-half of my regiment, the left wing being detailed to protect the artillery, we remained in line of battle under a very heavy fire of musketry from the enemy until ordered to proceed down the Charlestown road, where we deployed as skirmishers in the woods on the right of the road, capturing many prisoners.

During this time the left wing, commanded by Capt. J. W. T. Leech, was also skirmishing in the woods on the right of the same road, capturing some 300 or 400 prisoners of the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment. We proceeded in this way, skirmishing, until ordered by General Johnson to rejoin our brigade.

We lost none; only 1 man very slightly wounded. He since returned to duty.

By order:

D. ZABLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

J. FENNELLY, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 487.

Report of Maj. A. Brady, Fifteenth Louisiana Infantry, of engagement at Winchester.

NEAR WINCHESTER,
June 16, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from brigade headquarters, in regard to the part taken in the action of yesterday by this regiment, I have the honor to report the following:

This regiment was formed, in connection with the First Louisiana Regiment, in line behind a battery of artillery. Was a short time afterward ordered to proceed to the assistance of the Second and Tenth Louisiana Regiments, which was done. Arriving in the rear of the above-named regiments, I was ordered back to take our original position; was then ordered by General Steuart to take a flank position on the right, which was accordingly done. This embraces all that is worthy of notice.

Our loss was 1 man, of Captain [H. J.] Egan's company (B), killed.

The officers and men behaved with their usual enthusiasm and gallantry whenever confronted with the enemy.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. BRADY,
Major, Commanding.

Capt. ALEX. BOARMAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 488.

Reports of Brig. Gen. James A. Walker, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS STONEWALL BRIGADE,
Camp near Chambersburg, June 25, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Stonewall Brigade around Winchester and Jordan Springs on the 13th, 14th, and 15th instant:

At daylight on Saturday morning, the 13th, the brigade moved

from its camp near Cedarville in the direction of Winchester, on the Front Royal and Winchester turnpike. About noon, when 3 miles from Winchester, the Second Virginia Regiment, Colonel Nadenbousch commanding, was detached from my command, and deployed on the left of the road as skirmishers. For report of operations of that regiment during the remainder of that day, see report of Colonel Nadenbousch, inclosed.

The remainder of the brigade was formed in line of battle on the right of the turnpike, out of sight and out of range of the enemy's guns. After remaining in this position for half an hour, I received orders to move by the left flank, under cover of a ravine, and occupy a wood a few hundred yards in our front, which was done. After occupying that position for a short while, I again received orders to move to another wood on our left and nearer Winchester, which was also done, and we remained in that position during the remainder of the day and that night. That portion of the brigade under my command did not fire a single gun during these operations, and did not suffer a single casualty, although we were in range of the enemy's fire during a considerable portion of the time. After nightfall, the Second Regiment rejoined the command.

Early on the morning of the 14th, I was ordered by the major-general commanding the division to move across the Millwood pike, and to advance between the Millwood and Berryville pikes until I occupied the hills to the east of and fronting the town of Winchester. Moving by the right flank, under cover of the hills, until the command reached a position opposite the point it was ordered to occupy, the Fifth Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel [H. J.] Williams commanding, was deployed as skirmishers, and advanced in the direction of the town as rapidly as possible, the remainder of the brigade following about 300 yards in rear.

My skirmishers encountered the enemy's skirmishers on the crest of the hills, and drove them back to the edge of the town, where they remained during the remainder of the day under shelter of the houses and fences, and keeping up a continual and brisk fire upon our skirmishers, who occupied the stone fence at the western base of the hills, within easy musket-range of their position. A continuous and brisk skirmish between the two lines was kept up until dark, and the Fifth Regiment lost during the day 3 men killed, 16 wounded, and 10 missing.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy advanced a considerable body of men against the right of the line of skirmishers, compelling it to fall back, and capturing 10 prisoners. At this time, Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, who had commanded the regiment during the day with activity, coolness, and courage, was wounded by a musket-ball through the thigh, and the command of the regiment devolved on Major [J. W.] Newton.

The Eighteenth Connecticut Regiment was deployed in front of our skirmishers, and from the testimony of some of its officers captured by this brigade the next day, I was highly gratified at the efficiency and accuracy of the fire of my skirmishers. During the day, the rest of the brigade occupied a position in rear of the hills, under cover of a ravine, and lost not a single man either killed or wounded.

After dark, I received an order from Lieut. Oscar Hinrichs, of Major-General Johnson's staff, to move forward, with the further direction to push my skirmishers into and through the town, if practicable.

While preparing to obey this order, Dr. [R. T.] Coleman, medical director for the division, came up, and informed me that the rest of the division was moving on the Berryville turnpike, and that it was intended my command should follow. I immediately sent Lieutenant [R. W.] Hunter, of my staff, to find Major-General Johnson, and ascertain what I was expected to do. While he was gone, I ordered the left of my skirmishers to advance into Winchester, and learn whether the enemy still held the place. They advanced into the town, and reported that the enemy had left, and retired to their fortifications soon after dark.

About 11 o'clock, Lieutenant Hunter returned, having found the major-general commanding, who directed me to follow the rest of the division on the Berryville road. Calling in my skirmishers as quickly as possible, I moved by the Berryville pike and Jordan Springs, and was within a mile of Stephenson's Depot at dawn, when heavy firing in that direction announced that the brigades in our front were engaging the enemy.

Hurrying up the command as rapidly as possible, we reached the scene of action just as a portion of the enemy's forces were endeavoring to make their escape in the direction of Jordan Springs. I ordered the Fourth, Twenty-seventh, and Thirty-third Regiments, which were in rear of the column, to face to the left, and advanced in line of battle in the direction of the enemy's column, to cut off its retreat. The Second and Fifth Regiments were moved forward, and formed in line of battle on the right of the road and on the right flank of General Steuart's brigade.

At this juncture, Captain [H. K.] Douglas, of Major-General Johnson's staff, informed me that the whole of my command was needed on the right. I directed Captain [Lieut. C. S.] Arnall, of my staff, to recall the Fourth, Twenty-seventh, and Thirty-third Regiments from the left, and bring them to the support of the Second and Fifth, on the right. Advancing at once with the Second and Fifth Regiments through the fields on the right of the woods in which General Steuart's brigade was posted, we crossed the railroad, and reached the turnpike without encountering the enemy. The smoke and fog was so dense that we could only see a few steps in front, and when, on reaching the Martinsburg turnpike, I saw a body of men about 50 yards to the west of that road, moving by the flank in the direction of Martinsburg, it was with difficulty I could determine whether they were friends or foes, as they made no hostile demonstrations, and refused to say to what brigade they belonged. Being satisfied at last that it was a retreating column of the enemy, I ordered the command to fire. The enemy gave way, and retreated back from the pike in disorder at the first fire, returning only a straggling and inaccurate fire. Pressing them back rapidly to the woods west of the road, they made no stand, but hoisted a white flag, and surrendered to the two regiments before the others came up.

Total number of prisoners taken by the brigade at this point amounted to 713 non-commissioned officers and privates, and 83 commissioned officers, 6 stand of colors, and arms, accouterments, &c., corresponding to the number of prisoners taken. Among the prisoners was Colonel [William G.] Ely, of the Eighteenth Connecticut, commanding the brigade; Colonel [William T.] Wilson, One hundred and twenty-third Ohio; Lieutenant-Colonel [Monroe] Nichols, Eighteenth Connecticut; Lieutenant-Colonel ———, Twelfth [West] Virginia, and two or three other field officers. The prisoners cap-

tured represented the following regiments: Eighteenth Connecticut, One hundred and twenty-third Ohio, Fifth Maryland, Twelfth [West] Virginia, and Seventy-sixth [Eighty-seventh] Pennsylvania.

Total casualties of the brigade on this day were 3 wounded.

During the entire operations detailed above, the officers and men of the command behaved to my entire satisfaction, and not a single instance of misbehavior came under my observation.

To my personal staff—Lieutenants [F. C.] Cox, Hunter, and Arnall—I am indebted for their prompt and ready assistance during the three days' operations.

I have, major, the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. WALKER,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. B. W. LEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Johnson's Division.

HEADQUARTERS STONEWALL BRIGADE,
August 17, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to circular from division headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Stonewall Brigade at the battle of Gettysburg, and subsequently until it recrossed the Potomac:

On the evening of July 1, the brigade, with the rest of the division, arrived at Gettysburg, Pa., and after nightfall took position on the southeast side of the town, near the Hanover road, and on the extreme left of our line, on Culp's farm, and, throwing forward skirmishers, we remained for the night.

At dawn the next morning, the enemy's skirmishers were seen in our front, and a brisk fire was opened between them and my own, which was kept up during the day at long range, with but short intervals of quiet. About 6 p. m. our line was advanced in a northerly direction, and took position immediately on the north side of the Hanover road. In this position, our left flank being harassed by the enemy's sharpshooters, posted in a wheat-field and wood, I ordered Colonel Nadenbousch with his regiment (the Second Virginia) to clear the field, and advance into the wood, and ascertain, if possible, what force the enemy had at that point, which he did at a single dash, his men advancing with great spirit, driving the enemy's skirmishers out of the clear ground and following them into the woods.

When he had advanced some distance into the woods, the enemy opened on his line with two pieces of artillery, and he fell back into the clear ground again, leaving skirmishers in the edge of the wood, and reported that the enemy had a large force of cavalry (supposed to be two brigades), two regiments of infantry, and a battery of artillery. This information I communicated through a staff officer to Major-General Johnson, and immediately thereafter received information from Major [H. K.] Douglas, of his staff, that the line was about to advance, with instructions from General Johnson to remain on the flank, if I thought it necessary.

As our flank and rear would have been entirely uncovered and unprotected in the event of my moving with the rest of the division, and as our movement must have been made in full view of the enemy,

I deemed it prudent to hold my position until after dark, which I did.

After dark, I withdrew, and leaving a picket on the Hanover road, joined the rest of the division in rear of the enemy's breastworks, which they had driven them from the evening before.

At daylight next morning [3d], Steuart's brigade, which was immediately in my front, became hotly engaged, and, on receiving a request from General Steuart, I moved up to his support, and became warmly engaged along my whole line, and my right, extending beyond the breastworks, suffered very heavily.

After five hours' incessant firing, being unable to drive the enemy from his strong position, and a brigade of Rodes' division coming to our assistance, I drew my command back under the hill out of the fire, to give them an opportunity to rest and clean their guns and fill up their cartridge-boxes. In about an hour, I was ordered by General Johnson to move more to the right, and renew the attack, which was done with equally bad success as our former efforts, and the fire became so destructive that I suffered the brigade to fall back to a more secure position, as it was a useless sacrifice of life to keep them longer under so galling a fire. An hour or two later, I was again ordered to advance, so as to keep the enemy in check, which I did, sheltering my men and keeping up a desultory fire until dark.

About midnight, we were drawn off with the rest of the division, and at daylight were again formed in line of battle on the heights south of Gettysburg, where we remained all day and until about 11 o'clock, when we marched with the division in the direction of Fairfield.

The subsequent operations of this brigade up to the crossing of the Potomac having been altogether with the division and under the eye of the major-general, I do not deem any report necessary.

It affords me pleasure to say that the officers and men of the brigade behaved in a manner worthy their high reputation. It may seem individious to select any particular officer for commendation, but justice requires that I should especially notice the gallant and efficient conduct of Maj. William Terry, commanding the Fourth Virginia Regiment, who gallantly led his regiment almost to the breastworks of the enemy, and only retired after losing three-fourths of his command.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

J. A. WALKER,
Brigadier-General.

Captain [R. W.] HUNTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 489.

Reports of Col. J. Q. A. Nadenbousch, Second Virginia Infantry.

CAMP NEAR SHARPSBURG, MD.,
June 19, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: In obedience to orders from brigade headquarters, asking a report of the participation of the Second Regiment in the recent battles around Winchester, I have the honor to make the following report:

On the morning of June 13, the regiment took up the line of march from camp, on road 5 miles north of Front Royal road, advancing on Island Ford Mills road toward Winchester. On arriving within 9 miles of Winchester, the Second Regiment was put in the advance. After moving forward to within some 4 miles of Winchester, we encountered the enemy's pickets, which we continued to drive before us until they arrived near the junction of the Millwood pike and Front Royal road. Here they were posted behind a stone fence. I continued to press them sharply with my skirmishers, and soon drove them from their position.

At this juncture, the enemy moved forward a battery, and put it in position in our front, and opened fire on my skirmishers, shelling promiscuously the surrounding locality. General Johnson being fully apprised of the condition of affairs in front, Carpenter's battery, of four guns, Lieutenant [W. T.] Lambie commanding (under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews), was at once brought to the front and put in position, supported by the remainder of my regiment. This battery opened a brisk fire on the enemy, soon driving their battery from position, and his supporting infantry fled precipitately.

After advancing my skirmish line to the Millwood pike, my regiment remained in this position during the day, the men being exposed to a severe fire of shot and shell from the enemy's guns on the heights around Winchester. About 9 p. m. the regiment rejoined the brigade, in line of battle on the right of the road.

On the morning of the 14th instant, the regiment, with the remainder of the brigade, moved forward, and, after some changes, took position immediately southeast of the town of Winchester, where we remained during the day.

About 1 a. m. 15th instant, the Second, with the other regiments of the brigade, took up the line of march through fields in the direction of Berryville. On arriving near Shannondale Springs, we changed direction northwestward, in direction of Stephenson's Depot, arriving near said depot, where the enemy were being heavily engaged by the forces which preceded us. My regiment took position immediately on the right of the county road, and at once advanced in line of battle on reaching near the Martinsburg pike. At this point my regiment encountered the enemy, and opened a brisk fire upon them. They soon fled. We continued to press them for several hundred yards in a northwesterly direction, when they hoisted a truce flag, and surrendered.

At this point I halted my regiment, and joined in receiving the enemy (Col. W. G. Ely's brigade) as prisoners, consisting of parts of Fifth Maryland, Twelfth [West] Virginia, Eighteenth Connecticut, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania, One hundred and twenty-second and One hundred and twenty-third Ohio Regiments, together with their arms, accouterments, a number of horses, and 6 stand of colors.

After securing prisoners, &c., the regiment took position at Camp Stephenson, where we remained during the day.

During these engagements, I had 1 lieutenant and 4 men slightly wounded, only 2 of whom had to leave the ranks.

It gives me pleasure to say during this entire time both the officers and men of my regiment behaved themselves as is becoming soldiers.

Very respectfully submitted.

J. Q. A. NADENBOUSCH,
Colonel Second Regiment Virginia Infantry.

Lieut. C. S. ARNALL, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CAMP ON ROAD, NEAR ROBERTSON RIVER, VA.,
July 30, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: In obedience to orders from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to make to you the following report of the participation of the Second Regiment Virginia Infantry in the battle near Gettysburg, Pa., on July 1, 2, and 3:

On the evening of July 1, the Second, with the other regiments of the brigade, arrived at Gettysburg, Pa. During the night of the 1st instant, we took position on the southeast side of the town of Gettysburg, near the Hanover road, and on the extreme left of our line, on Culp's farm, and, throwing forward skirmishers, we remained for the night. At dawn, a brisk skirmish commenced with our skirmishers and those of the enemy, which was kept up during the day, with but short intervals.

About 6 p. m. our line was advanced in a northerly direction, and took position immediately on the north side of the Hanover road. Our skirmishers being much harassed and forced back by the enemy on our left, I was ordered by Brigadier-General Walker to take my regiment and clear the front, which I at once did, having a sharp skirmish with the enemy, but soon drove him from our front for some distance, killing, wounding, and taking some few prisoners. Here I had some 3 men wounded. Both officers and men behaved well.

At 8 p. m. I rejoined the brigade with my regiment, when we marched, and, halting near Rock Creek, we remained until about 2 a. m. 3d instant, when we marched, crossing to the north bank of Rock Creek, and took position at the base of Culp's Hill, on the left of the line, and in front of the enemy's breastworks some 30 yards, with our left resting on Rock Creek, with orders to support the Third Brigade infantry (Brig. Gen. G. H. Steuart), then occupying said works on the extreme left.

At dawn, the enemy made a desperate attack on our lines by a heated fire of shot, shell, grape, and musketry. At this time we were moved forward, and occupied the breastworks immediately in our front. It soon became apparent from the advance of the enemy that his purpose was to turn our left flank, and thus enfilade that portion of the work occupied by our troops.

Having communicated the condition of the line at this point to Brig. Gen. G. H. Steuart, senior brigadier-general present at the time, Maj. Gen. E. Johnson being engaged at another part of the line at the time, I was ordered by Brigadier-General Walker to support the First North Carolina Regiment (Lieutenant-Colonel [H. A.] Brown) in the protection of our left flank. I at once detached one company (Company D, Lieut. J. S. Harrison commanding), and sent it to the south side of the creek (Rock Creek), for the purpose of attracting the fire of the enemy in front and turning his right flank. He continued steadily to advance, and when within some 25 yards of the left of the works, I opened a heated oblique fire from the right of the regiment upon him. For some moments he stood stubbornly. At this juncture, I detached some two more of my companies, and posted some at a bend of the creek, some 60 yards to the rear and left, and in full view of the enemy. The remainder I sent on the south side of the creek to re-enforce Lieutenant Harrison, at that point engaging the enemy. With this concentrated fire, he was soon forced to retire in confusion.

About 7 a. m. the portion of my regiment left at the breastworks was relieved by Brig. Gen. William Smith's brigade.

There still being a brisk skirmish kept up on the south side of the creek with the portion of my regiment there, I at once took the remainder of my regiment to their support, reporting to Brigadier-General Walker as to the disposition made and where to be found. I advanced some distance on the left, driving the enemy's skirmishers from and taking possession of the heights at this point, where I remained during the day, skirmishing with and inflicting some injury on the enemy by killing, wounding, and taking some prisoners, and keeping the left flank clear.

At 8 p. m., by order of Brigadier-General Walker, I rejoined the brigade on the north side of the creek, at the base of Culp's Hill, and in front of the enemy's works, Companies I (Captain [James H.] O'Bannon), K (Lieut. B. W. Moore), and portion of A, of my regiment, having been detached on the evening of the 2d instant, and left in rear on picket to guard the Hanover road, in our rear. My regiment on the 3d instant consisted only of seven and a portion of the eighth company.

During the two days' engagement, I lost 1 man killed and 16 wounded and 3 missing, a list of which you will find annexed.*

During this time both officers and men, with but few exceptions, behaved as is becoming good soldiers.

I deem it but just to make honorable mention of the gallant conduct of Capt. W. W. Randolph, Company C, whose valuable services in assisting in managing the left wing added much to the efficiency of my regiment. Also, Lieut. J. S. Harrison, commanding Company D, while detached, skirmishing, for coolness and skill displayed in the management of his men.

At 2 a. m. the 4th instant, the regiment, with the remainder of the brigade, marched and took position on the heights, on the farm of Mr. Booker, immediately on the north side of Gettysburg, where we remained until 1 a. m. 5th instant, when we marched westward in the direction of Hagerstown, Md.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. Q. A. NADENBOUSCH,
Colonel Second Regiment Virginia Infantry.

Lieut. C. S. ARNALL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Stonewall Brigade.

No. 490.

Report of Maj. William Terry, Fourth Virginia Infantry.

CAMP NEAR BUCKLETOWN, BERKELEY CO., VA.,
July 16, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to circular of this date, I have the honor of submitting the following report of the part taken by the Fourth Virginia Infantry in the operations around Gettysburg from the 1st to the 3d instant. As the Fourth Regiment was at no time detached from the brigade, all that it did was, therefore, under the eye of the brigade commander, and renders it unnecessary that I should go into details for information.

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*Not found; but see p. 341.

On July 1, the Fourth Regiment was not engaged, not reaching the field until after the fighting for that day had closed by the defeat of the enemy, who had been driven to the south of the town. At night, the Fourth Regiment was conducted to the left and southeast of Gettysburg, and placed in position, where it remained inactive, excepting some sharp skirmishing, until near night, when we were put in motion, and, after several changes of position, we finally moved to the right, nearer Gettysburg, and placed in position in the woods at the base of one of the hills occupied by the enemy, the summit of which they had very strongly fortified with earthworks and abatis.

Early on the morning of the 3d (Friday), my regiment became engaged with the enemy behind their defenses, in which they were exposed to a heavy and destructive fire of shot, shell, and musketry, from which the regiment sustained a heavy loss in killed, wounded, and missing of both men and officers. A large number of those missing are believed to be prisoners, as when my regiment was ordered to relieve the Thirty-third, many of the men and officers advanced so far up the side of the hill under the enemy's defenses that they afterward, when the regiments in support gave way, found it impracticable to effect a retreat.

After night, my regiment with the brigade retired from the front of the enemy's works, and returned to a position northwest of Gettysburg, where we remained on Saturday, and Sunday morning commenced to fall back, and have now safely returned to the south bank of the Potomac, which we crossed on the morning of the 13th instant.

In the battle of Gettysburg, I have to regret the loss of many valuable lives, among them Lieut. J. Kent Ewing, killed. Among the wounded officers known to be in the hands of the enemy are Captain [W. P. F.] Lee and Lieutenants [John T.] Sayers, jr., [J. T.] Howe, and [R. J.] Glendy.

It affords me pleasure to say that officers and men in this last battle behaved to my entire satisfaction, and displayed a coolness and gallantry worthy of a victory, though we were unable to win one. I will not attempt to specify any as most deserving of credit for good conduct, as I feel assured I could not do this with justice. It would be less difficult to name the unworthy.

I hand in as a part of this report a list of the killed, wounded, and missing,* showing 12 killed, 65 wounded, and 61 missing, embracing men and officers; total, 138.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. TERRY,
Major, Commanding Fourth Virginia Infantry.

Lieut. C. S. ARNALL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Stonewall Brigade.

No. 491.

Report of Maj. James W. Newton, Fifth Virginia Infantry, of engagement at Winchester.

JUNE 19, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with instructions from brigade headquarters, I make the following report of the part taken by the Fifth

*Not found; but see p. 341.

Regiment Virginia Volunteers in the three days' engagement near Winchester :

On the evening of June 12, the regiment, accompanied by the brigade, crossed the South and North Branches of the Shenandoah River, near Front Royal. Bivouacked for the night on the roadside, about 3 miles from Front Royal, and cooked three days' rations.

At 4 a. m. Saturday, June 13, reveille sounded, and in a few moments we were moving in the direction of Winchester. On arriving within some 4 miles of the town, skirmishing began in the front. About 12 m. the regiment was formed in line of battle in a clover-field on the right of the Winchester and Front Royal pike, about 2½ miles from the former place, the regiment occupying the center of the brigade, Fourth Virginia on the right, Twenty-seventh Virginia on the left.

In a few moments, an order was received to move by the flank and follow the Fourth Virginia. We moved in an easterly direction, passing up a ravine, at the head of which we were halted, came to a front, and moved off in a northeasterly direction in line of battle. In a few moments we changed direction to the left, and advanced in the direction of Winchester, passing through the woods to an open field, where we were again halted. In a few moments we were ordered forward, and, on arriving near the center of the field, the regiment was ordered to move by the left flank and follow the Twenty-seventh Virginia. We moved in the direction of the above-mentioned pike, and, on arriving within several hundred yards of it, we were halted, came to a front, stacked arms, and remained in that position until 4 a. m. Sunday, June 14, when Lieut. Col. H. J. Williams received orders to move his regiment by the right flank in the direction of the Millwood pike.

After crossing said pike a short distance, four companies of the regiment were deployed as skirmishers, and ordered to advance in the direction of Winchester. I was assigned to the command of the reserve, which followed in rear of the line of skirmishers. Before the enemy's skirmishers were driven to the edge of the town, I had re-enforced the line so often that only one company remained as the reserve. The line of skirmishers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, was ordered to halt in rear of some stone fences within gun-shot range of the town. A brisk skirmish fire was kept up all day.

About 3 p. m. the enemy advanced opposite the right and center with infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The fact was communicated to General Johnson, who was in the woods a short distance in rear of the right wing of the line of skirmishers. He at once sent word to Captain [Lycurgus] Grills to fall back, and form in the woods about 200 yards in rear of the position occupied as skirmishers. At the same time, Lieutenant-Colonel Williams ordered Companies A and F from the brick house on the right center of the line of skirmishers. That was done in order to keep the enemy from shelling the house. That movement exposed the center to a flank fire, and, under these circumstances, Lieutenant-Colonel Williams ordered the center to fall back, and, while executing the movement, he was wounded in the thigh. At that moment I was ordered forward at double-quick with the reserve, which advanced in handsome style. The skirmishers were ordered back to their former position, and in a few moments the line was again established.

From a remark that fell from the lips of General Walker, I was

led to believe that he was under the impression that the regiment gave way when the enemy advanced, without orders to that effect. But feeling assured that the above statement of the facts in the case will set aside all wrong impressions resting upon the mind of the general, I hasten on.

About 9 p. m. I received orders to draw off my line of skirmishers, form the regiment, and join the brigade in the woods in rear of the center of the line formerly occupied by the skirmishers.

In order to convince the general that the men did not throw away their ammunition to such an extent as was supposed, I will quote a few remarks made by a captain of the Eighteenth Connecticut Volunteers, whose company was stationed in the graveyard, in front of the center of our line. He remarked on Monday that his company lost 15 men killed and wounded, and that his men could not expose themselves in the least without endangering their lives, and that the loss was heavy in both regiments, deployed as skirmishers along the edge of the town, taking into consideration that it was only a skirmish fight.

A short time after joining the brigade, the regiment moved in the direction of the Berryville pike, followed by the remainder of the brigade. Arriving at it, we filed right, moving down the road in the direction of Berryville. After marching a few miles on the pike, we filed left, taking a road leading to Jordan Springs. When near the Springs, we could hear heavy skirmishing in our front in the direction of Stephenson's Depot. We advanced in that direction as rapidly as the weary and foot-sore men could march. In a short time heavy volleys of musketry could be heard. We soon arrived near the scene of action. The regiment was at once formed in line of battle in a clover-field on the right of the road, the left flank of which rested on the right flank of the Second Virginia. In a few moments we advanced in line of battle in the direction of the Winchester and Martinsburg pike, at a point about 4 miles from the former place. Arriving near the pike, we came in sight of a column of Yankees retreating through the fields on the left of said road. At once the regiment opened fire upon them, but, thinking they were friends, we were ordered to cease firing. General Walker rode to the front to ascertain the fact, and in a few moments returned and ordered the regiment to fire. The regiment at once advanced and kept up a heavy fire.

The enemy retreated across the open field to the woods beyond. At that point they displayed a white flag. We were ordered to cease firing, but continued to advance, and were halted near the woods. Directly in front of the line of battle formed by the Second and Fifth Virginia Regiments, two regiments of Yankees surrendered, stacked their arms, and were marched 50 to 100 yards to the right of their guns.

At that moment I was ordered with the regiment to take charge of the prisoners, which order I obeyed, and marched them to the woods near Stephenson's Depot. After guarding them there a short time, I received orders to move with them in the direction of Winchester, and, when near Mrs. Carter's house, I turned the prisoners over to Colonel [E. T. H.] Warren, of the Tenth Virginia, and at once countermarched the regiment, and joined the brigade near Stephenson's Depot about 3 p. m., where we remained until the evening of the 16th.

Casualties in the regiment : 1 officer and 14 men wounded, 4 men

killed, and 10 missing. Casualties all occurred on the 14th. On the 15th, none killed, wounded, or missing.

The officers of the regiment behaved themselves in a becoming manner, and it would be hard to discriminate where all did their duty so well.

Sir, I have the honor to be, and am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES W. NEWTON,
Major, Comdg. Fifth Virginia Infantry, Stonewall Brigade.

Lieut. C. S. ARNALL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 492.

Report of Col. J. H. S. Funk, Fifth Virginia Infantry.

AUGUST 18, 1863.

In conformity to a circular from brigade headquarters, I have the honor of submitting the following report of the engagement at Gettysburg:

On the morning of July 1, my regiment left camp near Fayetteville with the brigade. We crossed South Mountain, and marched in the direction of Gettysburg, where General Heth's division had engaged the enemy. Reached Gettysburg near dark, passing through a portion of the town, and following the York and Gettysburg Railroad nearly 2 miles, then filing to the right, where we were thrown in line of battle with the brigade on the extreme left of the division, northeast of the town, my regiment being in the center of the brigade.

On the morning of the 2d, we were aroused early by our skirmishers firing. We remained in this position until late in the afternoon, when, after changing our position several times, moved in direction of Wolf's Mountain (or Red Hill), where the enemy had taken refuge.

About 2 a. m. of the 3d, we were placed in position in rear of Steuart's brigade. At dawn we moved up to some breastworks, behind which lay Steuart's brigade, who were then skirmishing with the enemy. Remained here an hour or more; then ordered by General Walker to the right, to relieve the Fourth Virginia, which had exhausted their ammunition. Advancing to the top of the hill in front of the enemy's works, we were engaged for over two hours. After having exhausted our ammunition, and used the cartridges of the killed and wounded, were relieved by Daniel's brigade. The brigade was then reformed. Moving to the right some 400 yards, relieved General Nicholls' brigade, where we were hotly engaged for some three-quarters of an hour, under a murderous and enfilading fire.

The line on the left began to give way, which was soon followed by the whole line. Falling back some 300 yards, reformed, and took position on the right of Jones' brigade, where we remained skirmishing with the enemy until 1 a. m. the 4th, when we fell back, and took position on the hills 1 mile westward of the town, the enemy being in too crippled a condition to follow.

It is gratifying to state that the coolness, bravery, and determination displayed by both officers and men during this engagement have not been equaled by them on any of the hard-fought fields which have been marked by their dead. Their efforts not being crowned with

the usual success, they retired stubbornly from the field, manifesting a willingness to hurl themselves upon the foe again, if so ordered.

I regret the loss of Lieut. Jacob [H.] Keifer, who fell, mortally wounded. He was a gallant and efficient officer. His loss is felt throughout the command.

Color-Sergeant Speck deserves mentioning for his gallantry throughout the engagement.

The casualties were 3 killed, 42 wounded, and 11 missing.*

Respectfully submitted.

J. H. S. FUNK,
Colonel Fifth Virginia Infantry.

Lieut. C. S. ARNALL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 493.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Daniel M. Shriver, Twenty-seventh Virginia Infantry.

——— —, [1863.]

SIR: I have the honor to report herewith the part taken by my regiment in the action at Winchester, on June 13, 14, and 15, ultimo.

On the morning of the 13th, we formed line of battle at right angles with the Winchester and Front Royal turnpike, at a point about 3 miles from Winchester, and during that day and the next were gradually approaching the town.

At 1 a. m. Monday, we moved by the right flank with the brigade to the Berryville road by a by-road leading, via Jordan Springs, to Stephenson's Depot. We came up with the enemy between the Springs and the depot, and moved upon a portion of their force which was attempting to escape in the direction of Jordan Springs. Before coming up with them, we were ordered back and across the Valley turnpike, where we assisted in the capture of the prisoners taken in that vicinity. We captured two stand of colors—one the regimental colors of the Fifth Maryland; the other a company flag of the same regiment.

During the flank movement toward Stephenson's Depot, the men kept up remarkably well, and also in the action succeeding, there being not a single case of straggling. There were no casualties in the regiment resulting from the engagement.

Respectfully submitted.

DANL. M. SHRIVER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. C. S. ARNALL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Stonewall Brigade.

JULY 19, 1863.

SIR: On Wednesday, July 1, my regiment, with the brigade, marched from Fayetteville, Pa., to Gettysburg, at which latter place we arrived a little before dark. We then took position on the left of

* But see p. 341.

the division, and about 2 miles to the left of Gettysburg, that night.

We lay in this position all night. Changed position about daylight the next morning on the same line, moving up by the left flank about a quarter of a mile. Remained here until about 5 p. m., when we moved by the right flank, and took position parallel with our former one, and about 300 yards in advance of it.

We changed position frequently during the night, and finally, at about daybreak on Friday [3d], we occupied the hill in front of the enemy's fortifications.

A short time after daylight, we became engaged, and were not withdrawn until about 10 a. m., when we were called off, and ordered to clean guns and supply ourselves with ammunition. We were then moved to the right of our first position, and a second time engaged the enemy for about an hour, when, the position not being tenable, our troops fell back and were reorganized.

In about two hours, we resumed our position, about half way up the hill, and there remained until ordered beyond Gettysburg, which we accomplished about daylight on July 4. Remained here in line all day, and about 10 p. m. marched with the army in its retrograde movement. These movements recorded were all done in concert with the brigade.

I have the honor to state that the officers and men behaved with all of their accustomed gallantry, no instances of shirking having come under my notice.

My regiment went into action with 114 muskets, 1 field officer, 2 staff officers, and 12 company officers. Out of this number, 47 were killed, wounded, and missing—7 killed, 34 wounded, and 6 missing.

Respectfully submitted.

DANL. M. SHRIVER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Twenty-seventh Virginia Infantry.

Lieut. C. S. ARNALL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 494.

Reports of Capt. J. B. Golladay, Thirty-third Virginia Infantry.

JUNE 19, 1863.

SIR: A report of the operations of the Thirty-third Regiment Virginia Infantry around Winchester, Va., being called for, the following brief one is submitted:

Pursuing the Winchester and Front Royal road, about noon on Saturday, the 13th instant, the regiment arrived at a point 2 or 2½ miles distant from Winchester, when, conforming to the movements of the regiments on its right, it filed off to the right of said road, and was formed with the rest of the brigade in line of battle, and the skirmishers and sharpshooters thrown forward, in pursuance of orders from brigade commander. In this position it remained a short time, and then was advanced by the right flank from a half of a mile to a mile farther in the direction of Winchester, its course being so directed as to conceal it almost, if not entirely, from view of the enemy, where it was again formed in line of battle, and afterward arms stacked.

Here it remained until the morning of the 14th instant, when it again moved by a circuitous and hidden route to within a half mile of and southeast from Winchester, and halted and stacked arms in a hollow, where it was perfectly concealed. On this day there was continuous and at times heavy skirmishing kept up with the enemy, who occupied the suburbs of the town, in which this regiment did not participate.

About 12 o'clock on the night of the 14th instant, the regiment moved by a circuitous way from the last position occupied, striking and pursuing the Berryville road several miles, and then taking a road leading by Jordan Springs in the direction of Stephenson's Depot, and when it arrived at a point about a half or three-quarters of a mile distant from the Winchester and Martinsburg turnpike, the command by the left flank was given, and, advancing in line of battle a short distance, the enemy was discovered in some force, and the regiment, being upon the extreme left, was subjected to a desultory fire from him, which resulted only in the wounding of one of its number, which fire was not returned by the regiment, orders having been received not to fire until ordered to do so.

Here, while advancing toward the fleeing enemy, orders were received to move by the right flank (which, though not appreciated at that time, were subsequently fully appreciated), and, moving thus a short distance, the command was given to move by the left flank; and, moving in this direction in line of battle, we first crossed the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, and then the Winchester and Martinsburg macadamized road, and proceeding about a half mile north of the latter, came in contact with parts of five or six regiments of the enemy, who surrendered themselves, together with five or six stand of colors, to the general commanding, without the firing of a gun.

In pursuance of orders received, a detail was sent out at once to gather together the scattered enemy, which was attended with considerable success.

It is proper to state that the instructions received from the brigade commander were to conform the movements of the Thirty-third Virginia Regiment to those of the regiments on my right until instructed to the contrary.

It is also deemed proper to state that the Thirty-third Virginia Regiment was in the rear (which by common consent is the most irksome position either on the march or in the maneuvering of a brigade), and the march being rapid and laborious from the immediate vicinity of Winchester to Stephenson's Depot, explains any seeming tardiness in conforming the movements of this regiment to those of the right regiments.

The only loss sustained by the regiment has been incidentally mentioned in the foregoing report of its operations around Winchester, and the short list of casualties, as well as the success attending those operations, are believed to be attributable in a great measure to the consummate skill and dexterity with which this and the other regiments were handled by the brigade commander.

Very respectfully submitted, &c.

J. B. GOLLADAY,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. C. S. ARNALL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 16, 1863.

SIR: In pursuance to an order to report the operations of the Thirty-third Regiment Virginia Infantry around Gettysburg, Pa., the following brief one is submitted:

Leaving bivouac near Chambersburg, the regiment reached Gettysburg late on the evening of the 1st instant, and halted for several hours on the battle-ground of that day, and some time during the night took position with the balance of the brigade on the extreme left. In this position it remained the residue of the night and until late in the evening of the succeeding day, nothing being done excepting by its skirmishers and sharpshooters, who were advanced and deployed immediately after the line of battle was formed. It may be well to state here that during the day its skirmishers gained ground upon those of the enemy confronting them, inflicting loss and receiving none whatever.

Late in the evening of the 2d, the regiment took and occupied momentarily a position several hundred yards in advance of the one previously occupied, and then, moving by the left flank, took and occupied a position forming an oblique angle to the position first taken. The movements of the skirmishers conformed to those of the regiment all the while. Immediately after nightfall, the skirmishers were withdrawn, and the regiment quitted the position last occupied, and moved what was supposed to be a mile or two to the right of the position taken the preceding night, where it rested the greater part of the night.

About 3 a. m. [3d], it was aroused, and marched off a short distance, when it found itself directly in the presence of the enemy. After daybreak, the regiment in line of battle advanced upon the enemy, strongly intrenched in a most advantageous position, and engaged him at intervals for about five hours. It is true that the supply of ammunition was exhausted after an hour or two of spirited fighting, but at the same time partial supplies were obtained upon the field, and thus part of the regiment was engaged for the length of time mentioned.

The regiment was then withdrawn, and after it was gotten in some sort of order, replenished its exhausted stock of ammunition, &c., it was moved by the right flank, and, forming a line of battle several hundred yards to the right of the first position, advanced upon the enemy, and engaged him for half an hour or an hour.

It was withdrawn from the position last named and marched to the rear, where it remained long enough to get some rest, and replenish once more its nearly exhausted ammunition. About the middle of the afternoon, it was marched again back to the scene of action, taking a position still farther to the right of the first and second positions occupied by it in the earlier part of the day's engagement. Here it remained until after nightfall, when it quietly retired, nothing having occurred but skirmishing.

It would be invidious to speak of the bearing of particular officers and men, when all manifested such remarkable coolness and intrepidity during the sanguinary conflict. The loss of Captains [G. C.] Eastham and [George R.] Bedinger is felt and mourned (the first falling to rise no more on the evening of the 2d instant, and the latter on the morning of the 3d instant, perhaps farther in advance of the line of battle than any other officer or man), as well as a list of non-commissioned officers and privates, who certainly composed part of the flower of the regiment.

The accompanying list of killed, wounded, and missing,* prepared with the greatest care with reference to brevity, exhibits the actual loss sustained.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

J. B. GOLLADAY,
Captain, Commanding Thirty-third Virginia Infantry.

Lieut. C. S. ARNALL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 495.

Report of Brig. Gen. J. M. Jones, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS JONES' BRIGADE,
September 25, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the brigade under my command during a portion of the battle of Gettysburg:

The brigade—consisting of the Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth, Forty-second, Forty-fourth, Forty-eighth, and Fiftieth Virginia Regiments, commanded, respectively, by Capt. W. P. Moseley, Col. J. C. Higginbotham, Lieut. Col. R. W. Withers, Maj. N. Cobb, Lieut. Col. R. H. Dungan, and Lieut. Col. L. H. N. Salyer—left camp at 7 a. m. on July 1, the second brigade in the division column, and on reaching Gettysburg, late in the afternoon, passed by the railroad depot to the left of the town, and, under the direction of the major-general commanding division, formed line of battle about dark on the left of Nicholls' brigade, in a ravine in an open field northeast of the town, and to the left and front of the enemy's artillery on Cemetery Hill. As soon as the line was formed, pickets were thrown well to the front, and the brigade lay upon their arms during the night. Nothing of importance so far as my brigade was concerned occurred during the night.

Soon after daylight on July 2, the skirmishers, taken from the Twenty-fifth Virginia, and commanded by Maj. R. D. Lilley, were pushed farther to the front, to watch the motions of the enemy. The brigade in line of battle remained in the position occupied by it the night before until about 4 p. m., when, by a verbal order from the major-general commanding, it moved to the front to support Andrews' battalion of artillery (Major Latimer), which was moving into position on a hill opposite to Cemetery Hill.

The brigade was halted under cover of a range of low hills, about 300 yards in rear and to the left of the battalion of artillery, the Fiftieth Virginia Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Salyer, being moved up to the immediate support of the artillery, and formed near its left.

To meet a strong demonstration made by the enemy on our right, the remainder of the Twenty-fifth Virginia, under Colonel Higginbotham, was thrown to the right and front, and the Fiftieth Virginia,

* Nominal list, on file, shows 12 killed, 35 wounded, and 8 missing; but see p. 341.

Lieutenant-Colonel Salyer, moved to the right, and the remainder of the brigade moved up near the crest of the hill.

At this time, the major-general commanding arrived upon the hill occupied by the artillery, and after a short time directed me to form my brigade in line, to move forward when Nicholls' brigade had formed on my left, and to attack the enemy in his position on the opposite hill. The brigade advanced in good order, moving down the slope of the hill, across the bottom (Gettysburg Creek), and up the hill occupied by the enemy. The hill was steep, heavily timbered, rocky, and difficult of ascent. As the brigade advanced, a few shells were thrown from the batteries on the right, though but little damage resulted from them. My men gained ground steadily to the front, under a heavy fire of musketry from the enemy, protected by intrenchments. There was at one time some confusion toward the left, which I corrected as rapidly as possible. This confusion consisted in the mixing up of the files and the derangement of the general line, and was, perhaps, unavoidable from the lateness of the hour at which the advance was made, the darkness in the woods, and the nature of the hill. When near the first line of intrenchments, moving with my troops, I received a flesh wound through the thigh, the excessive hemorrhage from which rendered it necessary for me to be borne from the field, and the command of the brigade devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Dungan, Col. J. C. Higginbotham having been previously wounded. The brigade acted with efficiency while I was with it.

To the regimental commanders enumerated above, I am indebted for the prompt movements of their respective regiments whenever called upon.

The command of the Twenty-fifth Regiment during the action devolved upon Lieut. Col. J. A. Robinson, Colonel Higginbotham being wounded; the command of the Forty-fourth Regiment upon Capt. T. R. Buckner, Major Cobb being wounded.

The skirmishers, commanded during the greater part of the day by Maj. R. D. Lilley, rendered most valuable services, and the energy and skill with which they were handled by that officer received my highest admiration.

My chief medical officer, Surg. Bushrod Taylor, brought to the performance of the difficult task devolved upon him the same ability, zeal, untiring industry, and conscientious devotion to duty which have always marked his official connection with the brigade.

To Capt. R. Cleary, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. V. Dabney, volunteer aide-de-camp; Lieut. F. Pendleton Jones, aide-de-camp (badly wounded, and since dead), who were with me on the field, I am under obligation for the gallant and intelligent manner in which their duties were performed.

Lieuts. E. H. Boyd, ordnance officer, and Mann Page, brigade inspector, discharged their respective duties with promptness and ability.

My absence from the brigade, and its movements since I resumed command, have caused a delay in this report.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. JONES,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. R. W. HUNTER,
A. A. G., Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

No. 496.

Reports of Lieut. Col. R. H. Dungan, Forty-eighth Virginia Infantry, commanding regiment and Jones' brigade.

JULY 10, 1863.

CAPTAIN: After the wounding of Brig. Gen. J. M. Jones, being the ranking officer then present in the brigade, I took command of it soon after it fell back from the enemy's immediate front.

As soon as the regiments could be collected, I moved the brigade to within about 300 yards of the Yankee works, and extended on the right the length of the brigade. The brigade occupied this position till ordered this side of Gettysburg the ensuing night, about 10 o'clock.

I kept out a heavy line of skirmishers during the whole time, and heavy skirmishing was kept up almost constantly, but with very slight loss to the brigade. I have no complaint or special commendation to make of either officers or men. All acted their several parts satisfactorily.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. DUNGAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Jones' Brigade.

[Capt. REUBEN CLEARY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

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JULY 10, 1863.

CAPTAIN: During the engagements around Gettysburg, my regiment occupied the part of the front line, between the left of the Fiftieth and right of the Twenty-first Virginia Regiments, of our brigade.

Late in the evening of the 2d instant, it advanced to the attack in this position, and bravely maintained its ground till within about 10 paces of the enemy's works, when, from its reduced numbers in ranks, together with the strength of the enemy and his strong position, I ordered it back about 200 yards. It went into action with about 210 men and officers, and came out with a loss of 76 killed, wounded, and missing. This tells how gallantly it acted its part, and I am glad to report that no individual cases of cowardice have yet been reported to me.

Of my officers, Captains [J. M.] Vermillion and [C. W. S.] Harris both fell, dead, while bravely urging their men onward in the struggle. Among the living, Captains [W.] Faris, [J. M.] Preston, and [C. A.] Draper acted most gallantly, and deserve the highest commendation.

On the 3d, till about 10 o'clock at night, the regiment held its relative position, about 300 paces in front of the enemy, when it retired with the brigade this side of Gettysburg.

Respectfully submitted.

R. H. DUNGAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

[Capt. REUBEN CLEARY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 497.

Report of Col. Bradley T. Johnson, C. S. Army, commanding Jones' brigade.

HEADQUARTERS JONES' BRIGADE,
Camp Montpelier, August 15, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor herewith to forward reports of regimental and brigade commanders of the operations about Gettysburg, on the 2d and 3d ultimo. I have caused Captain [R.] Cleary, assistant adjutant-general of brigade at the time, to make a statement, furnishing a correct account of the whole action of the brigade during the engagements, which is herewith forwarded.*

I was assigned to this command on July 4, and found it lying in line of battle along the ridge of hills west of Gettysburg. Marching that night about 10 p. m., we were on the road until daylight. Soon after, my flank being threatened by the enemy's cavalry, I detached Major [Oscar] White and part of the Forty-eighth Virginia to cover it as skirmishers. He, during the course of the morning, was charged by the troop escorting Major-General Howard, U. S. Army, and drove them off handsomely, bringing in 1 prisoner. We bivouacked that night beyond Fairfield, and on the night of the 6th a mile from Waynesborough.

On the 7th, went into bivouac three miles and a half from Hagerstown, on the Leitersburg road.

On the 10th, the division marched, this brigade being rear guard, and went into bivouac 2 miles west of Hagerstown, on the Williamsport road.

On the 11th, took position in line of battle, and employed the men in throwing up field works, which, though rude, materially strengthened the position. They were exceedingly anxious to meet the enemy, feeling confident of their ability to avenge Gettysburg. The Twenty-fifth Virginia, Lieutenant-Colonel [J. A.] Robinson, covered the front of the brigade as skirmishers, and promptly checked the advance of the enemy's line, which on the 12th came up, feeling our position.

On Monday night (the 13th), we withdrew, and crossed the Potomac, fording it at Williamsport, bringing off every man and gun.

On the 14th, we bivouacked near Martinsburg.

On the 15th, near Darkesville.

On the 17th, received orders from division headquarters to return to Martinsburg and destroy the railroad, which was done.

On that and the 18th, were much annoyed by the enemy's cavalry, which kept driving in our cavalry pickets, and threatening the working parties. Their audacity increased so that on Sunday (the 19th), they came within a mile of the town. I took the Fiftieth Virginia, Colonel [A. S.] Vandeventer, and, after a skirmish lasting the whole day, drove them back to within a mile and a half of Hedgesville. The Fiftieth Virginia was relieved as skirmishers in the afternoon by the Forty-eighth, Lieutenant-Colonel [R. H.] Dungan. Both regiments, officers and men, behaved well.

Our loss, none. Enemy left 6 killed and 1 wounded.

A section of Hart's artillery, Hampton's brigade, did very great service, and I had the benefit of the advice and presence of Col. L. S.

*Not found.

Baker, First North Carolina, commanding brigade. The enemy's force was stated by citizens and prisoners to have been large—six regiments of cavalry, two of mounted infantry, and six guns. I did not see more than three regiments and four pieces of artillery.

On the 21st, I reported again to division headquarters. Capt. S. J. C. Moore, assistant adjutant-general of the brigade, who had been in hospital, reported for duty on the 10th. To Captain Cleary, whom I found in charge as assistant adjutant-general, I am greatly indebted for active and intelligent assistance in taking charge of this command while on the march.

Your obedient servant,

BRADLEY T. JOHNSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. R. W. HUNTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Johnson's Division.

No. 498.

Report of Capt. W. P. Moseley, Twenty-first Virginia Infantry.

JULY 21, 1863.

SIR: The regiment, commanded by myself, formed line of battle on the left of Gettysburg on the evening of July 1, and remained in that position until about 6 p. m. of the 2d, when it advanced against the enemy, intrenched on the mountain in its front.

The advance did not prove successful, and the regiment fell back about 8 o'clock to the branch at the foot of the mountain, where it reformed, and advanced a short distance, and there remained until 8 p. m. of the 3d, when it relinquished its position, being ordered to withdraw.

Casualties: Killed, 6; wounded, 34; missing, 10.*

Respectfully submitted.

WM. P. MOSELEY,
Captain, Commanding.

[Capt. REUBEN CLEARY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 499.

Report of Lieut. Col. J. A. Robinson, Twenty-fifth Virginia Infantry, of operations June 13–15.

JUNE 16, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that no casualties occurred in either the Twenty first, Twenty-fifth, or Forty-fourth Virginia Regiments during the recent engagements around Winchester. These three regiments are now under my command.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. ROBINSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. B. W. LEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Johnson's Division.

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* But see p. 341.

No. 500.

Report of Col. John C. Higginbotham, Twenty-fifth Virginia Infantry.

CAMP NEAR MARTINSBURG, W. VA., *July* 21, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I herewith respectfully report that at twilight, July 1, in obedience to orders from Captain [R.] Cleary, acting assistant adjutant-general, I threw forward four companies, under the command of Major [R. D.] Lilley, as a picket to cover the front of the brigade, which were deployed as skirmishers the following morning at dawn.

At 3 p. m., in accordance with instructions, I deployed the remaining portion of my regiment, and assumed charge of the line. The skirmishing, which had only been occasional, and confined more closely to the center of the left wing, became more general as the line advanced. We were shelled until the base of the hill occupied by the enemy was reached, but without casualties. The enemy made but feeble resistance until thrown back upon their line of support, well sheltered behind rocks and other accidents, in rear of a small branch, but were dislodged in one charge. Just here my casualties were the heaviest. At 8 p. m. I received a wound that caused me, after the firing had nearly ceased, to surrender my command to Lieutenant-Colonel Robinson.

The regiment remained in line of battle that night, with pickets thrown forward, and at dawn, July 3, advanced, throwing 50 men forward as sharpshooters, under the command of Lieutenants [J. G.] McCray and [J. H.] Yancey. These sharpshooters, as well as the supporting regiment, were engaged during the entire day.

At 12 o'clock that night, the regiment withdrew with the brigade to the chain of hills in front of Gettysburg. Remained quietly in line during the day of July 4, and, after twilight, with the division, marched in the direction of Fairfield.

It is with pleasure that I can testify to the gallantry and skill exhibited by Lieutenant-Colonel Robinson and Major Lilley in lending assistance to me, as well as the same I affirm of the commanding officers of Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, &c.; First Lieutenant [Solomon] Poe; Captain [W. H.] Fitchett, Captain [E. D.] Camden, Captains [C. D.] McCoy, [J. H.] Johnson, [J. M.] Berry, [R. E. A.] Stuart, [Wilson] Harper, and [J.] W. Mathews, with their several lieutenants. I never saw men act better.

My casualties in killed, wounded, and missing are 70.*

I am, captain, very respectfully,

JNO. C. HIGGINBOTHAM,
Colonel, Commanding Twenty-fifth Virginia Infantry.

Capt. SAMUEL J. C. MOORE. *A. A. G., Jones' Brigade.*

No. 501.

Report of Capt. Jesse M. Richardson, Forty-second Virginia Infantry.

NEAR HAGERSTOWN, MD., *July* 12, 1863.

SIR: Lieutenant-Colonel [R. W.] Withers having been wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, and Captain [S. H.] Saunders being sick,

* But see p. 341.

it devolves upon me as the next officer in rank in the regiment to report the operations of the Forty-second Virginia Regiment in the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 3, and 4.

This regiment is a part of Brig. Gen. J. M. Jones' brigade (Second Virginia), Maj. Gen. Edward Johnson's division. It left camp near Scotland, Pa., on the morning of July 1, and arrived upon the battle-field and town of Gettysburg about sunset, and was placed in position near the extreme left of our lines, with the right of the regiment resting on the Twenty-fifth Virginia Regiment, and its left on the Fiftieth Virginia Regiment, where it remained during the night and until about 4 o'clock next day.

The regiment was then moved by the flank, following the Twenty-fifth Virginia toward the enemy's position on the hills, to support the batteries of the division, then taking position nearer the enemy, and was halted at the stone house, where it remained some two hours, until the artillery fight was about over. The regiment was not much exposed here, and suffered no loss.

The regiment was then moved up to the position of the artillery, and formed into line, with its right on the Fiftieth Virginia Regiment and its left on the Forty-eighth Virginia Regiment, and moved forward in a splendid line across the field into the woods. A temporary halt was made at the creek at the foot of the mountain, where the regiment suffered some from the enemy's shells, which had been harmless until the creek was reached. The regiment soon moved forward from the creek, and advanced up the mountain some 75 yards, when it opened fire upon the enemy. It continued loading and firing, and pressing forward up the hill.

It was now dark, and, owing to the nature of the ground, our lines had become disorganized. The regiment got within 30 paces of the enemy's works, driving all the enemy within them. Some of the men got nearer.

In about one hour from the time the firing commenced, the line was ordered to fall back slowly, which was done about half way down the hill, where it remained until ordered across the creek, where the brigade was reformed.

After the brigade was reformed, the line again crossed the creek, and took position some 50 yards from the creek, where it remained through the night, the next day, and part of the next night, skirmishing with the enemy.

On the morning of the 4th, the regiment moved with the brigade and division to a new position on the road, about 1 mile from town, where it remained during the day, unengaged.

The loss of the regiment (which has been furnished you*) all occurred in the fight of the 2d.

I desire to mention here the name of Robert Lemmon, of Baltimore, not a member of the regiment, but acting lieutenant in one of the companies, who was killed. He acted gallantly, as did all the officers and men of the regiment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JESSE M. RICHARDSON,
Captain, Commanding Forty-second Virginia Infantry.

Capt. REUBEN CLEARY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* For casualties, see p. 341.

No. 502.

Report of Capt. T. R. Buckner, Forty-fourth Virginia Infantry.

AUGUST 6, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: The regiment reached the scene of action about sunset, July 1, and lay in line of battle that night and the next day till about 3 p. m., when it was exposed to a furious shelling, though, fortunately, no one was hurt. About 6 o'clock, the advance commenced. Halted several times, and did not get within the range of musketry until after sunset. Crossing a creek at the foot of the mountain, we charged up the hill, driving the enemy before us; but by the time we reached the enemy's breastworks it was so dark that it was impossible to distinguish friend from foe. All was confusion and disorder.

The works in front of our lines were of a formidable character, and in some places they could scarcely be surmounted without scaling-ladders. Finding it impossible to dislodge the enemy from this strong position, the line was ordered back. The men fell back without exhibiting the least sign of trepidation, and were halted within some 150 yards of the enemy's works, where there was a ledge of rocks. Skirmishing and occasionally heavy firing continued all the next day and at times during the night.

On Saturday morning (July 4), about 2 o'clock, we fell back from our position. The men were almost completely worn out and exhausted for want of sleep and food, and by continuous fighting, &c.

The list of casualties amounted to 56 killed, wounded, and missing.* Among the former was Lieut. R. W. Bailey, acting adjutant of the regiment, a most gallant and efficient officer.

Respectfully,

T. R. BUCKNER,
Captain, Commanding Forty-fourth Virginia Regiment.

Lieut. J. G. ANDERSON,
Acting Adjutant.

No. 503.

Report of Lieut. Col. L. H. N. Salyer, Fiftieth Virginia Infantry.

JULY 6, 1863.

SIR: On the 1st of this month, after a very long march, this regiment arrived at Gettysburg, Pa., and with the brigade bivouacked on the left of our lines and about a mile from the lines of the enemy, under shelter of some low hills.

On the next day (July 2), early in the afternoon, I was ordered by General Jones to move to the support of a battalion of artillery commanded by Major Latimer, which was then on the point of engaging the enemy. I hurried forward to the position assigned us, but heavy firing had commenced before I reached the point we were to occupy, and by the time we got in position the opposing batteries were in full play. It soon became evident that our batteries were

* But see p. 341.

suffering very much, and that they could not long continue the contest; however, Major Latimer held his ground till several of his pieces had been silenced by the loss of the gunners, &c., when he ordered the guns to the rear. We rendered him good services in assisting his cannoneers with their pieces.

Here we had a private killed, and a second lieutenant and one private wounded.

It was now determined to attack the enemy upon their own ground, and in the line of battle this regiment occupied the right of the brigade, which was also the right of our lines on that portion of the field. The enemy occupied a very strong position, being the crest of a range of wooded, craggy hills. To reach their lines, we were compelled to advance for half a mile through open fields, at the same time receiving the fire from their batteries and skirmishers; but our whole line moved forward in handsome order. About sunset we came to close range, and till long after dark the fighting was kept up with great fury. We tried again and again to drive the enemy from their position, but at length we were compelled to fall back, worn down and exhausted, but not till every round of cartridge had been discharged. At one time we were within a few feet of their works, but the fire was so heavy we could not stand it.

It may be well to state here that when we fell back we carried every one of our killed and wounded with us to the base of the hill. This night we slept at the base of the hill, about 300 yards from the enemy's lines.

The day following (July 3) was spent without any important operations on our part, we barely skirmishing some little. On the night of the 3d, we withdrew from the contest entirely.

Our loss is 15 killed, 67 wounded, and 17 missing.*

The regiment as a body behaved exceedingly well, and fully sustained the reputation they have heretofore won; but in the line of officers there was not in one or two instances that high and chivalrous bearing which I would like to see exhibited. However, while I am sorry to say that one or two of the officers did not behave so well as they ought, yet the others conducted themselves exceedingly well.

Maj. L. J. Perkins conducted himself with his usual courage, and deserves much praise for his conduct.

To the senior captain (F. W. Kelly) I am also much indebted for his constant and laborious services. To Second Lieut. Isaac Weston, Company B, who received a severe blow on the head, but would not leave the field, much credit is due. He was in the command of his company, and well sustained the true bearing of the Southern officer.

Private A. F. Senteo, Company H, detailed with the ambulance corps, rendered most excellent service in carrying the wounded away from the field. In one or two instances he, with friends of the wounded, brought them from the immediate vicinity of the enemy's lines.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. H. N. SALYER,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. 50th Va. Regt., 2d Brig., Johnson's Div.

Capt. REUBEN CLEARY,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* But see p. 341.

No. 504.

Reports of Maj. J. W. Latimer, C. S. Artillery, Commanding Andrews' Artillery Battalion, of engagement at Winchester.

JUNE 25, 1863.

MAJOR: I hereby beg leave to submit the following report of the operations of this battalion in the recent engagements around Winchester:

On the morning of June 13, we marched at 4 a. m. with Johnson's division from our encampment at Cedarville, on the Front Royal and Winchester pike, Captain [J. C.] Carpenter's battery, Lieutenant [William T.] Lambie commanding, being detached and following the front brigade, under immediate direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews. This battery arrived in sight of Winchester about 12 m. Had it proceeded directly up the road, it would have been subjected to the fire of a battery stationed on the right of the pike, and on an eminence between the first house on the right of the road and an encampment which the enemy had just vacated. Therefore, Colonel Andrews moved Carpenter's battery through the woods to the left of the road, reaching an open field inclosed by a stone wall, which somewhat protected the guns. The battery came into action under fire, and in a few minutes, by their well-directed shots, drove off the enemy's battery as well as the supporting infantry, both retreating rapidly toward the town, one of the enemy's limbers having been exploded, thereby killing 3 men, others having been killed and wounded by the firing.

During the engagement, Carpenter's battery lost 1 man killed and 1 wounded, and 3 horses disabled.

Dement's First Maryland Battery, which was not engaged, but exposed to the fire, lost 1 man killed. Carpenter's battery was for some time after this exposed to a severe fire from heavy batteries which the enemy had posted on the heights to the left of the town, but which we could not reach.

Later in the evening, when General Early advanced on the left, some of the enemy's infantry in retreating became exposed to view, when I ordered Lieutenant Lambie to open upon them with his two rifled guns, which he did with effect, very much accelerating their speed. This drew upon the battery a severe fire from the enemy's batteries, posted as before described, without any damage, however, excepting the loss of one or two horses. After night, the battery was withdrawn, and parked with the remainder of the battalion. None of the batteries of the battalion were again engaged during that day or the next, the enemy having retired within his works, and our lines not being advanced on that part of the field which we occupied. The battalion remained quietly in park behind a sheltering hill near the Front Royal road.

On the evening of the 14th, about dark, in accordance with orders from General Johnson, Dement's First Maryland Battery, four Napoleons, a rifle section belonging to Raine's battery, under command of Captain Raine, and a section of Carpenter's battery (rifled guns), under command of Lieutenant Lambie, were taken by Colonel Andrews, with two brigades of Johnson's division (Steuart's and Nicholls'), all under the command of General Johnson, and moved across the country to the road leading from the Winchester and Martinsburg pike to Charlestown, by Jordan Springs, striking it at

a point about 4 miles from the Martinsburg pike about 3 a. m., and moving toward that pike. The remainder of the battalion had been left under my command, in front of Winchester.

The batteries under command of Colonel Andrews were marching closed up on the infantry, and the first intimation of the presence of an enemy was given by rapid firing of musketry, indicating skirmishing at the head of the column. The battalion was halted immediately. The first gun of Dement's First Maryland Battery, which was in front, being at this time within about 200 yards of the burned depot, was ordered forward by Colonel Andrews, under direction of General Johnson, and, having arrived at the burned depot, was halted.

In the meantime, the infantry was formed to the right and left of the road by which they had been marching, along the line of the Winchester and Harper's Ferry Railroad. The firing had ceased, and the remainder of the battalion was ordered into park in the woods to the right of the road at the burned depot. Before getting into park, however, Colonel Andrews, by direction of General Johnson, ordered forward the gun which was in advance, bringing it into position in the road near the bridge across the railroad, upon which it was subsequently moved. The left gun of the same section was brought into position on the left of the road by the same orders. Skirmishers had been sent out from our lines, and quite rapid firing had begun. The two guns could not fire, our skirmishers being in the way. The skirmishers were, however, quickly driven back by the enemy, who followed them. The two guns mentioned then opened upon them with canister. They were severely engaged with infantry at short range until the close of the action, about one hour and a half, not changing their position, and driving the enemy back frequently.

Shortly after these guns had been put into position, the remainder of the battalion was posted, by Colonel Andrews' orders, along the edge of the wood, to the left of the road. They became immediately engaged, though at longer range than the first two guns, excepting Lieutenant Lambie's section, of Carpenter's battery, which shortly after getting into position was, by direction of Colonel Andrews, taken to a position about 200 yards to the right of the road, to protect against a flank movement.

About half an hour after, Lieutenant [J. H.] Stonestreet, with the left section of Dement's battery, was ordered by Colonel Andrews to the support of Lieutenant Lambie. A body of the enemy's infantry and cavalry being seen moving to the left of our position, Colonel Andrews directed Captain Raine to move his section about 200 yards to the left and rear of his position, which he did, firing at right angles with his former line of fire with good effect. Shortly thereafter one of his guns, by order of General Johnson, was taken down the road toward Jordan Springs, to intercept a body of the enemy who were retreating in that direction. The enemy seeing this gun before it had been put in position, several hundred of them surrendered to about 7 of our infantrymen. About the same time, Lieutenant Lambie's section and one gun of Captain Dement's, which were on the right of the road, not having had occasion to fire, were moved, by direction of Colonel Andrews, about half a mile to the rear of our left, to fire upon the body of infantry and cavalry above spoken of, which Captain Raine's guns had not succeeded in arresting. The result was to scatter them in every direction, thus making them an easy prey to our infantry.

The action at this time was pretty well over, the enemy's line being

broken at nearly every point, and, in order to complete the rout, Colonel Andrews was making preparations to charge with one of the sections of Dement's battery through the shattered lines of the enemy and open upon his rear, when he was struck in the arm by a shot from a lingering sharpshooter, which gave him a severe, but not serious, flesh wound. A short time afterward, the action was closed, the greater part of the enemy surrendering, the remainder having fled.

The conduct of the batteries on this occasion was most creditable, eliciting, by the effect with which they were handled by their commanders, the admiration of all beholders. It will be seen that they were several times moved while under fire (always a difficult matter), and the celerity with which these movements were made showed the ability of the battery commanders and the efficiency of their commands. Captain Raine's battery, though exposed to a severe infantry fire, suffered no loss excepting having 3 horses disabled.

Sergeants East, Eades, and Milstead are mentioned as having made themselves conspicuous for coolness and fine service rendered, having acted as gunners in addition to their duties as chiefs of pieces.

The conduct of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men serving the right section of Captain Dement's battery cannot be spoken of in terms of praise sufficiently high. The stern determination with which they stood up to their guns is proven by the fact that the gun at the bridge was worked with terrible effect until 6 men were disabled, and, on account of the difficult position which the gun occupied, the two cannoneers who were left were unable to work it. Finding the other gun detachment becoming weak, the sergeant and corporal, with the two men, went over to its assistance. In a few minutes, the latter detachment had suffered as great loss as the former, but, owing to the superiority of the ground, the gun could be worked with diminished numbers.

The loss in Captain Dement's battery was 2 killed and 13 wounded; among the wounded, Lieutenant Contee and Sergeant Glascocke. This loss was confined to the two guns above spoken of, excepting in the case of one of the men killed, which was done on Saturday, when not engaged; 16 horses were also killed and disabled, 15 of these being in the same section.

I desire to bring to your immediate notice on this occasion the names of Lieut. C. S. Contee, commanding the section; Sergeant Harris, Corporals Compton and Thompson, of the first gun; Sergeant Glascocke and Corporal May, of the second gun.

Captain Carpenter's battery, under command of Lieutenant Lambie, was served in the most efficient manner, both on the day on which we arrived in front of Winchester and on the 15th instant. The lieutenant commanding finds difficulty in making any distinction, but mentions Sergt. Maj. Ben. Karnes as having been in command of a section and having rendered excellent service.

Captain Brown's battery was not engaged at any time.

It is useless for me to speak of the commanders of the batteries engaged. Their known skill and gallantry, as proven on every battle-field, make it unnecessary to speak of them on this particular occasion.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. LATIMER,

Major, Commanding Andrews' Artillery Battalion.

Maj. B. W. LEIGH,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Johnson's Division.

JUNE 16, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the following list of the killed and wounded in this battalion during the battles around Winchester, June 13 and 15: 3 men killed, 2 officers and 12 men wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. LATIMER,
Major, Commanding Andrews' Artillery Battalion.

Maj. B. W. LEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 505.

Report of Lieut. Col. R. Snowden Andrews, C. S. Artillery, commanding Artillery Battalion.

CAMP NEAR LIBERTY MILLS,
August 5, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements and operations of Lieut. Col. R. Snowden Andrews' battalion of artillery, attached to General Edward Johnson's division, in the battle of Gettysburg:

On this occasion, this battalion of artillery was under the immediate command of Maj. J. W. Latimer, major of said battalion. Major Latimer moved the battalion from its camp near Chambersburg on July 1, and, moving along the Chambersburg road, appeared in front of Gettysburg just before dark of the same day. After dark, being in close proximity to the enemy, Major Latimer, making a *détour* to prevent the enemy from finding out his movements, moved his battalion to the extreme left of Gettysburg, between the York and Baltimore roads, facing the Cemetery Hill, when the command was parked, and encamped for the night.

About 4 o'clock the following morning, July 2, Major Latimer, having carefully examined the ground, had selected the only eligible position in his front. The ground offered very few advantages, and the major found great difficulty in sheltering his horses and caissons. The hill which he selected brought him directly in front of the wooded mountain and a little to the left of the Cemetery Hill. All the guns excepting two long-range guns had to be crowded on this small hill, which was not in our favor.

About 4 o'clock, Major Latimer received orders from yourself, as also from General Johnson, to take position and open on the enemy. Fourteen guns of the battalion were then planted on this hill above mentioned. The two remaining guns (20-pounder Parrotts) were placed on an eminence in rear of the battalion, with Captain Graham's battery. Captain Brown's battery occupied the right, Captain Carpenter's occupied the center, while Captain Dement and Captain Raine, the latter with one section of his battery, took the left. As soon as the major opened, the enemy replied with a well-directed fire from a superior number of guns, causing many casualties among officers, men, and horses. This unequal contest was sustained by both the officers and men with great fortitude until near night.

The enemy in the meantime planted some guns on the left, which partially enfiladed our batteries, which caused Captain Carpenter to

suffer very severely. By this time, two of Captain Dement's pieces had expended all their ammunition and one caisson had been blown up. Captain Brown had a piece disabled, and his detachment so reduced that he could work only two guns, and Captain Brown had been shot down at this juncture, the enemy pouring a destructive fire on them.

Major Latimer sent his sergeant-major to General Johnson to say that, owing to the exhausted state of his men and ammunition and the severe fire of the enemy, he was unable to hold his position any longer. General Johnson sent him word to withdraw the battalion, if he thought proper. Most of the guns were then withdrawn, leaving four guns on the hill to repel any advance of the enemy's infantry.

Soon after this, Major Latimer again opened on the enemy with the four guns left in position to cover the advance of our infantry, which drew a terrible fire on him, and it was here that the accomplished and gallant Latimer was severely wounded in the arm, of which wound he has since died. The command then devolved upon Captain Raine, the senior captain of the battalion. Night coming on, Captain Raine, at Major Latimer's suggestion, withdrew the battalion a short distance, and encamped for the night.

The next morning, July 3, the condition of the battalion was reported to you, when Captain Raine received orders to park near the ordnance train, have his ammunition chests replenished, and await further orders. The same evening, Captain Raine received orders to go to the front, which order was promptly obeyed.

On the 4th, Captain Raine fell back with his division near the Cashtown road, where he remained until our army left the front of Gettysburg.

The list of casualties will show the severity of the conflict, and it is believed we did the enemy infinitely more damage than we sustained, for they had to change their positions frequently, and had to be relieved by fresh batteries, while our men stood unflinchingly to their posts the whole time. I herewith furnish you with a list of the casualties in the different batteries.

Casualties in Captain Raine's battery: Second section, commanded by Captain Raine—1 man severely wounded and left in enemy's lines; several others slightly wounded, but are now doing duty; 3 horses killed. First section, Lieutenant [William W.] Hardwicke commanding—3 men severely wounded; axle-tree of No. 1 gun, damaged by solid shot. The horses of this section were taken to the rear, and hence did not suffer.

Casualties in Captain Brown's battery: Captain Brown severely wounded; Lieutenant [B. G.] Roberts wounded; 4 men killed and 10 wounded; 9 horses killed or permanently disabled.

Casualties in Captain Dement's battery: 1 corporal killed; 4 men wounded; 9 horses killed or permanently disabled; 1 caisson exploded and 1 disabled.

Casualties in Captain Carpenter's battery: 1 corporal killed; 4 men killed; 1 sergeant wounded; 1 corporal wounded; 17 enlisted men badly wounded; several others very slightly wounded, now on duty; 9 horses killed.

Summary: 1 major severely wounded; 1 captain severely wounded; 1 lieutenant wounded; 1 non-commissioned officer and 9 men killed; 2 non-commissioned [officers] and 30 men wounded; 30 horses killed.

Major Latimer informed me that all officers, with the exception of

Lieut. John E. Plater, behaved with great gallantry. The captains report that their officers, non-commissioned officers, and men behaved with such unparalleled gallantry that they can make no distinction.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

R. SNOWDEN ANDREWS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Artillery Battalion.

Col. J. T. BROWN,
Commanding Artillery Second Corps.

No. 506.

Report of Maj. Gen. R. E. Rodes, C. S. Army, commanding division.

HEADQUARTERS RODES' DIVISION,
Orange Court-House, —— —, 1863.

COLONEL: In compliance with orders, I have the honor herewith to submit a report of the operations of this division during the period which elapsed from the breaking up of camp at Grace Church, in Caroline County, to its return to the Rappahannock waters.

During this period the division was organized as follows: Daniel's (North Carolina) brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Junius Daniel, composed of the following regiments: Thirty-second North Carolina, commanded by Col. E. C. Brabble; Forty-third North Carolina, commanded by Col. Thomas S. Kenan; Forty-fifth North Carolina, commanded by Lieut. Col. S. H. Boyd; Fifty-third North Carolina, commanded by Col. W. A. Owens, and Second North Carolina Battalion, commanded by Lieut. Col. H. L. Andrews. Doles' (Georgia) brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. George Doles, composed of the Fourth Georgia, commanded by Lieut. Col. D. R. E. Winn; Twelfth Georgia, commanded by Col. Edward Willis; Twenty-first Georgia, commanded by Col. John T. Mercer, and Forty-fourth Georgia, commanded by Col. S. P. Lumpkin. Iverson's (North Carolina) brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Alfred Iverson, composed of the Fifth North Carolina, commanded by Capt. S. B. West; Twelfth North Carolina, commanded by Lieut. Col. W. S. Davis; Twentieth North Carolina, commanded by Lieut. Col. N. Slough, and Twenty-third North Carolina, commanded by Col. D. H. Christie. Ramseur's (North Carolina) brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. S. D. Ramseur, composed of the Second North Carolina, commanded by Maj. D. W. Hurtt; Fourth North Carolina, commanded by Col. Bryan Grimes; Fourteenth North Carolina, commanded by Col. R. T. Bennett, and Thirtieth North Carolina, commanded by Col. F. M. Parker. Rodes' (Alabama) brigade, commanded by Col. E. A. O'Neal, composed of Third Alabama, commanded by Col. C. A. Battle; Fifth Alabama, commanded by Col. J. M. Hall; Sixth Alabama, commanded by Col. J. N. Lightfoot; Twelfth Alabama, commanded by Col. S. B. Pickens, and Twenth-sixth Alabama, commanded by Lieut. Col. J. C. Goodgame. Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Carter's battalion of sixteen pieces of artillery, composed of [William P.] Carter's, [R. C. M.] Page's, [C. W.] Fry's, and [William J.] Reese's batteries.

Receiving orders on June 3 to march, the division was put in motion early on the morning of the 4th, and, after marching some 16 miles, bivouacked 2 miles north of Spotsylvania Court-House.

Next day, after a march of 21 miles, turning to the right at Verdierville, in order to cross the Rapidan at Raccoon or Somerville Ford, we bivouacked near Old Verdierville.

After marching about 4 miles on the 6th, I received orders to halt, and await further orders.

Resuming the march on the 7th, we crossed the Rapidan at Somerville Ford, passed through Culpeper Court-House, and bivouacked 4 miles beyond, on the Rixeyville road, having marched about 19 miles.

On the 8th, finding that a long march was ahead of us, and that the supplies had to be closely looked to, I ordered all the baggage, tents, &c., that could be spared to be sent to the rear. By this means, each brigade was enabled to transport three days' rations in its train, in addition to an equal amount in the division commissary train, the men also carrying three days' rations each in his haversack; hence, when the division resumed its march, it was supplied with fully nine days' rations.

On the 9th, anticipating an order to do so, I moved the division toward Brandy Station, to the support of General Stuart's cavalry. Halting, under Lieutenant-General Ewell's orders, at Botts' place, I subsequently, under orders, advanced to Barbour's house, in advance of the station, but did not get in reach of the enemy, he having apparently been repulsed by the cavalry.

On the afternoon of the 10th, the division resumed the road, under orders, and, after a 10-mile march, bivouacked on Hazel River, near Gourd Vine Church.

Next day, the route was resumed at an early hour, and, without exception, on the worst road I have ever seen troops and trains pass over. The route designated for the division led by Newby's Cross-Roads to Washington; but finding the portion of the road between these two points absolutely impracticable, and the men and horses well-nigh exhausted by the severe march to Newby's Cross-Roads, I was compelled to proceed by Gaines' Cross-Roads. Before taking that route, however, I found that the movements of the division were not likely to be discovered by the enemy, and hence that there was no necessity for taking the more tortuous and difficult road by Washington.

The route via Gaines' Cross-Roads to Flint Hill being a good one, we reached the latter place early in the afternoon, and halted an hour or more to await the passage of Early's division, which I knew was to precede mine, and which was to have entered, at Flint Hill, the turnpike upon which I was marching. Ascertaining that General Early had been compelled to abandon his prescribed line of march by reason of the impracticable character of the Fodderstack road, and acting under orders from Lieutenant-General Ewell, I resumed the march, and bivouacked about one mile and a half north of Flint Hill, having marched about 15 miles.

On June 12, having received orders to proceed in advance of the other divisions of the corps, my command crossed the Blue Ridge through Chester Gap, passed through Front Royal, forded both forks of the Shenandoah River, and halted for a few hours near Cedarville. Here the lieutenant-general fully unfolded his immediate plans of action to me, which was, in brief, as follows, orders being given me to proceed at once and in accordance with this plan to the execution of my part of it: The main features of the plan were the simultaneous attack of Winchester and Berryville, the subsequent attack of Martinsburg, and the immediate entrance into Mary-

land, via Williamsport or any other point near there which events indicated as best. My division was ordered to take the Berryville road, via Millwood, to attack and seize Berryville; then to advance without delay on Martinsburg, and thence proceed to Maryland, there to await further orders; this while the other two divisions of the corps reduced Winchester.

To enable me to carry out this plan the better, and to obtain full supplies of fresh meat, &c., as soon as possible after crossing the Potomac, and other purposes not necessary to mention, the cavalry brigade of General A. G. Jenkins, of about 1,600 men, which had just joined the column, was placed under my command.

In obedience to my instructions, the division was at once moved directly from Cedarville toward Millwood by an unfrequented road, under the guidance of Mr. John McCormack, a most excellent guide and soldier. To conceal the movements of the infantry, the cavalry were ordered to take the road by Nineveh Church and White Post, and a part of it to proceed to Millwood. After a march of 17 miles, the division bivouacked near Stone Bridge.

BERRYVILLE.

On the 13th, we moved on toward Berryville, but before reaching Millwood the advance of the infantry was discovered by some of the enemy's cavalry who had come up from Berry's Ferry (apparently *en route* to Berryville), a result which would have been avoided had General Jenkins occupied Millwood during the night before, as he was ordered to do. Finding our movements discovered, the division was marched with the utmost celerity through Millwood upon Berryville, where Jenkins' brigade, after driving in the enemy's cavalry, was found held at bay by the Federal artillery.

Arriving on the field, and communicating with General Jenkins, it was apparent that the enemy were preparing to evacuate the place, but still held it, as well as I could judge, with infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

I immediately determined to surround them, if possible, and ordered General Jenkins to march to the left of the town, to cut off the retreat of the enemy toward Winchester. The infantry, save one brigade, without being halted, were ordered to move to the right and left of the place, to unite in its rear. These movements were begun and executed under cover, but, before their execution was much advanced, it became apparent to me that the enemy was retreating, and I ordered the Alabama brigade, Colonel O'Neal commanding, to advance rapidly upon the town, which was done.

I was mortified to learn that the enemy, abandoning his tents, a few stores, &c., had left his cavalry and artillery to keep our cavalry in check, and had some time before retreated with his infantry toward Charlestown, without being discovered. I found that the approaches to the town were well defended by rifle-pits and earthworks for guns, and that with an adequate force it was capable of being strongly defended. It had, however, been held by a force too small to admit of a successful defense against my command. The enemy's force there consisted of two small regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and a battery of rifled guns, in all about 1,800 men, under the command of Colonel [A. T.] McReynolds. Neither my troops nor General Jenkins' cavalry suffered any loss, the enemy firing only a few rounds of artillery after my arrival.

A portion of General Jenkins' men had been skirmishing during the afternoon of the previous day and on the morning of the 13th, and had lost a few men, among them Lieut. Charles Norvell, who was wounded and captured in a gallant charge upon the enemy near Nineveh. After securing such stores as were at all valuable, the division was again put in motion toward Martinsburg. General Jenkins had already proceeded in pursuit of the enemy by a road west of Berryville. One portion of his command, under my orders, pursued him by the Charlestown road.

Just before reaching the road to Summit Point, I was informed by an officer of the cavalry that the enemy pursued that route, and later that he had gone toward Winchester. I followed him to Summit Point, where we bivouacked, after having marched about 20 miles, not including the wide *détours* made at Berryville by the brigades of Daniel, Doles, Ramseur, and Iverson, in the effort to surround the enemy.

Major [J. W.] Sweeney's battalion, of Jenkins' brigade, which had been put in pursuit of the enemy under my direct orders, overtook his rear guard near the Opequon Creek, and made a most gallant charge upon it, capturing a piece of artillery, which they were unable to hold, the enemy being too strong for them. Major Sweeney, who acted very gallantly in this affair, was very badly wounded in the charge.

In the absence of any official report from General Jenkins, I cannot explain why he did not intercept at least a portion of the enemy's force. It seems, however, clear that before the close of the day the general made a fierce attack upon a detachment of cavalry and infantry at Bunker Hill, losing several men in a gallant attack upon a party of the latter, who had thrown themselves into two stone houses, well provided for defense, with loop-holes and barricades fixed for that purpose. He captured here about 75 or 100 prisoners, and drove the balance toward Martinsburg. These facts I learned on the next day.

On the morning of the 14th, it was apparent that during the night the enemy had continued his march to Winchester, whither I ordered the only force of cavalry I could then communicate with (Sweeney's battalion) to follow and annoy him.

Not having heard anything from Winchester, though I had dispatched several couriers to the lieutenant-general commanding, I hesitated for a few moments between proceeding toward Martinsburg, in accordance with my general instructions, and turning toward Winchester. The reflection that, should my division be needed there, I would that day receive orders to turn back, determined me to push on to Martinsburg as rapidly as possible, which I did, reaching that place late in the afternoon, after a very fatiguing march of 19 miles.

MARTINSBURG.

Arriving in the field before Martinsburg ahead of the troops, I found General Jenkins with his command before the enemy, skirmishing with him occasionally. The enemy's forces were drawn up in line of battle on the right of the town, exhibiting infantry, cavalry, and artillery. General Jenkins, through Captain [W. A.] Harris, of my staff, had summoned the Federal commander to surrender, which he declined doing.

Before the infantry came up, I ordered General Jenkins to move

most of his force to the left of the town, to dismount it, and send it forward as skirmishers, to endeavor to get possession of the town, thus cutting off the enemy's retreat toward Hedgesville and Williamsport, and to report to me what force, if any, he discovered in and to the left of the town. At the same time, Lieutenant-Colonel Carter was directed to take the best position for his artillery to enable him to silence the opposing battery, which was annoying us.

Without halting, the infantry was put in a position for a direct attack—the Alabama brigade on the right, supporting the artillery, which had already opened, Ramseur on the left, Doles and Iverson in the center, Daniel in reserve. Before these preparations had been completed, however, the enemy's battery had been nearly silenced, and, fearing he would retreat, I ordered Ramseur's brigade and each of the others in turn to advance with speed upon the enemy's position.

Notwithstanding their fatiguing march, the troops exhibited great enthusiasm, and rapidly occupied the town and the enemy's position. Ramseur's brigade, being in the lead, pursued the enemy at almost a run for 2 miles beyond the town, but, quick as it was, the dismounted cavalry and a squadron or two on horseback, under General Jenkins, were ahead of them, and, after a few shots, compelled the enemy to abandon all his guns, with perhaps one exception. Five of his pieces, with their caissons and most of their horses, were thus captured.

Nothing was seen of the Federal infantry after the attack began, nor was it known for some hours after their retreat that it escaped by the Shepherdstown road, while the cavalry and artillery fled by way of Williamsport. This latter fact, together with the darkness, prevented the cavalry from discovering that the force had divided. Could the division have reached the town an hour or two earlier, thus giving me time to seize the principal roads leading into Martinsburg, I feel certain that I would have captured the whole force. Under the circumstances, however, nothing was proper excepting a direct attack, as to have awaited daylight would have lost to us all the artillery and the stores, which we secured by moving ahead without delay.

General Jenkins continued the pursuit of the enemy that night nearly to the river, capturing many prisoners. Many others were taken in town by the infantry. The enemy endeavored to burn the stores accumulated at Martinsburg, and to a large extent succeeded in doing so, but left in our hands some 6,000 bushels of fine grain, some commissary stores, about 400 rounds of rifled artillery ammunition, and small-arms and ammunition in small quantity. With the artillery were captured two excellent ambulances.

After recalling Ramseur from the pursuit, and putting a regiment of Doles' brigade in the town as a guard, the appropriate officers were set to work gathering prisoners, who were concealed in the houses of many of the Union families of the town, and taking inventories of the supplies.

On the 15th, the troops were allowed to rest until after 10 a. m., when, for the first time, I received information as to the progress of events at Winchester, and about the same time learned that General Milroy with his shattered command had passed Smithfield, *en route* for Harper's Ferry, and had already gotten out of my reach. General Jenkins' gallant brigade, under his impetuous leadership, had already succeeded in crossing the Potomac above Williamsport, and, after driving off the small force at that place, had advanced into Pennsylvania.

Leaving Colonel Lightfoot with his regiment (the Sixth Alabama) as a guard at Martinsburg, and ordering the pioneers of the division to continue during that day and the next the destruction of the railroad, I put the division in motion for Williamsport, and arrived there by dark, after the most trying march we had yet had ; most trying because of the intense heat, the character of the road, and the increased number of barefooted men in the command.

Three brigades (Ramseur's, Iverson's, and Doles'), with three batteries of artillery, were ordered across the Potomac at once. It was not until this day that the troops began to exhibit unmistakable signs of exhaustion, and that stragglers could be found in the line of march, and even then none but absolutely worn-out men fell out of line. The whole march from Culpeper Court-House to Williamsport, which was an extremely rapid one, was executed in a manner highly creditable to the officers and men of the division. A halt at Williamsport was absolutely necessary from the condition of the feet of the unshod men. Very many of these gallant fellows were still marching in ranks, with feet bruised, bleeding, and swollen, and withal so cheerfully as to entitle them to be called the heroes of the Pennsylvania campaign. None but the best of soldiers could have made such a march under such circumstances.

As soon as possible after arriving at Williamsport, a strong guard was placed over it, and the necessary instructions were given to General Jenkins about obtaining supplies of cattle and horses. In obedience to orders, the command remained at Williamsport during the 16th, 17th, and 18th, during which time, with the aid of General Jenkins' cavalry, the commissaries and quartermasters obtained, in a proper manner, large supplies in their respective departments. The pioneers, under Capt. Arthur M. Chichester, were busy during our rest here trying to destroy the aqueduct over the Conococheague. Some 5,000 pounds of leather were bought by Major [J. G.] Paxton at Williamsport, and sent to the rear. At Hagerstown and Williamsport, 35 kegs of powder were purchased and sent back. I may as well mention here that at Williamsport, Hagerstown, Chambersburg, &c., large quantities of such articles as were suitable for Government use were obtained by purchase or certificate, and sent back by Quartermasters Paxton, [J. D.] Rogers, and [J. A.] Harman. During the march into Pennsylvania, some 2,000 or 3,000 head of cattle were taken, and either appropriated for the command or sent to the rear for the other divisions. Some 1,200 or 1,500 were thus sent back. The horses were almost all seized by the cavalry of General Jenkins, and were rarely accounted for. My best efforts were made to suppress all irregularities, and, being very generally and cheerfully seconded by officers and men, they succeeded satisfactorily. Some few cases of fraud and (at Greencastle) some of violence to property (the latter traceable to the cavalry) were heard of. A few instances of forced purchases were reported, but never established. I believe that one quartermaster seized such articles as velvet, &c., but could not find him out. In all cases of purchase that came before me, the parties were fully paid and satisfied.

On the 17th or 18th, the lieutenant-general commanding visited my quarters, and gave me additional instructions, to the effect that the division should on the 19th resume its march, and move slowly toward Chambersburg until the division of General Johnson had crossed the Potomac.

Accordingly, on the 19th it was put in motion, and proceeded to

Hagerstown, where, in obedience to further instructions, its march was directed toward Boonsborough, as if threatening Harper's Ferry, and halted about 2 miles from Hagerstown, on the Boonsborough road.

Remaining two days near Hagerstown, during which period I received further verbal instructions in a personal interview with Lieutenant-General Ewell, on the 22d the division resumed its march, and on that day penetrated into the enemy's country. Iverson's brigade was the first to touch Pennsylvania soil. After a march of 13 miles, we bivouacked at Greencastle. During the night, under orders, I reported in person at the headquarters of the lieutenant-general commanding, then at Beaver Creek, between Boonsborough and Hagerstown, and, after an interview with him and General Early, rejoined my command next day, Lieutenant-General Ewell accompanying me.

General Jenkins had in the meantime advanced to Chambersburg, where he was ordered to remain until my division came up, which he failed to do, because of the reported approach of the enemy in strong force. The result was that most of the property in that place which would have been of service to the troops, such as boots, hats, leather, &c., was removed or concealed before it was reoccupied. From this date, General Jenkins was directly under the orders of the lieutenant-general in effect, as the latter was thenceforth constantly with the advance guard of infantry.

At Greencastle, the orders of General Lee, regulating the conduct of troops and officers of all departments while in the enemy's country, were received, but they had in substance been anticipated by orders first from division and then from corps headquarters. The conduct of the troops of this division was entirely in accordance with those orders, and challenged the admiration of their commanding officers, while it astonished the people along the line of march. These latter very generally expected to be treated by us with the wanton cruelty generally exhibited by their troops when they are upon our soil. As a general rule, they apparently expected to see their houses burned down and all their property carried off or destroyed.

From June 23, the movements of my command were executed under the immediate supervision of the commander of the corps.

Resuming its march on the 24th, the division made 14 miles, passing through Chambersburg, which had been reoccupied by General Jenkins that morning, and bivouacked on the Conococheague, 2½ miles beyond the town. The Third Alabama Regiment, Colonel Battle commanding, was left in the town as a guard for the people, property, &c. At Chambersburg, the division of General Johnson joined mine, and the two, moving on slowly without noteworthy incident, reached Carlisle on the 27th. The brigades of Daniel, Iverson, and Ramseur occupied the United States barracks at this place, that of General Doles bivouacked on the *campus* of Dickinson College, a portion of his force acting as guard for the town, while the Alabama brigade bivouacked on and picketed the Baltimore turnpike, 1½ miles from town.

Large supplies of cattle, horses, and flour were obtained here and on the march, and in the barracks' stables a large quantity of grain was found. Most of the Government property, excepting the grain, had been removed by the enemy, but musketoons, holsters, tents, and a small quantity of subsistence stores were found in the barracks.

On our arrival at Carlisle, Jenkins' cavalry advanced toward Har-

risburg, and had on the 29th made a thorough reconnaissance of the defenses of the place, with a view to our advance upon it, a step which every man in the division contemplated with eagerness, and which was to have been executed on the 30th; but on the 30th, having received orders to move toward the balance of the army, then supposed to be at or near Cashtown, we set out for that place, marching through Petersburg, and bivouacking at Heidlersburg, after a march of at least 22 miles.

GETTYSBURG.

On July 1, in pursuance of the order to rejoin the army, the division resumed its march, but upon arriving at Middletown, and hearing that Lieutenant-General Hill's corps was moving upon Gettysburg, by order of General Ewell, the head of the column was turned in that direction. When within 4 miles of the town, to my surprise, the presence of the enemy there in force was announced by the sound of a sharp cannonade, and instant preparations for battle were made.

On arriving on the field, I found that by keeping along the wooded ridge, on the left side of which the town of Gettysburg is situated, I could strike the force of the enemy with which General Hill's troops were engaged upon the flank, and that, besides moving under cover, whenever we struck the enemy we could engage him with the advantage in ground.

The division was, therefore, moved along the summit of the ridge, with only one brigade deployed at first, and finally, as the enemy's cavalry had discovered us and the ground was of such character as to admit of cover for a large opposing force, with three brigades deployed; Doles on the left, Rodes' (old) brigade, Colonel O'Neal commanding, in the center, and Iverson on the right, the artillery and the other two brigades moved up closely to the line of battle. The division had to move nearly a mile before coming in view of the enemy's forces, excepting a few mounted men, and finally arrived at a point—a prominent hill on the ridge—whence the whole of that portion of the force opposing General Hill's troops could be seen. To get at these troops properly, which were still over half a mile from us, it was necessary to move the whole of my command by the right flank, and to change direction to the right.

While this was being done, Carter's battalion was ordered forward, and soon opened fire upon the enemy, who at this moment, as far as I could see, had no troops facing me at all. He had apparently been surprised; only a desultory fire of artillery was going on between his troops and General Hill's; but before my dispositions were made, the enemy began to show large bodies of men in front of the town, most of which were directed upon the position which I held, and almost at the same time a portion of the force opposed to General Hill changed position so as to occupy the woods on the summit of the same ridge I occupied (I refer to the forest touching the railroad and extending along the summit of the ridge toward my position as far as the Mummasburg road, which crossed the ridge at the base of the hill I held). Either these last troops, or others which had hitherto been unobserved behind the same body of woods, soon made their appearance directly opposite my center.

Being thus threatened from two directions, I determined to attack with my center and right, holding at bay still another force, then emerging from the town (apparently with the intention of turning

my left), with Doles' brigade, which was moved somewhat to the left for this purpose, and trusting to this gallant brigade thus holding them until General Early's division arrived, which I knew would be soon, and which would strike this portion of the enemy's force on the flank before it could overpower Doles.

At this moment Doles' brigade occupied the open plain between the Middletown road and the foot of the ridge before spoken of. The Alabama brigade, with a wide interval between it and Doles', extended from this plain up the slope of the ridge; Daniel's brigade supported Iverson's, and extended some distance to the right of it; Ramseur was in reserve. All the troops were in the woods excepting Doles' and a portion of Rodes' (O'Neal's) brigades, but all were subjected to some loss or annoyance from the enemy's artillery.

While making some examination into the position and apparent intentions of the enemy, with the view of attacking him, this artillery fire became so annoying that I ordered the Alabama brigade from the line it had occupied to fall back abreast with Iverson, so as to obtain some little shelter for the troops. The right regiment (Third Alabama) was, under my order, placed on a line with Daniel's brigade, Colonel O'Neal being instructed to form the balance of the brigade upon it. These dispositions were but temporary and unimportant, and are mentioned only because they are necessary to a full understanding of Colonel O'Neal's report.

Finding that the enemy was rash enough to come out from the woods to attack me, I determined to meet him when he got to the foot of the hill I occupied, and, as he did so, I caused Iverson's brigade to advance, and at the same moment gave in person to O'Neal the order to attack, indicating to him precisely the point to which he was to direct the left of the four regiments then under his orders, the Fifth Alabama, which formed the extreme left of this brigade, being held in reserve, under my own immediate command, to defend the gap between O'Neal and Doles. Daniel was at the same moment instructed to advance to support Iverson, if necessary; if not, to attack on his right as soon as possible.

Carter's whole battalion was by this time engaged hotly—a portion from the right, the remainder from the left of the hill—and was subjected to a heavy artillery fire in return. Iverson's brigade attacked handsomely, but suffered very heavily from the enemy's musketry fire from behind a stone wall along the crest of the ridge. The Alabama brigade went into action in some confusion, and with only three of its regiments (the Sixth, Twelfth, and Twenty-sixth), the Fifth having been retained by my order, and, for reasons explained to Colonel O'Neal, the Third having been permitted by Colonel O'Neal to move with Daniel's brigade.

The three first-mentioned regiments moved with alacrity (but not in accordance with my orders as to direction) and in confusion into the action. It was soon apparent that we were making no impression upon the enemy, and hence I ordered forward the Fifth Alabama to their support; but, to my surprise, in giving this command to its colonel (Hall), I found that Colonel O'Neal, instead of personally superintending the movements of his brigade, had chosen to remain with his reserve regiment. The result was that the whole brigade, with the exception of the Third Alabama (the movements of which will be seen by reference to the reports of Generals Ramseur and Iverson and Colonel Battle), was repulsed quickly, and with loss. Upon investigation recently, I find that just as O'Neal's men

were about starting, and upon his informing me that he and his staff officers were not mounted, and that he had no mounted men with him, I permitted him to send Lieutenant [James P.] Arrington, of my staff, to Colonel Battle, commanding the Third Alabama Regiment, with his orders, and that Lieutenant Arrington delivered them to Colonel Battle.

Iverson's left being thus exposed, heavy loss was inflicted upon his brigade. His men fought and died like heroes. His dead lay in a distinctly marked line of battle. His left was overpowered, and many of his men, being surrounded, were captured.

General Daniel's gallant brigade, by a slight change in the direction of Iverson's attack, had been left too far to his right to assist him directly, and had already become engaged. The right of this brigade coming upon the enemy, strongly posted in a railroad cut, was, under its able commander's orders, thrown back skillfully, and the position of the whole brigade was altered so as to enable him to throw a portion of his force across the railroad, enfilade it, and attack to advantage.

After this change, General Daniel made a most desperate, gallant, and entirely successful charge upon the enemy, driving him at all points, but suffering terribly. The conduct of General Daniel and his brigade in this most desperate engagement elicited the admiration and praise of all who witnessed it. Just as his last effort was made, Ramseur's brigade, which under my orders had been so disposed as to support both Iverson and O'Neal, was ordered forward, and was hurled by its commander with the skill and gallantry for which he is always conspicuous, and with irresistible force, upon the enemy just where he had repulsed O'Neal and checked Iverson's advance.

In the meantime, General Early's division had been brought into action on my left with great success, and Doles, thus relieved, without waiting for orders, and though greatly outnumbered, boldly attacked the heavy masses of the enemy in his front. After a short but desperate contest, in which his brigade acted with unsurpassed gallantry, he succeeded in driving them before him, thus achieving on the left, and about the same time, a success no less brilliant than that of Ramseur, in the center, and Daniel, on the right.

In this affair, Doles handled his men with a skill and effect truly admirable, exhibiting marked coolness and courage.

O'Neal's shattered troops, which had assembled without order on the hill, rushed forward, still without order, but with all their usual courage, into the charge. Fry's battery, by my order, was pushed closely after Ramseur.

The Twelfth North Carolina, which had been held well in hand by Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, and the shattered remnants of the other regiments of Iverson's brigade, which had been rallied and organized by Capt. D. P. Halsey, assistant adjutant-general of the brigade, made under his guidance a dashing and effective charge just in time to be of considerable service to Ramseur and Daniel, and with them pressed closely after the enemy.

These successes were rapidly followed by a successful attack on my right on the part of General A. P. Hill's troops, who renewed their attack in time to put a stop to a murderous enfilade and reverse fire to which, in addition to the heavy direct fire it encountered, Daniel's brigade had been subjected from the time he commenced fairly his final advance.

The enemy was thus routed at all points. My division followed him closely into and through the town, Doles and Ramseur entering in such close contact with the enemy that the former, who penetrated the heart of the town first of all, had two sharp and successful encounters with the enemy in its streets, and the latter, who entered farther to the right, captured the colors of the One hundred and fiftieth Pennsylvania Regiment in its streets, Lieutenant [F. M.] Harney, of his brigade, tearing them from the hands of the color-bearer, and falling almost immediately thereafter, mortally wounded.

In the pursuit, the division captured about 2,500 prisoners—so many as to embarrass its movements materially.

The troops, being greatly exhausted by their march and somewhat disorganized by the hot engagement and rapid pursuit, were halted and prepared for further action. I did not change their position materially, nor order another attack, for the following reasons: 1st, in the midst of the engagement just described, the corps commander informed me, through one of his officers, that the general commanding did not wish a general engagement brought on, and hence, had it been possible to do so then, I would have stopped the attack at once; but this, of course, it was impossible to do then; 2d, before the completion of his defeat before the town, the enemy had begun to establish a line of battle on the heights back of the town, and by the time my line was in a condition to renew the attack, he displayed quite a formidable line of infantry and artillery immediately in my front, extending smartly to my right, and as far as I could see to my left, in front of Early. To have attacked this line with my division alone, diminished as it had been by a loss of 2,500 men, would have been absurd. Seeing no Confederate troops at all on my right; finding that General Early, whom I encountered in the streets of the town within thirty minutes after its occupation by our forces, was awaiting further instructions, and, receiving no orders to advance, though my superiors were upon the ground, I concluded that the order not to bring on a general engagement was still in force, and hence placed my lines and skirmishers in a defensive attitude, and determined to await orders or further movements either on the part of Early or of the troops on my right.

My skirmishers were promptly thrown out so as to cover more than half the town and the front of the division, which was drawn up in two lines, Doles', Iverson's, and Ramseur's brigades making the front line, and extending from the left of the center of the town along one of its principal streets and out on the road to Fairfield; the second line, composed of the brigades of Daniel and O'Neal, extended along the railroad, about 200 yards in rear and considerably to the right of the first. In this position we remained quietly, but with considerable annoyance from the enemy's sharpshooters and artillery, until the morning of the next day.

On July 2, nothing of importance transpired in my front. The rest of the men generally was only disturbed by the occasional skirmishing and desultory firing of the opposing sharpshooters; but Daniel's brigade, which had been early in the morning moved by my order so as to connect with Pender's division, on the crest of the ridge before spoken of, was subjected to a galling artillery fire, especially in the afternoon. Late in the afternoon, however, an attack was made upon the enemy's position by some troops of the right wing of the army, which produced some stir among the enemy in my immediate front, and seemed to cause there a diminution of both artillery and infantry.

Orders given during the afternoon, and after the engagement had opened on the right, required me to co-operate with the attacking force as soon as any opportunity of doing so with good effect was offered. Seeing the stir alluded to, I thought that opportunity had come, and immediately sought General Early, with a view of making an attack in concert with him. He agreed with me as to the propriety of attacking, and made preparations accordingly. I hastened to inform the officer commanding the troops on my right (part of Pender's division) that, in accordance with our plan, I would attack just at dark, and proceeded to make my arrangements; but having to draw my troops out of town by the flank, change the direction of the line of battle, and then to traverse a distance of 1,200 or 1,400 yards, while General Early had to move only half that distance without change of front, the result was that, before I drove the enemy's skirmishers in, General Early had attacked and had been compelled to withdraw.

After driving in the enemy's skirmishers, the advance line was halted by General Ramseur, who commanded the right brigade, to enable him to report to me certain important facts (for statement of which I refer to his report) he had discovered as to the nature of the ground and of the defenses. These facts, together with Early's withdrawal, of which I had been officially informed, and the increased darkness, convinced me that it would be a useless sacrifice of life to go on, and a recall was ordered. But instead of falling back to the original line, I caused the front line to assume a strong position in the plain to the right of the town, along the hollow of an old road-bed. This position was much nearer the enemy, was clear of the town, and was one from which I could readily attack without confusion. The second line was placed in the position originally held by the first. Everything was gotten ready to attack at daylight; but a short time after assuming this new position, I was ordered to send without delay all the troops I could spare without destroying my ability to hold my position, to re-enforce Major-General Johnson. As my front line was much more strongly posted than my second, and was fully competent to hold the position, and as the re-enforcements had to be in position before daylight, I was compelled to send to General Johnson the troops of my second line, *i. e.*, the brigades of Daniel and O'Neal (excepting the Fifth Alabama).

These brigades participated in the engagement on the left, under General Johnson, and remained under his orders until the following night, when our whole corps changed front to rear, so as to extend the line occupied by the other two corps. For a report of their operations on July 3, I have, therefore, to refer respectfully to the report of General Johnson, and to those of General Daniel and Colonel O'Neal, herewith filed.

This order left me powerless to do more than hold my position, unless the enemy should be very much weakened in my front, for I had now remaining but a single thin line, composed of two small brigades, about the third of another, and one regiment (the Fifth Alabama) of O'Neal's brigade (in all, not over 1,800 men), facing what I believed then and now to be the most impregnable portion of the enemy's line of intrenchments.

The gallant men and officers of this line held their new position all day on July 3, under a sharp and incessant fire from the enemy's sharpshooters and an occasional artillery fire. The enemy made during the day several ineffectual efforts, by advancing heavy lines of

skirmishers, equal almost, if not fully, to my main line, and using their artillery, to dislodge them from their position.

On the 3d, my orders were general, and the same as those of the day before, and accordingly, when the heavy cannonade indicated that another attack was made from the right wing of our army, we were on the lookout for another favorable opportunity to co-operate. When the sound of musketry was heard, it became apparent that the enemy in our front was much excited. The favorable opportunity seemed to me close at hand. I sent word to Lieutenant-General Ewell by Major [H. A.] Whiting, of my staff, that in a few moments I should attack, and immediately had my handful of men, under Doles, Iverson, and Ramseur, prepared for the onset; but in less than five minutes after Major Whiting's departure, before the troops on my immediate right had made any advance or showed any preparation therefor, and just as the order forward was about to be given to my line, it was announced, and was apparent to me, that the attack had already failed.

This attack was accompanied, preceded, and succeeded by the fiercest and grandest cannonade I have ever witnessed. My troops lay about half way between the artillery of the Second Corps and that of the enemy on Cemetery Hill, and directly under the line of fire of fully 100 guns, a most trying position even when the opposing artillerists confined their attention to each other, and one which became fearfully so when both parties, as they did at short intervals, dropped shells in their midst, while the sharpshooters were constant and skillful in their attentions. They underwent this terrible trial not only without murmuring or faltering, but with great cheerfulness and with the utmost coolness.

It is proper to mention that during the night of the 2d and on the 3d my troops did not occupy any portion of the town excepting that still held by the sharpshooters of the Alabama brigade, under that promising young officer, Major [Eugene] Blackford, of the Fifth Alabama. These sharpshooters, together with those of Doles', Iverson's, and Ramseur's brigades, annoyed the enemy's artillery and infantry constantly during the period of our occupation of the town, and acted with rare and praiseworthy gallantry.

During the night of the 3d, my division fell back to the ridge which had been wrested from the enemy in the first day's attack, and, being reunited, was posted so that the railroad divided it about equally.

Expecting to give battle in this position, it was strengthened early on the morning of the 4th. We were not disturbed, however, in the least during the day—in fact, the enemy exhibited so small a force, entered the town, and followed us at so late an hour, that it was generally believed he had retreated.

During the day of the 4th, all the wounded who could walk or be transported in wagons and ambulances were sent to the rear (many, as it turned out, to be captured or sacrificed in the effort to escape the enemy's cavalry), but nearly one-half of them, say about 760, were left in the hands of the enemy. This painful result was, of course, unavoidable. Four surgeons, 6 assistants, 3 hospital stewards, and 94 attendants were left to attend to the wounded, and with them ten days' supply of such food and medicines as were needed. This was all we could do for them.

Subsequent to the departure of the wounded, Iverson was detached with his brigade as a guard for the train, but unfortunately too late

to overtake it and prevent its partial destruction. By a forced march, he arrived at Hagerstown soon after the passage of the train, and found a heavy force of the enemy's cavalry driving back our cavalry through the streets. Making a hasty but skillful disposition of his troops, he soon routed them, capturing a considerable number. Great credit is due Brigadier-General Iverson for the handsome and prompt manner in which this affair was managed.

On the night of the 4th, we began to fall back toward Hagerstown, by way of Fairfield, bivouacking on the night of the 5th, after a most wearisome march in mud and rain, 2 miles west of Fairfield.

On the morning of the 6th, my division became the rear guard of the army, and early in the morning was attacked by the enemy's skirmishers deployed over a line extending entirely across the Valley, and, therefore, fully 1½ or 2 miles long. Later it was attacked from the Emmitsburg road.

The morning attack was sharply repulsed by General Daniel's skirmishers, on the left, and General Doles', on the right of the road, the Forty-fifth North Carolina (Captain [J. A.] Hopkins commanding) having a pretty brisk action on the extreme left, driving the enemy from a commanding position there, in reply to his summons to surrender. General Daniel's loss was only 2 killed, 2 wounded, and 5 missing; General Doles', nothing. The other (an extremely feeble attack) was repelled by a few of General Doles' men. The road being entirely clear behind us for 4 or 5 miles, at 3.30 p. m. we resumed the march, and proceeded without annoyance or delay across the mountain, by Monterey Springs, to Waynesborough.

Reaching Hagerstown next day, the division rested there without serious disturbance until the evening of the 11th, when it was moved through and about a mile and a quarter west of Hagerstown, on the National road. Here, during the 13th, 14th, and 15th, battle was again (and eagerly by my division) offered to the enemy. During these three days, my division occupied the extreme left of the line of battle. Nothing of importance occurred here, excepting a brisk attack of the enemy's skirmishers (after being re-enforced) and his cavalry upon Ramseur's sharpshooters. This attack was made late on the afternoon of July 14, after the withdrawal of nearly all the artillery and of all the main line of infantry. The enemy had unquestionably discoverd this movement. His advance was so firmly and gallantly met by Ramseur's men and the Second [Richmond] Howitzers (Captain [David] Watson), that he fell back, with the loss of many killed and wounded and about 20 of the cavalry captured.

On the memorable night of July 14, the Second Corps fell back to Williamsport, and forded the river. The artillery, under Lieutenant-Colonel Carter, I had sent off early in the afternoon, with orders to cross at Falling Waters, 4 miles below Williamsport, on the pontoon bridge which had been placed there. My division waded the river just above the aqueduct over the mouth of the Conococheague; the operation was a perilous one. It was very dark, raining, and excessively muddy. The men had to wade through the aqueduct, down the steep bank of soft and slippery mud, in which numbers lost their shoes and down which many fell. The water was cold, deep, and rising; the lights on either side of the river were dim, just affording enough light to mark the places of entrance and exit; the cartridge-boxes of the men had to be placed around their necks; some small men had to be carried over by their comrades; the water was up to the armpits of a full-sized man. All the circumstances attending

this crossing combined to make it an affair not only involving great hardship, but one of great danger to the men and company officers; but be it said to the everlasting honor of these brave fellows, they encountered it not only promptly, but actually with cheers and laughter.

We crossed without the loss of a single man, but I regret to say with the loss of some 25,000 or 30,000 rounds of ammunition, which were unavoidably wetted and spoiled. After crossing, I marched, by orders, a short distance beyond Falling Waters, and then bivouacked; and there ended the Pennsylvania campaign, so far as this division was concerned.

I cannot, however, close this portion of my report without expressing my pride and admiration of the conduct of the men and officers of this division from the time it left Grace Church until our return to Virginia. Better marching, less straggling, hardships more cheerfully borne, conduct in an enemy's country more commendable, and more generally marked by gentlemanly and soldierly characteristics, and, finally, better behavior in battle, than was exhibited by this division during that period has not been, and I believe will never be, exhibited by any other troops in the service. By their conduct at Gettysburg, I claim to have won the expression from the general commanding the army, who saw their attack on July 1, "I am proud of your division."

Earnestly do I wish that the name of each officer and private who distinguished himself during this eventful campaign could with reason be enrolled here, to be transferred to history. I hope it will yet be done in a different manner.

While I cannot mention all who won distinction during this campaign, it is my duty to record here the names of those officers whose conduct, either from my own observation or from the voluntary testimony of many competent witnesses, I know to have been such as to entitle them to the admiration of brave men and to the gratitude of a good people. First among them are Brig. Gens. Junius Daniel, George Doles, and S. D. Ramseur, Lieut. Col. T. H. Carter, Capt. D. P. Halsey, assistant adjutant-general of Iverson's brigade, Col. D. H. Christie, Twenty-third North Carolina (who has since died from the wounds he received), and Lieutenant Harney, Company [F], Fourteenth North Carolina, of my division, and Brig. Gen. A. G. Jenkins and Major Sweeney, of the cavalry brigade. All the field officers, with one exception, are spoken of highly on all hands for their conduct. Appendix B will show what general, field, and staff officers were under fire during the engagements. Company officers did their duty nobly. The men generally acted in a manner worthy of all praise.

Many valuable lives were lost during the bloody fight at Gettysburg; among them Colonel Christie, already mentioned; Lieut. Col. D. R. E. Winn, Fourth Georgia; Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews, commanding Second North Carolina Battalion, and many others.

Among the wounded, I regret to have to record the names of Col. F. M. Parker, Thirtieth North Carolina; Lieutenant-Colonel Lumpkin, Forty-fourth Georgia, a most valuable and estimable officer, who lost a leg; Lieut. Col. R. D. Johnston and Maj. C. C. Blacknall, Twenty-third North Carolina; Col. J. N. Lightfoot, Sixth Alabama; Col. R. T. Bennett, Fourteenth North Carolina; Captain Page, commanding battery; Col. Thomas S. Kenan, Forty-third

North Carolina; Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd and Major [J. R.] Winston, Forty-fifth North Carolina; Major [H. G.] Lewis, Thirty-second North Carolina; Major [J. M.] Hancock, Second North Carolina Battalion; Lieutenant [W. R.] Bond and Colonel [W. J.] Green, of General Daniel's staff, besides many valuable and distinguished company officers, whose names will be found in the tabular statements appended to reports of brigade commanders.

My staff officers—Maj. H. A. Whiting, Major Greene Peyton, Capt. W. A. Harris, Capt. M. L. Randolph (the two last-named officers attached to the division as chiefs of ordnance and of the signal corps, respectively, voluntarily serving in the field with distinguished ability and courage), Lieutenants [J. W.] Hutchinson and [James P.] Arrington, Capt. D. D. Peden, acting assistant inspector-general, and Surg. W. S. Mitchell—all did their duty nobly during the whole campaign, and deserve mine and the country's warmest thanks for their services.

Maj. Julian Mitchell, acting division commissary (Major [J. M.] Adams having been taken sick at Culpeper Court-House), discharged the duties of his arduous position with an energy and capacity I have never seen equaled.

The appendix marked A will show the strength and the loss of each brigade at Gettysburg. Appendix B will show the general, field, and staff officers who were present in the engagements. In the accompanying reports of brigade commanders will be found an account of the operations of each brigade, and the part borne by each in the campaign, in a more detailed form than my limits will admit of, and to these you are respectfully referred.

SKIRMISH AT MANASSAS GAP.

After recrossing the Potomac, with the exception of twenty-four hours spent in an ineffectual effort to strike the Federal force at Hedgesville, the division remained quietly in camp near Darkesville, Berkeley County, until July 22, when it resumed the march up the Valley.

Bivouacking at Winchester one night, the next afternoon found us, after a march of 23 miles, facing nearly the whole Federal Army in the vicinity of Manassas Gap. My division was ordered there to relieve Wright's brigade (of about 600 men), of Anderson's division, but arrived too late to do so. The enemy having already engaged Wright's skirmishers, it was necessary for his whole brigade to deploy, so as to cover strongly and hold the line which he occupied until I could establish my line of battle a little in its rear. I caused this movement to be executed, acting under General Ewell's orders. These precautions were proper, as the enemy were making an apparently determined advance with an extended front, and had full 20,000 troops already in view, while others were coming through the Gap.

All my sharpshooters (about 250 men) were as soon as possible sent to strengthen Wright's line. Rodes' old brigade, under Colonel O'Neal, the first to arrive, was deployed behind Wright's, on a ridge some 300 yards in his rear. The main line was strongly posted on a spur of the mountains which commanded the ridges occupied by Wright and O'Neal.

The enemy attacked in force, driving the front line of skirmishers back slowly. Wright's men fought obstinately, as did the sharp-

shooters. After obtaining possession of the ridge occupied by the first line of skirmishers, the enemy attempted to make a farther advance in line of battle, and with a force sufficient to have overwhelmed the first line (which had now rallied at the foot of the ridge), but failed signally, the gallant fellows of that line breaking his solid lines repeatedly.

His officers acted generally with great gallantry, but the men behaved in a most cowardly manner. A few shots from Carter's artillery and the skirmishers' fire halted them, broke them, and put a stop to the engagement. Only a few shots were fired by my second line of skirmishers. Of course, my main line was not engaged. The fight, if it be worthy that name, took place in full view of the division, and while the conduct of our men, and of Wright's particularly, was the subject of admiration, that of the enemy was decidedly puerile.

Wright's brigade lost, I believe, about 80 men killed and wounded, including among the latter Colonel [E. J.] Walker, commanding the brigade. My total loss was 15 killed, wounded, and missing, including 1 officer of Ramseur's sharpshooters, killed. The enemy's loss was, in my opinion, greater than ours. By a prisoner's statements and from what I saw, the enemy had at least two corps backing his attacking force. General Meade's dispatch from Front Royal next day showed that a very large portion, if not all, of his army was present.

During the night, the pontoons, baggage, &c., having been safely disposed of, my division fell back on the Luray road, about 2 miles from Front Royal, and bivouacked, Johnson's division remaining at Front Royal as rear guard. This day's work, including a march of 27 miles on one of the hottest of summer days, the excitement of a threatened battle, and the night march of 4 or 5 miles, damaged the division seriously.

Its marches had been admirable up to the time of reaching Front Royal, but for some days after that the men were broken down, and therefore straggled. Fortunately, the marches during this period were quite short.

Continuing the march leisurely, resting near Luray a day or two, the division arrived at Madison Court-House, by way of Thornton's Gap and Sperryville, on July 29.

In concluding what I have to say about this campaign, I beg leave to call attention to the heroes of it; the men who day by day sacrificed self on the altar of freedom; those barefooted North Carolinians, Georgians, and Alabamians, who, with bloody and swollen feet, kept to their ranks day after day for weeks. When the division reached Darkesville, nearly one-half of the men and many officers were barefooted, and fully one-fourth had been so since we crossed the Blue Ridge. These poor fellows had kept up with the column and in ranks during the most rapid march of this war, considering its length, over that worst of roads for footmen, the turnpike, and during the hottest days of summer. These are the heroes of the campaign.

I have the honor to be, colonel, yours, very respectfully,

R. E. RODES,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. A. S. PENDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps.

APPENDIX A.

Strength and Casualties of brigades of Major-General Rodes' division in the battle of Gettysburg.

Command.	Strength at Carlisle.		Casualties.						
			Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Daniel's brigade	171	2,123	15	150	48	587	.....	116	916
Doles' brigade	129	1,275	2	84	11	113	.....	31	241
Iverson's brigade	114	1,356	12	118	33	349	20	288	820
Ramseur's brigade	119	971	5	18	7	122	2	42	196
Rodes' brigade	138	1,656	5	68	38	392	7	186	696
Total*	671	7,381	39	438	137	1,563	29	663	2,869

APPENDIX B.

List of general, field, and staff officers present with their commands at the battle of Gettysburg, in Maj. Gen. R. E. Rodes' division.†

Name, rank, and regiment.	Remarks.
Maj. Gen. R. E. Rodes.	Commanding division.
Maj. H. A. Whiting, assistant adjutant-general.	
Maj. Greene Peyton, assistant adjutant-general.	
Capt. M. L. Randolph, signal officer.	
Capt. W. A. Harris, ordnance officer.	
Lieut. J. W. Hutchinson, aide-de-camp.	
Lieut. James P. Arrington, aide-de-camp.	
Brig. Gen. Junius Daniel.	Commanding brigade.
Capt. W. M. Hammond, assistant adjutant-general.	
Lieut. W. R. Bond, aide-de-camp.	Left the field wounded; captured at Monterey Springs, crossing the mountain.
Lieut. Col. W. J. Green, aide-de-camp.	Wounded; captured at Monterey Springs, crossing the mountain.
Col. E. C. Brabble, 32d North Carolina.	
Lieut. Col. D. G. Cowand, 32d North Carolina.	
Maj. H. G. Lewis, 32d North Carolina.	Wounded; left in hospital at Gettysburg.
Col. Thomas S. Kenan, 43d North Carolina.	Wounded; captured at Monterey Springs.
Lieut. Col. William G. Lewis, 43d North Carolina.	
Lieut. Col. Samuel H. Boyd, 45th North Carolina.	Wounded; captured at Monterey Springs.
Maj. John R. Winston, 45th North Carolina.	Do.
Col. W. A. Owens, 53d North Carolina.	
Lieut. Col. J. T. Morehead, jr., 53d North Carolina.	Wounded; remained on the field during entire engagement.
Maj. J. J. Iredell, 53d North Carolina.	
Lieut. Col. H. L. Andrews, 2d North Carolina Battalion.	Killed July 1.
Maj. J. M. Hancock, 2d North Carolina Battalion.	Wounded; captured crossing the mountain.
Brig. Gen. George Doles.	Commanding brigade.
Capt. F. T. Snead, assistant adjutant-general.	
Lieut. E. A. Hawkins, aide-de-camp.	
Lieut. Col. D. R. E. Winn, 4th Georgia.	Killed in first charge, July 1.
Maj. W. H. Willis, 4th Georgia.	
Col. Edward Willis, 12th Georgia.	
Maj. Isaac Hardeman, 12th Georgia.	Wounded.
Col. John T. Mercer, 21st Georgia.	
Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Hooper, 21st Georgia.	
Maj. Thomas C. Glover, 21st Georgia.	
Col. S. P. Lumpkin, 44th Georgia.	Left the field, wounded; leg amputated; left at Hagerstown.

* See also p. 342. † The original omits the artillery serving with the division.

List of general, field, and staff officers, &c.—Continued.

Name, rank, and regiment.	Remarks.
Maj. W. H. Peebles, 44th Georgia.	
Brig. Gen. Alfred Iverson.	Commanding brigade.
Capt. D. P. Halsey, assistant adjutant-general.	
Lieut. J. T. Ector, aide-de-camp.	
Lieut. Col. W. S. Davis, 12th North Carolina.	
Maj. R. W. Alston, 12th North Carolina.	
Lieut. Col. N. Slough, 20th North Carolina.	Wounded July 1; left the field.
Maj. J. S. Brooks, 20th North Carolina.	Do.
Col. D. H. Christie, 23d North Carolina.	Wounded; since dead.
Lieut. Col. R. D. Johnston, 23d North Carolina.	Wounded July 1.
Maj. C. C. Blacknall, 23d North Carolina.	Wounded July 1; captured crossing the mountain.
Brig. Gen. S. D. Ramseur.	Commanding brigade.
Capt. Seaton Gales, assistant adjutant-general.	
Lieut. Caleb Richmond, aide-de-camp.	
Maj. D. W. Hurtt, 2d North Carolina.	Wounded July 1.
Col. Bryan Grimes, 4th North Carolina.	
Lieut. Col. James H. Wood, 4th North Carolina.	
Maj. E. A. Osborne, 4th North Carolina.	
Col. R. T. Bennett, 14th North Carolina.	Wounded July 3.
Maj. J. H. Lambeth, 14th North Carolina.	
Col. F. M. Parker, 30th North Carolina.	Wounded July 1.
Maj. W. W. Sillers, 30th North Carolina.	
Col. E. A. O'Neal, 26th Alabama.	Commanding brigade.
Col. C. A. Battle, 3d Alabama.	
Lieut. Col. C. Forsyth, 3d Alabama.	Sprained his ankle and went to the rear on evening of July 2.
Maj. R. M. Sands, 3d Alabama.	
Col. J. M. Hall, 5th Alabama.	
Maj. Eugene Blackford, 5th Alabama.	
Col. J. N. Lightfoot, 6th Alabama.	Wounded July 1; left the field.
Maj. J. F. Culver, 6th Alabama.	Do.
Col. S. B. Pickens, 12th Alabama.	
Lieut. Col. J. C. Goodgame, 12th Alabama.	In command of 26th Alabama.
Maj. A. Proskaner, 12th Alabama.	

ADDENDA.

*Officers of Rodes' division reported as killed or mortally wounded in the battle of Gettysburg.**

ALABAMA.

Lieut. A. J. Wilcox, 5th Infantry.	Lieut. J. M. Fletcher, 12th Infantry.
Capt. J. T. Davis, 12th Infantry.	Lieut. John Fowler, 26th Infantry.
Lieut. Jefferson Bridges, 12th Infantry.	Lieut. W. L. Branyon, 26th Infantry.

GEORGIA.

Lieut. Col. D. R. E. Winn, 4th Infantry.	Lieut. J. H. Riviere, 4th Infantry.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Lieut. J. B. Stockton, 4th Infantry.	Lieut. Julius J. Alexander, 43d Infantry.
Lieut. W. A. Carr, 5th Infantry.	Lieut. Thomas W. Baker, 43d Infantry.
Lieut. Matthew J. Malone, 5th Infantry.	Lieut. W. W. Boggan, 43d Infantry.
Lieut. Charles C. Rawles, 5th Infantry.	Capt. Peter P. Scales, 45th Infantry.
Lieut. James A. Griffith, 14th Infantry.	Lieut. J. M. Benton, 45th Infantry.
Lieut. Frank M. Harney, 14th Infantry.	Lieut. George F. Boyd, 45th Infantry.
Lieut. J. L. Gore, 20th Infantry.	Lieut. William E. Harris, 45th Infantry.
Lieut. F. C. Wilson, 20th Infantry.	Capt. G. M. G. Albright, 53d Infantry.
Capt. G. T. Baskerville, 23d Infantry.	Capt. William J. Miller, 53d Infantry.
Lieut. C. W. Champion, 23d Infantry.	Lieut. Thomas M. Hall, 53d Infantry.
Lieut. Junius B. French, 23d Infantry.	Lieut. P. W. Hatrick, 53d Infantry.
Lieut. William M. Munday, 23d Infantry.	Lieut. Col. H. L. Andrews, 2d Battalion.
Lieut. Ira T. Connell, 30th Infantry.	Lieut. William A. Bray, 2d Battalion.
Capt. William C. Ousby, 43d Infantry.	Lieut. Ralph Gorrell, 2d Battalion.

*Compiled from the brigade lists of officers present with their commands.

Abstract from return of Rodes' division, Maj. Gen. R. E. Rodes, C. S. Army, commanding, for June 30, 1863; headquarters, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total.*	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.			
General and staff	10	4	4	14	16
Daniel's brigade	171	2,123	2,304	2,565	3,838
Doles' brigade	128	1,275	1,373	1,564	2,564
Iverson's brigade	114	1,356	1,523	1,674	2,975
Ramseur's brigade	119	971	1,130	1,311	2,759
Rodes' brigade	138	1,656	1,791	1,970	3,521
Total	680	7,385	8,125	9,098	15,673

No. 507.

Report of Brig. Gen. Junius Daniel, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS DANIEL'S BRIGADE,
August 20, 1863.

MAJOR: In compliance with orders received from division headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my brigade from June 4 (the time the division left Grace Church) to July 20, when, in consequence of sickness, I turned over the command to Colonel Brabble:

The brigade, consisting of the Thirty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fifth, and Fifty-third Regiments, and Second Battalion North Carolina troops (in all about 2,200 men), left Grace Church with the division on June 4, and marched in the direction of Culpeper Court-House, which place we reached on the 7th without encountering the enemy, and encamped 3 miles beyond the town.

On the morning of the 9th, firing was heard in the direction of Brandy Station, and I received orders to proceed in that direction.

About 12 o'clock, I arrived near Brandy Station, and received orders from Lieutenant-General Ewell and General Lee to proceed to the station, and report to Brigadier-General Hampton. Upon arriving at the station, I reported to General Hampton, and was by him placed in line of battle about 1 mile in advance of the station, to support some cavalry that had fallen back before the enemy, their skirmishers being at this time a little in advance of their position, and their artillery firing upon the enemy at long range.

A short time after this, I received orders from the major-general commanding the division to throw out skirmishers to the front, and move my line some half mile to the rear. After remaining in this position a short time, the enemy began to retire, and I received orders to advance my skirmishers and retire my line still farther to the rear, keeping my troops concealed behind the hills during the movement. The enemy retired before my line of skirmishers. About 5 p. m. I received orders to call in my skirmishers, and move to a wood near the Botts House, and there go into camp.

*The "effective total" embraces only enlisted men present for duty, on extra duty, and in arrest.

On the following day, I left camp with the division, making a night march, and moving in the direction of Front Royal, which place we reached about 12 m. on the 12th, and crossed the Shenandoah on the same day, taking the road to Berryville, via Millwood. Near Millwood, my brigade being in advance of the division, my advance guard came in contact with a small party of the enemy's cavalry, which retired before them, and was not seen again until I reached Berryville, which place the enemy occupied in force.

Upon arriving near the town, I received orders to move to the left, and, in conjunction with General Jenkins, to prevent the escape of the enemy by the Winchester pike, and, upon the arrival of a battery of artillery, under command of Major Baxter [?], to attack and carry the enemy's works on Grindstone Hill, and after this to move upon the town, and form a junction with the troops that had moved to the right of the town.

In compliance with these orders, I moved some 3 miles to the left, and took a position under cover of some woods near the enemy's works, and in such manner as to prevent their escape by the Winchester pike.

Upon examination, I found that the enemy had abandoned their works and gone in the direction of the town. I immediately commenced moving in the same direction, when I received notice from Major-General Rodes that the enemy had retreated from the town, and was directed by him to move upon the Martinsburg pike. Upon reaching this pike, and reporting to the major-general commanding, a short rest was ordered, after which we commenced moving upon Martinsburg, which place the rear of the column did not reach until after dark the next day.

My command having been placed in charge of the train, and the enemy's cavalry having shown some activity during the march, I was ordered to place one of my regiments in front of the train and one in the rear, and to distribute the others equally along the train. The train being several miles in length, my command was much separated. When I had arrived within 3 miles of the town, an officer of Colonel Carter's artillery reported to me that he had a battery playing upon the enemy which was without infantry supports, and requested that I would give him a regiment to support it. In the absence of the major-general commanding, I immediately ordered the Fifty-third Regiment, Colonel Owens commanding, to the support of this battery, and then, having sent a staff officer to bring up such of my regiments as were still in the rear, I proceeded with the Forty-third Regiment along the road leading to the town. Having halted this regiment in the outskirts of the town, I rode forward, and learned that the enemy had fled, and received orders from the major-general commanding to return with my command, and go into camp at Big Springs.

The following day we marched upon Williamsport, which place we reached about dark, and went into camp just opposite the town.

On the 17th, we crossed the river, and encamped on the Sharpsburg road.

On the 19th, we marched upon Hagerstown, and remained in camp there until the 22d, when we marched upon Greencastle, Pa., and encamped a little south of the town, and remained until the 24th, when we marched upon Chambersburg, reaching that place about the middle of the day.

At 12 o'clock at night, I received orders to move with my brigade

to Shippensburg, as General Jenkins was threatened by the enemy. I commenced the march about 1 o'clock, and arrived there about 5 a. m., and relieved General Jenkins in command.

On the 26th, the remainder of the division came up.

On the following day (June 27), we marched upon Carlisle, where we remained until the 30th, when we marched upon Gettysburg, by way of Heidlersburg, and arrived within 2½ miles of the town about 12 m. At this time I received orders to turn to the right, and follow the trail of the troops that had preceded me. After moving some three-quarters of a mile, I received orders to form my brigade in line about 200 yards in rear of General Iverson, my left in rear of his right wing, with instructions to protect the right of the division, and to support Iverson's right. I was also informed that Colonel O'Neal, commanding Rodes' brigade, was on the same line with myself, and would support General Iverson on the left. After remaining in this position for some hour and a half, I was notified by General Iverson that he was about to advance. Immediately after commencing his advance, and when he had reached the open field a short distance in his front, he changed his line of direction considerably to the left, thus unmasking such of my regiments as were in his rear. After advancing a short distance, General Iverson became engaged with the enemy.

Having received no notification of his change of direction, I allowed my line to move on, and rode to the front to reconnoiter. Here I ascertained that General Iverson had changed his direction, and was engaging the enemy, strongly posted in some woods in his front, and also that the enemy was threatening his right. This change of General Iverson's caused me to execute a corresponding change to the left. In order to support his right, my entire line, excepting the Second Battalion and Forty-fifth Regiment, was moved some distance by the left flank.

I immediately moved the Second Battalion and the Forty-fifth Regiment forward, and engaged the enemy, very strongly posted along a railroad cut, and in the edge of the woods in rear of the cut, their line of battle being nearly at right angles with General Iverson's line, and supported by two batteries of artillery posted near a stone barn on the right of the railroad cut, and another on the hill to the left of the railroad. This line of the enemy brought a very strong fire both of artillery and musketry upon my own and a portion of the right of General Iverson's line. Seeing that the enemy was strong, and other troops coming up to their support, I ordered the Forty-third and Fifty-third Regiments from my center and right to the left, to support General Iverson and my left. The Forty-fifth Regiment and Second Battalion, under command of Lieutenant-Colonels [S. H.] Boyd and [H. L.] Andrews, moved forward under a murderous fire of artillery in the most gallant manner to a fence, under cover of a slight eminence, and engaged the enemy at short range, and by their steady and well-directed fire soon forced them to fall back.

After seeing the Forty-third and Fifty-third Regiments (which had been moved from the right) in position, I ordered the Second Battalion and Forty-fifth Regiment, supported on the left by the Forty-third and Fifty-third Regiments, to charge the enemy, at the same time ordering the Thirty-second Regiment, Colonel Brabble commanding, to move forward on the right, and get a position where he could reach the flank of the enemy, posted about the barn and in the woods in the rear of the barn.

The Forty-fifth Regiment and Second Battalion, gallantly led by their commanders and supported by the rest of the line, advanced at a charge, driving the enemy from the cut in confusion, killing and wounding many and taking some prisoners; also compelling their artillery to retire from the barn.

At the railroad cut, which had been partially concealed by the long grass growing around it, and which, in consequence of the abruptness of its sides, was impassable, the advance was stopped. Seeing that it was impossible to advance this part of the line, and the ground affording no cover, I ordered the Forty-fifth Regiment and Second Battalion to fall back some 40 paces, to the crest of a hill, which afforded some shelter. From this position I kept up a heavy fire on the columns of the enemy that came down to the relief of the lines that had been broken, and in the meantime examined the cut from which the enemy had been driven. This I found could only be carried by moving a force across the cut to support the line advancing on the left of the cut, and that it could only be crossed by moving a regiment by the flank in rear and on the right of my position, and in front of some troops of General A. P. Hill's corps who were lying down in line of battle, and to whom I had sent an officer with a request that they would act in conjunction with me in my previous advance, and with which request they had for some cause failed to comply.

Seeing that the enemy was strengthening himself on my right, and was occupying the cut and the hill to the right and left of it in great force, that General Iverson's left had been broken, and that one of the enemy's flags had almost gotten in his rear, I saw the necessity of carrying the hill at all hazards, and ordered Colonel Brabble to advance across the cut, keeping his left on the cut and his line perpendicular to it, and to carry the battery at the barn, and drive in the line of infantry between the barn and the hill. This advance of Colonel Brabble took the enemy in flank. At the same time, I ordered Captain Hammond to proceed to the left, and order all my troops to advance with the center, of which portion I had the immediate command, and also to endeavor to get all the troops on my left to advance with me, as I intended to carry the hill.

About this time a body of troops, which I afterward learned belonged to Major-General Pender's division, commenced a most spirited advance on my right, leaving, however, an interval of some hundreds of yards between themselves and my right. My own troops advanced in fine order, under a heavy fire, the Twelfth North Carolina Regiment, of Iverson's brigade, keeping abreast with my left. After severe fighting, I succeeded in taking the hill, with a very heavy loss. Here a very large number of prisoners were captured, and in the advance my troops passed over several stand of colors that had been abandoned by the enemy. The Forty-fifth Regiment captured a stand of colors of the enemy, and recaptured the colors of the Twentieth North Carolina Regiment. My command continued to move forward until it reached the outskirts of the town, where, agreeably to instructions received through Major [H. A.] Whiting, I halted. Subsequently, having received orders from the major-general commanding to hold the railroad, I rested here during the night, under cover of an embankment.

I feel it my duty at this point to make mention of the gallant conduct of my troops during this action. Their loss in killed and wounded amounted to about one-third the number that entered the

fight. All acted with courage and coolness, but it fell to the lot of the Forty-fifth, Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd; Second Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews, and the Thirty-second, Colonel Brabble, to meet the heaviest efforts of the enemy. This they did in the most gallant manner, repulsing them at every advance, and finally driving them in confusion from the field.

On the morning of the 2d, I moved, under orders from the major-general commanding the division, to the right of the railroad cut, and occupied the crest of the hill, my left resting near the cut and my right connecting with the left of General Pender's division. Colonel O'Neal, commanding Rodes' old brigade, having been directed by Major-General Rodes to report to me for orders, I caused him to occupy the position under the railroad embankment which my own brigade had occupied during the night. My brigade held its position along the crest throughout the day.

About 3.30 p. m. the enemy's artillery opened in reply to our own, and from that time until nearly dark the portion of the line occupied by my troops was subjected to a heavy fire, from which, owing to their exposed situation, they suffered much. A little after sunset, I received orders to form in the open field in front of and below the hill, and to support Generals Doles, Iverson, and Ramseur in an advance upon Cemetery Hill. With Rodes' brigade on my left, I moved in the rear of General Ramseur for a distance of about three-quarters of a mile, when I was notified by General Ramseur that he had halted, and that it was impracticable at that time to advance farther. I therefore halted my line, and remained in that position until about 10 p. m., when I received orders to move back into the town, and occupy the position formerly occupied by General Ramseur, with O'Neal on my left.

Some two hours afterward, I received orders to move with my own and Rodes' brigade to the left of the town, a distance of about 4 miles, and report to General Johnson. In obedience to this order, I moved off at about 1.30 a. m., and reported to General Johnson at about 4 a. m., by whom I was immediately ordered into action, to the support of Jones' brigade, Colonel [R. H.] Dungan commanding. I was at the same time notified that Colonel O'Neal would receive his orders during the day from General Johnson. In taking the position assigned me, the Thirty-second Regiment was subjected to a heavy artillery fire in a much exposed situation, which, however, it bore with great courage and steadiness. On coming up with Jones' brigade, I found its skirmishers engaging the enemy at long range. The hill in front of this position was, in my opinion, so strong that it could not have been carried by any force. After remaining here some two or three hours, I was ordered to move by the left flank to the left, under the guidance of a staff officer, who had been sent to conduct me to the position it was desired I should occupy. In executing this movement, my troops were much exposed, and many were killed and wounded.

On reaching the left, I received orders from General Johnson to charge the enemy's works, in conjunction with General Steuart. This charge was made in a most gallant manner, and the enemy driven from a portion of their works in front of my center and right, and near the works captured the evening before by Jones' brigade. Owing to the heavy fire brought upon General Steuart, he was unable to advance farther, and I was, therefore, unable to occupy the works of the enemy; but from a sheltered position, within less than

50 paces, I obtained through a gorge between their lines of intrenchments a most destructive fire with the whole of the Forty-fifth Regiment for five minutes upon a crowd of the enemy who were disorganized and fleeing in great confusion. And here, owing to the fact that the enemy were returning our fire at this time very feebly, and that our own aim was unobstructed, we succeeded in inflicting heavy loss upon them.

This position I held, bringing a heavy, though unequal, fire on the fresh columns that came down to the relief of those that had been broken and were leaving their works, until ordered by General Johnson to fall back with the rest of his line about three-quarters of a mile, and occupy the position along a run at the foot of the hill.

I remained in this position, with my skirmishers warmly engaged, and the enemy's fire reaching and doing some execution upon our line, from about 3 p. m. until nearly 12 p. m., when I received orders to follow General Smith's brigade with my own and Rodes' brigade back to the town, and there report to General Rodes. Having done this, my brigade was assigned a position on the left of the division. This I reached and occupied about daybreak on the morning of the 4th.

I cannot in justice to the officers and men of my command close this portion of my report without recording my earnest conviction that the conduct of none of the troops who participated in this engagement will furnish brighter examples of patient endurance than were exhibited by them. Entering the fight on the first day at about 1 p. m., and hotly engaged until 4 p. m., during which time they constantly drove before them a superior force of the enemy, losing nearly one-third of their number and many valuable officers; exposed during the afternoon of the second day to a galling fire of artillery, from which they suffered much, they moved at night in line of battle on the enemy's strong position, after which, with less than two hours' rest, and having made a fatiguing night march, they reported to General Johnson, and entered the fight again at 5 a. m. on the third day, and were not withdrawn until between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, their skirmishers remaining engaged until nearly 12 o'clock at night, and the whole line being constantly exposed to and suffering from the enemy's fire. Shortly after 12 o'clock, they were required to repeat the march of the preceding night, and to reoccupy the position from which they had driven the enemy on the first day. Nor was there exhibited by any portion of the command during the three days in which they were engaged any disposition to shrink from the duties before them, or any indications of that despondency with which men similarly exposed are so often affected.

I desire here to make special mention of Capt. W. M. Hammond, assistant adjutant-general, First Lieut. W. R. Bond, aide-de-camp, and Lieut. Col. W. J. Green, aide-de-camp—Captain Hammond for his bravery and efficient services throughout the three days' fight; Lieutenant Bond and Colonel Green for their services on the first day. Both the latter were severely wounded on the first day—Lieutenant Bond through the body and Colonel Green through the head, each acting with most conspicuous coolness and bravery. To these officers I am indebted for most important services on that day.

Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd and Major [John R.] Winston, Forty-fifth North Carolina Regiment, were both wounded on the first day, the former severely and the latter painfully. Major Winston, however, notwithstanding the painful character of his wound, did not

quit the field, but remained with his regiment until late in the engagement of July 3, when a second wound, more severe than the first, compelled him to retire. Both of these officers were wounded while leading their men in an advance upon the enemy.

Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews, Second North Carolina Battalion, was killed July 1, while gallantly leading his men in a charge. Major [John M.] Hancock, of this battalion, at the same time received a wound through the breast. Major [Henry G.] Lewis, of the Thirty-second, severely wounded at the close of the first day's fight, and Colonel [T. S.] Kenan, of the Forty-third Regiment, severely wounded on July 3, while leading his men against the enemy's works. These officers, with the exception of Captain Hammond, are in the hands of the enemy.

I desire also to mention specially Col. E. C. Brabble, Thirty-second; Lieut. Col. W. G. Lewis, Forty-third Regiment; Lieut. Col. D. G. Cowand, Thirty-second Regiment; Capt. A. H. Gallaway, commanding Forty-fifth Regiment on July 3, after Major Winston had been disabled; Captain [J. A.] Hopkins, of the same regiment; Captain [William L.] London, of the Thirty-second, commanding skirmishers; Captain [Carey] Whitaker, senior captain in the Forty-third, and Lieutenant [W. E.] Stitt, Forty-third Regiment, acting aide-de-camp after Lieutenant Bond was wounded. These officers all acted with bravery and coolness, as did all of my officers and men whose conduct came under my observation, but the above were more conspicuous than the rest.

I entered the engagement of July 1 with 2,100 men. The total loss up to the time my command reached Hagerstown amounted to 996 men, of which number 9 were lost in the skirmish at Fairfield.

About night on Saturday, the 4th, I received orders to hold myself in readiness to move. Between 12 and 1 o'clock, I received orders to commence the march, and moved off at the head of the division, taking the Fairfield road, which place we reached the middle of the afternoon the following day, and encamped some 1½ miles beyond the town, upon the top of the mountain. The following morning, I was notified that the division would constitute the rear guard of the army, and that I would bring up the rear of the division, and was ordered to relieve the skirmishers of General Early, then coming up from the town, the enemy's skirmishers following them.

I threw out skirmishers on both sides of the road, and engaged those of the enemy, driving them back. The enemy's line having been ascertained to be a long one, extending nearly across the Valley, General Doles was ordered by the commanding general to throw out skirmishers, and relieve a portion of mine on the right of the road.

The Forty-fifth Regiment, under command of Captain Hopkins, was ordered to occupy a hill some distance to the left and front, which it was thought from the movements of the enemy they had intended to occupy with artillery, and from which he could annoy us much in withdrawing. Upon reaching the hill, Captain Hopkins found it occupied by a regiment of the enemy, who demanded of him a surrender, and to which demand he replied handsomely by driving them beyond the hill, with slight loss to himself, and considerable, he thinks, to the enemy. This position I occupied until informed by the major-general that he had taken up a position some mile or more in the rear, and, under orders from him, withdrew my troops, and occupied this position, holding with skirmishers a branch some half mile in front of the last position.

I withdrew without loss and in good order, the enemy not pursuing with much vigor, but moved a small force around to the left, which came in contact with some skirmishers placed by Major-General Rodes to protect my rear. Having received orders to withdraw, I did so, without being pressed by the enemy, and encamped near Waynesborough that night.

The following day we marched upon Hagerstown, and encamped within 2 miles of the town.

On the 15th, the cavalry having reported the enemy as attempting to cross the Antietam by the dirt road that led to Boonsborough, I was ordered to strengthen my pickets on that road, and, in conjunction with Robertson's cavalry brigade, to prevent the crossing. It was afterward ascertained to be a small force of the enemy's cavalry, which was easily driven by cavalry skirmishers, supported by a line of infantry commanded by Captain London, Thirty-second Regiment.

About night we marched through town, taking the Clear Spring road, and went into line of battle the following morning on the left of the army, some 2 miles from town. This position we occupied until the night of the 13th, when we recrossed the Potomac, and I encamped some mile and a half beyond Falling Waters.

The next day we marched upon Martinsburg, which place we reached on the 15th.

The next morning we took up the line of march for Darkesville, near which place we remained until the 20th, when we returned to Martinsburg, where we rested during the night.

The next day we passed through the town, and commenced tearing up the railroad track some 2 miles from town. Here we received orders to return to Darkesville, at which place, in consequence of sickness, I turned over the command to Colonel Brabble.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JUNIUS DANIEL,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. G. PEYTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 508.

Report of Col. E. C. Brabble, Thirty-second North Carolina Infantry.

DARKESVILLE, W. VA.,
July 19, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I would respectfully report the part taken by the Thirty-second Regiment North Carolina troops in the action of July 1, 2, and 3, at Gettysburg, Pa.

On the first day, about 2.30 p. m., the regiment was drawn up on the right of the brigade, and, advancing, met, the enemy about 4 o'clock. At the time the regiment became actively engaged, it was near a railroad cut, the right supported by a regiment of Davis' brigade. Beyond the cut was a large stone barn, where the enemy was strongly posted. He had also planted upon a wooded hill between us and town a battery, which thoroughly commanded the ground in our front and about the barn.

The brigade made an advance to dislodge him from the barn, but the cut in front of the other regiments was too difficult for them to cross, and the Thirty-second fell back for want of support.

After a short time, this regiment charged up to the barn, and dislodged the enemy; but, being unsupported on the right and left, and the battery on the hill opening a terrific fire upon it, it again fell back near the cut. The rest of the brigade having now changed direction, so as to advance without hinderance, the Thirty-second moved up beyond the barn, and, waiting a few minutes for the troops on the right, advanced near the edge of town, where it joined the other regiments and rested for the night. In its advance it took a considerable number of prisoners; how many I did not stop to ascertain. Its loss during the day was 78—none of them as prisoners.

The second day, the Thirty-second was posted behind the theological seminary, as a part of the support to our batteries. It sustained a very heavy fire from the enemy's artillery, and lost many men.

The third day, the regiment, with the rest of the brigade, moved to the left and front, to the northeast of Gettysburg, and, being drawn up in line, advanced to the foot of ——— hill, upon which the enemy was posted. It here sustained a very galling fire from artillery and sharpshooters, losing many men and doing little injury to the enemy. Then, in pursuance of orders, it moved farther to the left, and formed on the right of the Forty-third Regiment North Carolina troops, to hold an intrenchment that had been captured. It here lost several men, but, having the enemy at advantage, it did good execution upon him. From this position, it fell back, by orders, about 5 p. m., and a little before midnight it withdrew with the rest of the troops to the range of hills west of Gettysburg.

During the engagement, the conduct of the regiment was all I could desire, there being very little time during the three days when it was not perfectly under my control. Both officers and men, with scarcely an exception, did their duty faithfully and unflinchingly. Where all behaved so well, it is difficult to discriminate, yet justice requires that I should mention Capt. William L. London. To his skill and gallantry is greatly due whatever of service the regiment may have rendered in the battle.

During the three days' fighting, the regiment lost in killed and wounded 147 officers and men. Of the 14 reported missing, 2 have since joined the regiment, and 2 others have been heard from, and are not in the enemy's hands.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. BRABBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. W. M. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Daniel's Brigade.

No. 509.

Report of Lieut. Col. W. G. Lewis, Forty-third North Carolina Infantry.

DARKESVILLE, W. VA., *July* 19, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with orders received from headquarters, I beg leave to respectfully submit the following report of the part acted by

the Forty-third Regiment North Carolina troops in the three days' battle at Gettysburg, Pa.:

At about 1 o'clock, July 1, we were drawn up in line of battle, about 2 or 2½ miles from Gettysburg. After a brief cannonade by a battery on our left, we were ordered forward. We moved forward about a mile before we encountered the enemy. The Forty-third Regiment was halted in a lane, when the Forty-fifth and Second Battalion moved still farther forward and engaged the enemy. Our position at that time was on the right of the Forty-fifth, and on the left of the Thirty-second Regiments.

We were then ordered to move by the left flank to a position between the Second Battalion and Fifty-third Regiment, with orders to support either on the right or left, as necessity demanded. We remained in that position under a sharp cross-fire for some time, when we were ordered to join on to the left of the battalion and support it. The right of the regiment, in obeying that order, was exposed to a most severe fire in front and on flank, and lost very heavily. Captain [W. C.] Ousby was killed there, while doing his full duty.

We remained there but a short time, when we received orders to fall back under cover of the hill, which was done in perfect order.

After a short time, and when supports came up on our left, we were ordered to join on with the battalion as before, to swing around the right, and advance toward a battery of the enemy which was pouring a deadly fire into our flanks. We continued to advance, driving the enemy before us, until we came to a railroad cut, which interfered a short while with our advance. At the railroad cut, 400 or 500 prisoners surrendered to the brigade; also several stand of colors were captured, but I am not certain that any were taken by this regiment. After moving a short distance farther in line of battle, we moved by the left flank behind a railroad embankment, where we rested until the following day.

On the morning of July 2, we moved to a position on the crest of a hill which the enemy held as their line the day before. Here we remained quiet until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when our batteries opened on the enemy's position on the heights beyond the town, and were vigorously replied to, which subjected the regiment to a severe shelling, in which we lost 1 killed and several wounded very severely.

About dark, we were ordered forward, and advanced nearly a mile, when we were halted. After remaining there a short time, we were ordered to retire, and took position in a street on the south edge of the town. We remained there until near daybreak, when we were ordered to the extreme left of our line, to assist General Johnson in an attack on a mountain.

We entered the action July 3, about sunrise, on the side of the mountain. We remained in reserve under fire a short time, when we moved by the left flank, and relieved troops who occupied works from which the enemy had been driven. After remaining some time under fire, but not being able to return it, we were ordered to go over the breastworks, and support General Steuart in a charge on the enemy's position. Colonel [T. S.] Kenan carried the left wing over, but Steuart's brigade was repulsed and driven back before the left of our regiment had advanced far enough for the right to join it in the proposed charge. Colonel Kenan was wounded in this charge, and was taken off the field, when the command of the regiment devolved on myself.

The left wing remained out of the works some time, exposed to a most severe fire from a battery posted about 400 yards distant, when they were ordered to return to the work. From that time to the time we were ordered to retire, this regiment was exposed to a most severe fire of grape, shrapnel, and shell at short range, and only two companies on the right had an opportunity to return the fire of the enemy. About 2 o'clock we were ordered to retire, which was executed in first-rate order.

We remained in line of battle until about 1 o'clock, when we were ordered to return to a position near the one occupied by us on July 2, which we did.

With but one exception—and that an officer—the officers and men behaved remarkably well. There was no straggling from this regiment. Where all acted so well, it is difficult to particularize for good conduct; but Lieutenant [Jesse A.] Macon, Company F, and Lieutenant [W. E.] Stitt, Company B, showed such marked coolness and bravery on the field, that it is just that they should be mentioned. Sergeants [P. B.] Grier, Company B, and [G. W.] Wills, Company D, behaved remarkably well.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. G. LEWIS,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Forty-third North Carolina Infantry.

Capt. W. M. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 510.

Report of Capt. J. A. Hopkins, Forty-fifth North Carolina Infantry.

JULY 17, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of the Forty-fifth North Carolina Regiment, in the battle of July 1, 2, and 3, near Gettysburg, Pa.:

When our line of battle was first formed, our position was on the right of the Second North Carolina Battalion, Forty-third, Fifty-third, and Thirty-second North Carolina Regiments on our right. In this order we advanced over a large, open field, during which the Forty-third and Fifty-third were moved to our left, the position of the Forty-fifth then being on the left of the Thirty-second and on the right of the Forty-third North Carolina Regiments.

After firing a short time, we were ordered to charge, in which a very gallant one was made, driving the enemy back, but could not reap the benefit of our gallantry, as we would have done had it not been for a deep railroad cut in which about a fourth of the regiment went to the bottom. The remainder fell back some 50 paces. Those who were in the cut soon came out, bringing with them several squads of prisoners, some 20 or 30 in number. The line was then formed on the crest of a hill, where we retained our position, under a heavy fire of grape, canister, and musketry.

During the reformation of this line, the regiment suffered more than it ever did in the same length of time. Lieutenants [George F.] Boyd and [W. E.] Harris were killed; Capt. P. P. Scales mor-

tally wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel [S. H.] Boyd, commanding, wounded; Lieut. Samuel F. Adams, jr., wounded– refused to go to the rear, but remained until the fight was over. Our killed and wounded among the enlisted men were very heavy.

The regiment was next marched by the left flank, and was moved so as to obtain a position perpendicular to the railroad cut, and made a charge on the wood in our front, capturing 188 prisoners in this place and several smaller squads in other places. The flag of the Twentieth North Carolina Regiment was recaptured by Capt. A. H. Gallaway, and handed by him to a member of that regiment. We also captured a very fine flag-staff and tassels; the remnants of what had been a fine Yankee flag were lying in different places. The scenes of the day then being over, the regiment retired near the railroad embankment, where we rested during the night.

July 2, the line of battle was formed in a beautiful grove, which skirted the northwestern part of the town, near a theological seminary. The position of the Forty-fifth North Carolina Regiment was on the right of the Forty-third and on the left of the Thirty-second North Carolina Regiments, Maj. John R. Winston commanding. Though wounded, he remained with the regiment. The fire of the enemy's artillery was very heavy for several hours. The line was somewhat screened by the crest of a small hill. Loss, only 1 killed; 10 or 12 wounded. Late in the evening, the regiment was moved forward nearly half a mile, mostly in an open field, where we were a part of the time under a severe fire of sharpshooters; but, taking warning in time, we escaped their fire by lying down. The line then fell back a short distance, and retired for the night.

July 3, the regiment marched very early to support General Johnson. Early in the day, the regiment was ordered over the crest of a hill to some breastworks that had been abandoned by the enemy, the Forty-fifth North Carolina Regiment being on the right and the Forty-third North Carolina Regiment on our left. The three extreme right companies were openly exposed, having no fortification before them. The enemy was on a height, and well fortified.

The line of fortification was not parallel with our line of battle, lacking perhaps 15 or 20 degrees, and about half the length of our line in front, and a short [distance] to the right and in rear of this line was another, leaving an open space between the two.

In a few minutes after we arrived at the abandoned breastworks, the enemy commenced moving from behind the first line of breastworks to the second. At that time almost every man of the regiment was firing into them as they passed the opening, certainly killing a great number. At times it seemed as if whole masses of them would fall. At one time this continued cross-fire kept up for about five minutes, in which time we killed more than in all our fighting before and after.

Our loss was 7 in both killed and wounded. Major Winston severely wounded; Captain [James F.] Hodges severely, Capts. A. H. and Thomas S. Gallaway slightly, and Lieutenant [William] Paylor, slightly; Lieut. James M. Benton killed late in the engagement, after showing as much or more gallantry than any officer in the regiment, though he was only seventeen years of age.

The fire was continued until our ammunition gave out. General Daniel being consulted, the Forty-fifth was relieved by the Thirty-second North Carolina Regiment. Then, retiring under the hill, remained there until nearly 11 p. m. The regiment was marched back

through Gettysburg; built small fortifications during July 4, and marched in the direction of Fairfield the following night.

July 6, early in the morning, the regiment was sent to the rear, and to the right of the road we came, and ordered to take position on a hill which was covered with tall wheat. When we arrived there, the enemy had possession of the hill. We found them to be dismounted cavalry, with Confederate uniform in part. Some of the men hesitated to fire at first, but soon being asked to surrender, the fire commenced, and continued until the Yankees were driven back over the hill beyond a fence which was in hedge bushes, where there was a force held in reserve; what amount we did not learn, being then ordered to rejoin our brigade.

Officers and men all behaved so well, it would be difficult to say much more for one than for another.

Our loss was 1 killed and 3 wounded.*

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. HOPKINS,

Captain, Commanding Forty-fifth North Carolina Regiment.

Capt. W. M. HAMMOND,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 511.

Report of Col. William A. Owens, Fifty-third North Carolina Infantry.

JULY 19, 1863.

SIR: In the engagement at Gettysburg, Pa., my regiment took part in the field as follows:

On July 1, I moved from Little Creek to within 2 miles of Gettysburg, and was in line of battle at or about 1 o'clock, when we advanced through an open field, coming in sight of the enemy on the crest. The line moved forward some 200 yards, when I moved by the left flank some 300 yards, under fire. I again moved to the front some 50 or 100 yards, when I was ordered to take my regiment to the support of General Iverson. I again moved by the flank, and brought them into line on the left of the Third Alabama, which was on General Iverson's right. I next moved to the right of the Third Alabama, and moved forward through a wheat-field to within 50 yards of some woods in front. The Third Alabama fell back, leaving my left exposed, and I ordered my regiment back some 50 yards, it at this time being exposed to a fire on both flanks. I changed my front to the right, to face the enemy on the right. I afterward moved my regiment back to the position on the right of the Third Alabama, which was then going off to the left. I fronted, and moved forward to the woods, where I joined the right of the Twelfth North Carolina Infantry, and moved on through the woods to the railroad embankment, where I halted, and moved by the left to the edge of the town, where I halted and remained during the night.

July 2, I was ordered to take position on the right of Colonel O'Neal, commanding Rodes' brigade, behind the railroad embankment, my right resting at a very deep cut. Finding Colonel

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*For casualties July 1–3, see p. 342.

O'Neal's brigade would cover all the ground, I reported, and was ordered to take position on the right of the brigade, which was in a corn-field, and behind a section of Colonel [T. H.] Carter's battery. It was left at discretion with me to move my men, if they suffered from the enemy's fire, but to remain within supporting distance. I moved my regiment about 50 yards to the right, in rear of the left of General [J. H.] Lane's brigade, where I remained until dark, when I was ordered to take my position on the right of the brigade. We then moved forward about half a mile toward the enemy's position, and remained about half an hour, when I moved by the left flank to the road leading through town, and bivouacked in line for the night.

July 3, at 3 a. m., I moved with the brigade through Gettysburg, and around to the right of the enemy, which was about 4 miles, and lay in line at the foot of a hill, the Thirty-second North Carolina being on my right. After some skirmishing, I was ordered to move by the left flank, to the support of some brigade on the left. I moved, and was fronted behind a brigade, and then ordered forward. After firing some little time, I was ordered to let my men fall back under cover of the hill, keeping out my sharpshooters. Again I was ordered forward, and kept position just under the edge of the crest until, about 2 or 3 o'clock, I saw the regiments on my right and left going back. I then ordered my men to fall back some 50 yards, when I was ordered to move by the right flank, and was halted about 150 yards from the position left, where I remained until 3 a. m., and then moved by a circuitous route back to the hills which we had taken the first day, where we remained until Sunday (July 4), 3 a. m., when we left.

As to the casualties in my regiment, they were forwarded.* My officers and men acted very well. I would especially mention Sergeant [E. J.] Null, Company H, and Private [W. D.] McAdoo, Company A, both, I am sorry to say, severely wounded.

There were many others who acted very gallantly, but these two surpassed all.

Very respectfully,

W. A. OWENS,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. W. M. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 512.

Report of Capt. Van Brown, Second North Carolina Battalion.

CAMP NEAR DARKESVILLE, W. VA.,
July 19, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that the Second North Carolina Battalion, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel [H. L.] Andrews, entered the engagement of July 1, with the remainder of the brigade, between the hours of 12 m. and 1 p. m.

The original position in line of the battalion was on the left of the

* For casualties July 1–3, see p. 342.

brigade. Afterward, and when the troops on the left of our brigade had become warmly engaged with the enemy, the Forty-third and Fifty-third Regiments were shifted to the left, throwing the battalion in the center, with the Forty-fifth Regiment immediately on its right. Moving forward in this position for a distance of nearly 1½ miles, through open fields, and constantly exposed to a galling fire of artillery and musketry, it encountered the enemy, strongly posted near a deep railroad cut, and along the crest of a hill in rear of the cut. Here the contest was protracted and bloody. Finally, the Thirty-second Regiment moving with and supporting the Forty-fifth and battalion on the right, the enemy were driven in confusion from the railroad cut across the hill into the outskirts of the town, where large numbers of them threw down their arms and surrendered. Many prisoners were also captured by the battalion and the Forty-fifth in the railroad cut.

In this charge, and during the previous advance, the battalion suffered heavily, its loss in officers and men amounting to about two-thirds of the number who entered the fight. It was in the final charge that Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews was killed. He had been wounded already in the hip, but continued to lead his men until struck down within a few yards of the enemy's line. Major [John M.] Hancock was about the same time carried from the field, he having received a wound through the breast. It may justly be said of every officer and man in the battalion that they discharged their whole duty.

The battalion rested with the rest of the brigade during the night of the 1st under cover of a railroad embankment, and took its position on the morning of the 2d between the Thirty-second and Fifty-third Regiments. This it held during the day, in the afternoon being subjected to a heavy fire of artillery, from which, however, it suffered very little, having lost only 1 man wounded.

On July 3, the battalion, under command of Captain [Van] Brown, was assigned a position on the right of the brigade, and was employed during the day chiefly as skirmishers, in which capacity it rendered important services, losing only 2 men slightly wounded.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

VAN BROWN,
Captain, Comdg. Second North Carolina Battalion.

Capt. W. M. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 513.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Alfred Iverson, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

CAMP NEAR DARKESVILLE, W. VA.,
July 17, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, upon arriving in the vicinity of Gettysburg, Pa., where a fight was progressing between the corps of Lieut. Gen. A. P. Hill and the enemy, on the morning of July 1, my brigade, being in the advance of Maj. Gen. R. E. Rodes' division,

* For casualties July 1–3, see p. 342.

was ordered by him to form line of battle and advance toward the firing at Gettysburg. This advance brought my brigade across a wooded height overlooking the plain and the town of Gettysburg.

General Rodes here took upon himself the direction of the brigade, and moved it by the right flank, changing at the same time the direction of the line of battle. Masses of the enemy being observed on the plain in front, General Rodes ordered a halt until artillery could be brought to play upon them. During the cannonading that ensued, my brigade was in support of the battery, and, having received instructions from General Rodes to advance gradually to the support of a battery he intended placing in front, and not understanding the exact time at which the advance was to take place, I dispatched a staff officer to him, to learn at what time I was to move forward, and received instructions not to move until my skirmishers became hotly engaged.

Shortly afterward, however, I received an order from him to advance to meet the enemy, who were approaching to take the battery ; to call upon Brigadier-General Daniel for support ; that Colonel O'Neal's (Alabama) brigade would advance on my left, and the batteries would cease firing as I passed them. I immediately dispatched a staff officer to inform Brigadier-General Daniel that I was about to advance, and one to notify my regiments, and to observe when the brigade on my left commenced to move.

Learning that the Alabama brigade, on my left, was moving, I advanced at once, and soon came in contact with the enemy, strongly posted in woods and behind a concealed stone wall. My brigade advanced to within 100 yards, and a most desperate fight took place. I observed a gap on my left, but presumed that it would soon be filled by the advancing Alabama brigade, under Colonel O'Neal. Brigadier-General Daniel came up to my position, and I asked him for immediate support, as I was attacking a strong position. He promised to send me a large regiment, which I informed him would be enough, as the Third Alabama Regiment was then moving down on my right, and I then supposed was sent to my support. At the same time, I pointed out to General Daniel a large force of the enemy who were about to outflank my right, and asked him to take care of them. He moved past my position, and engaged the enemy some distance to my right, but the regiment he had promised me, and which I had asked him to forward to the position at which I stood, and where I was being pressed most heavily, did not report to me at all.

I again sent Capt. D. P. Halsey, assistant adjutant-general, to ask General Daniel for aid, who informs me that he met his staff officer, and was told that one regiment had been sent, and no more could be spared. I then found that this regiment had formed on the right of the Third Alabama, which was on my right, and could not be used in time to save my brigade, for Colonel O'Neal's (Alabama) brigade had in the meantime advanced on my left, and been almost instantaneously driven back, upon which the enemy, being relieved from pressure, charged in overwhelming force upon and captured nearly all that were left unhurt in three regiments of my brigade.

When I saw white handkerchiefs raised, and my line of battle still lying down in position, I characterized the surrender as disgraceful ; but when I found afterward that 500 of my men were left lying dead and wounded on a line as straight as a dress parade, I exonerated, with one or two disgraceful individual exceptions, the survivors, and claim for the brigade that they nobly fought and died

without a man running to the rear. No greater gallantry and heroism has been displayed during this war.

I endeavored, during the confusion among the enemy incident to the charge and capture of my men, to make a charge with my remaining regiment and the Third Alabama, but in the noise and excitement I presume my voice could not be heard.

The fighting here ceased on my part, the Twelfth North Carolina still retaining its position until, Brigadier-General Ramseur coming up, I pointed out the position of the enemy to him, and as soon as I observed his troops about to flank the enemy, I advanced the Twelfth North Carolina and fragments of the other regiments (which Capt. D. P. Halsey had already prepared for a forward movement) into the woods overlooking the town, and took possession of them.

Going out to the front to stop General Ramseur's men from firing into mine, who were in their front, I observed that the enemy were retreating along the railroad, and immediately hastened the Twelfth North Carolina forward to cut them off. The Fifty-third North Carolina Regiment, of General Daniel's brigade, joined in the pursuit, and the Twelfth and Fifty-third North Carolina were the first to reach the railroad along which the enemy were retreating. Numberless prisoners were cut off by us, but I would not permit my men to take them to the rear, as I considered them safe.

Arriving in the town, and having but very few troops left, I informed General Ramseur that I would attach them to his brigade, and act in concert with him, and we formed on the street facing the heights beyond Gettysburg occupied by the enemy, where we remained till the night of July 2, when I was informed by General Ramseur that a night attack was ordered upon the position of the enemy to the right of the town. I had received no instructions, and perceiving that General Ramseur was acquainted with the intentions of the major-general commanding the division, I raised no question of rank, but conformed the movements of my brigade to that of Brigadier-General Ramseur, advanced with him, got under the fire of the enemy's skirmishers and artillery without returning the fire, and perceiving, as I believe every one did, that we were advancing to certain destruction, when other parts of the line fell back, I also gave the order to retreat, and formed in the road, in which we maintained a position during that night and the whole of July 3, while the fight of that day was progressing, and from which we fell back about 3 a. m. of July 4 to the ridge near the theological seminary.

From this position, I was moved about 2 p. m. same day, to escort the wagon train on the Fairfield road. I inclose herewith a list of casualties.*

To the officers and men of the brigade great credit is due for the great bravery with which they sustained the position to which they were ordered to advance.

Capt. D. P. Halsey, assistant adjutant-general, was very conspicuous throughout the day for his distinguished gallantry and energy.

Lieut. Col. H. E. Coleman, volunteer aide, and Lieut. J. T. Ector, aide-de-camp, were also especially zealous and brave in the discharge of the duties I called upon them to perform.

Much credit is due the brave Capt. Benjamin Robinson, Fifth North Carolina, for the manner in which he handled his corps of sharpshooters.

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* Not found; but see p. 342.

I cannot fail to commend the officers and men of the Twelfth North Carolina for the steady retention of their position, and for their bold advance without supports into the woods occupied by the enemy.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

ALFRED IVERSON,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. H. A. WHITING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR DARKESVILLE, W. VA.,
July 17, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that on July 4 my brigade was moved, by order received from Colonel [Abner] Smead, corps inspector, from Gettysburg, to escort a wagon train in the direction of Hagerstown, on the Fairfield road. The train having started some time in advance of me, I did not overtake it till midnight, at which time I learned that it had been cut in two by the enemy at the turnpike. I hastened forward all my troops in the most fatiguing march I ever witnessed, reached the turnpike about dawn, captured a few of the enemy, got the remnant of the train out on the turnpike, and, when Lieut. Gen. A. P. Hill's corps came up, moved down the mountain and went into camp.

Reached Hagerstown next day [6th], where I found the enemy engaged with our cavalry. Sent the train back to the rear, deployed skirmishers, fixed an ambuscade, and I believe killed, wounded, and captured as many of the enemy as I had men. My loss was 3 killed and 6 wounded. Drove the enemy through Hagerstown, and marched to within 2 miles of Williamsport that night, in support of Major-General Stuart's cavalry, which had come up during the fight.

Next day [7th], entered Williamsport, and turned over the train. Seeing great confusion, I assumed the duties of provost-marshal, and used my brigade for several days as guards, &c., when my connection with the brigade ceased.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED IVERSON,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. H. A. WHITING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 514.

Reports of Brig. Gen. George Doles, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS DOLES' BRIGADE, *July* 19, 1863.

MAJOR: This brigade was formed into line of battle about 1 p. m. July 1, in front of Gettysburg, Pa. We occupied the left of Major-General Rodes' division. The enemy's cavalry picket appearing in force on our front and left flank, skirmishers from this command were ordered to dislodge him. After a short engagement, he was driven from his position, when we occupied his position (a hill to our left), about 3.30 p. m.

The enemy moved his force from our front, made a strong demonstration on our left, driving our skirmishers from the hill from which we had driven him. The command was then moved by the left flank, to meet any attack the enemy might attempt on our left and rear. We found the enemy strongly posted, with infantry and artillery, on the hill from which our skirmishers had been driven. The brigade of General Gordon, of Major-General Early's division, having made a conjunction with our left, we moved forward to attack the enemy in his position. Our effort was successful. He was driven from behind a rock fence, with heavy loss in killed and wounded, and a large number of prisoners sent to our rear. We suffered severely from the enemy's batteries and musketry in this attack.

While we were in pursuit of the enemy, a strong force of the enemy appeared on my right flank and rear. We changed our front to meet this force. General Gordon continued the pursuit of the enemy toward the town. We met the force on our right, attacked and routed him, pursuing him across the plain in front of Gettysburg. But few of this force escaped us. We then moved toward the theological college, to the right of Gettysburg, where the brigades of Generals Daniel, Ramseur, Iverson, and Colonel O'Neal were engaged with the enemy.

As we advanced toward the enemy, our position at that time being on his right flank, the enemy withdrew his forces from the college hill to the railroad. We then moved rapidly by the left flank, to cut him off from the town. We did not succeed, as he retired faster than we advanced. We followed through the town as far as the outer edge of town, when I received an order to halt the column, and to form line of battle in the street running east and west through the town.

We remained in line here until about 8 p. m. July 2, when we moved by the right flank, forming line and advancing toward the enemy's position on Cemetery Hill. This column of attack was composed of Generals Ramseur's, Iverson's, and this brigade. We moved forward until the line arrived within 100 yards of the enemy's line. After consulting with Generals Ramseur and Iverson, the line was ordered to fall back to a dirt road some 300 yards to the rear. We remained in this position until 1 a. m. July 4. We were then ordered to fall back to the heights near the theological college. This command was actively engaged in heavy skirmishing during July 2, 3, and 4.

In the action of July 1, Lieutenant-Colonel [D. R. E.] Winn was killed and Lieutenant-Colonel [S. P.] Lumpkin fell, severely wounded (leg since amputated), while gallantly leading their respective regiments in a charge against the enemy.

To Col. Edward Willis and Maj. Isaac Hardeman, of the Twelfth Georgia Regiment; Col. J. T. Mercer, Lieut. Col. T. W. Hooper, and Maj. T. C. Glover, of the Twenty-first Georgia Regiment; Maj. W. H. Willis, of the Fourth Georgia Regiment, and Maj. W. H. Peebles, Forty-fourth Georgia Regiment, I attribute the success of this command. The conduct and gallantry of each of these officers on the march and during the engagements around Gettysburg are worthy of emulation. The company officers and men all did their duty nobly.

To Captain [S. G.] Pryor, Twelfth Georgia; Captain [Joseph B.] Reese, Forty-fourth Georgia; Lieutenant [Jeremiah G.] Stephens,

Fourth Georgia; Lieutenant [James S.] Wilder, Twenty-first [Georgia], who were in command of the sharpshooters of the brigade, too much praise cannot be awarded.

To Capt. F. T. Snead, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. E. A. Hawkins, aide-de-camp, and C. T. Furlow, of my staff, I am under obligations for valuable services rendered.

I have the honor to report and return one flag captured by the Twelfth Georgia. We lost no colors.

The brigade went into action with 131 officers and 1,238 enlisted men; total, 1,369.

List of Casualties.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
4th Georgia	2	7	3	26	.....	7	45
12th Georgia	.....	4	2	33	.....	10	49
21st Georgia	.....	1	.....	11	.....	5	17
44th Georgia	.....	10	6	43	.....	9	68
Total	2	22	11	113	.....	31	179

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. DOLES,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. H. A. WHITING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DOLES' BRIGADE, *July* 19, 1863.

MAJOR: As an appendix to my official report of the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 1 to 4, I respectfully submit the following:

While my command was advancing against the enemy on the evening of July 1, my line was subjected to and did receive a severe fire from one of our own batteries, from which fire I lost several men killed and wounded. This was from a two-gun battery (brass pieces) stationed on the side of the hill where General Rodes' headquarters were at the opening of the engagement.

Again, on July 3, while my command was lying in line of battle, I sent a request back for our batteries stationed on the hill near the pike leading from Gettysburg to Fairfield to shell some houses in my front, for the purpose of dislodging the enemy's sharpshooters. The battery opened fire, its fire taking effect on my men. We waved our flag, and sent them word that they were firing on us. They did not cease firing. I lost several men wounded by the fire of this battery.

I make this statement for the purpose of putting on record my protest against such indifference and negligence on the part of those in command of these two batteries. I have made every effort to find out the batteries, and have failed so far.

I am, major, yours, &c.,

GEO. DOLES,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. H. A. WHITING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 515.

Report of Maj. W. H. Willis, Fourth Georgia Infantry.

JULY 19, 1863.

CAPTAIN: On the morning of July 1, while on the march from Heidlersburg to Gettysburg, Pa., artillery firing was heard in our front. A quick march soon brought us to the neighborhood of Gettysburg, when this regiment was at once placed in line of battle (say at 12 o'clock), the enemy making a demonstration in our front at the same time.

This command advanced to the attack upon the enemy with its usual gallantry, led by the brave and chivalrous Colonel Winn. The enemy was a little stubborn, but soon gave way, with considerable loss; rallied, and tried a flank movement, which was intercepted and repelled by a counter movement and gallant charge from our troops, driving him ingloriously from the field with heavy loss.

The result was the capture and occupation of the town by our forces, where this command was posted until late in the evening of the 2d, when our position was changed to the south side of the town, and again changed to the heights, some half mile distant, on the morning of the 4th. Heavy skirmishing was kept up the whole time by our pickets, with but small loss to us. These movements were all made in connection with the brigade. Appended is a list of casualties.*

We have to lament the death of Lieut. Col. D. R. E. Winn, who fell early in the first day's engagement. Gallant and brave to a fault, his loss is a severe one to this command, his country, family, and friends. Those who knew him best could best appreciate his worth and best realize the loss we have sustained.

This command maintained its good name, won upon other fields, during the whole operations in the enemy's country. It would be invidious to discriminate when all did so well.

Respectfully submitted.

W. H. WILLIS,
Major, Commanding Fourth Georgia Infantry.

Capt. F. T. SNEAD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 516.

Report of Col. John T. Mercer, Twenty-first Georgia Infantry.

JULY 19, 1863.

CAPTAIN: On the evening of July 1, at about 4 o'clock, Doles' brigade was drawn up in line of battle on the north side of Gettysburg, Pa., in the following order, viz: Twenty-first Georgia, Forty-fourth Georgia, Fourth Georgia, and Twelfth Georgia. After advancing a short distance obliquely to the left and front, it was observed that the enemy were advancing in strong force on our extreme right,

* Embodied in Doles' report, p. 583.

and that the brigade there was retiring. The Twenty-first Georgia was wheeled to the right, advanced across a wheat-field, and opened fire upon them. Having attracted their fire, and finding their force too strong for the exposed position we then occupied, we fell back some 40 yards to a lane, where we awaited their approach. By lying down, we hid ourselves from them till they had approached within a few yards, when we commenced firing, and advanced. The Twelfth Georgia having gotten on the extreme right, the brigade advanced in line till it got near town, when it moved by the left flank, and entered the place. After we had passed nearly through the western part of the town, we were ordered back, and the Twenty-first Georgia was ordered to hold the street leading from the court-house to the eastward.

Here we remained during the night and the next day (2d), till after dark, when we were ordered to advance in line on the west side of town. The Twenty-first Georgia, being on the left and in town, was compelled for some time to move by the flank, but formed on the left in line as soon as it had passed the houses.

We had not advanced more than half a mile before we came upon the enemy's pickets, who fired upon us, when we retired a short distance, and lay down. Soon the brigade was ordered to retire to the cover of a fence some quarter of a mile to the rear, where we remained during the night and the following day.

On the morning of July 4, we moved out through the western part of town, and took position on the hill at the theological college, where we arrived at daylight. The sharpshooters of the regiment, under Lieutenant [James S.] Wilder, were almost constantly in advance of the brigade, and did most excellent service, killing a good many of the enemy and capturing a great many prisoners.

If the services rendered by a regiment be estimated alone by the loss it sustained, then the Twenty-first Georgia can be said to have done but little, as it lost only 1 man mortally, and 11 others more or less severely wounded. But attention is called to the fact that at one volley it killed over a hundred of the enemy, and at one time protected the retreat of the brigade on our right, and prevented our own brigade from being completely flanked.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. T. MERCER,
Colonel Twenty-first Georgia Regiment.

Capt. F. T. SNEAD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 517.

Report of Maj. W. H. Peebles, Forty-fourth Georgia Infantry.

BIVOUAC NEAR DARKESVILLE, W. VA.,
July 19, 1863.

SIR: This regiment went into the engagement on the 1st instant at Gettysburg with 348 men and 35 officers. We met the enemy on the east side of the Baltimore turnpike, about 1 mile north of the town. We charged the line in our front, and immediately put it to

flight. We pursued, killing and wounding many of the enemy and taking a great number of prisoners.

After advancing to within half a mile of the town, we discovered the enemy on our right flank, and within a short distance of the right of this regiment, the Twenty-first Georgia Regiment being considerably behind, it having been on our right. The right of our regiment just reached the road. The enemy came up to within 30 or 40 yards of us. As soon as it was discovered that we were flanked, we made a wheel to the right, faced the new foe, and began to fire upon him. Thus checked in his movement, he faced us, and opened a severe fire upon us. The Fourth Georgia Regiment soon came up to our assistance, it being on our immediate left. We soon charged over two fences, across the turnpike, under a raking fire from some batteries near the edge of the town, firing grape at us as we crossed the road. But nothing seemed able to stand the impetuosity of our men. Immediately after crossing the road, we put to rout the party that flanked us. The Twenty-first Georgia now came up to our right, and we captured, killed, or wounded nearly every man that came upon our right flank. We soon had nothing in our front, and we moved toward our right, where a heavy column was pressing some brigade near the hills upon our right. The enemy, discovering our move, began to retreat. Had not our men been so nearly exhausted, we should doubtless have captured the greater portion of the artillery and men; but only a few who could not flee so rapidly as the main body fell into our hands. We then reformed, and marched into the town of Gettysburg, the routed and fleeing enemy betaking himself to the hills south of the town. We formed a line in the town and halted for the night.

In the engagement we lost—

Officers and men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Field and staff		1	
Officers		5	9
Enlisted men	10	42	
Total*	10	48	9

Lost from the regiment, fifty-nine guns and accouterments.

The regiment remained in line until the night of the 2d instant, when we moved out by the right flank and to the northwest of the hills south of the town. After making a reconnaissance, we fell back to a road west of the town. Here we remained until the night of the 3d instant, and then moved to the hills northwest of the town. Here we staid until the morning of the 5th instant, when we moved off on the road toward Hagerstown, Md.

We lost no men after the 1st.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. PEEBLES,

Major, Commanding Forty-fourth Georgia Regiment.

Capt. F. T. SNEAD,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

* But see p. 342.

No. 518.

Report of Brig. Gen. S. D. Ramseur, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS RAMSEUR'S BRIGADE,
July 30, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with orders from division headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the action of July 1, 2, and 3, near Gettysburg, Pa.:

July 1, in rear of the division train, as a guard on the march from Heidlersburg to Gettysburg. My brigade arrived on the field after the division had formed line of battle. I was then held in reserve to support General Doles, on the left; Colonel O'Neal, left center, or General Iverson, on the right center, according to circumstances.

After resting about fifteen minutes, I received orders to send two regiments to the support of Colonel O'Neal, and with the remaining two to support Iverson. I immediately detached the Second and Fourth North Carolina troops to support O'Neal, and with the Fourteenth and Thirtieth hastened to the support of Iverson. I found three regiments of Iverson's command almost annihilated, and the Third Alabama Regiment coming out of the fight from Iverson's right. I requested Colonel [C. A.] Battle, Third Alabama, to join me, which he cheerfully did. With these regiments (Third Alabama, Fourteenth and Thirtieth North Carolina), I turned the enemy's strong position in a body of woods, surrounded by a stone fence, by attacking *en masse* on his right flank, driving him back, and getting in his rear. At the time of my advance on the enemy's right, I sent to the commanding officer of the Twelfth North Carolina, of Iverson's brigade, to push the enemy in front. This was done. The enemy seeing his right flank turned, made but feeble resistance to the front attack, but ran off the field in confusion, leaving his killed and wounded and between 800 and 900 prisoners in our hands. The enemy was pushed through Gettysburg to the heights beyond, when I received an order to halt, and form line of battle in a street in Gettysburg running east and west.

To Colonel [F. M.] Parker, Thirtieth North Carolina; Colonel [R. Tyler] Bennett, Fourteenth North Carolina; Colonel [Byran] Grimes, Fourth North Carolina, and Major [D. W.] Hurtt, Second North Carolina, my thanks are due for the skill and gallantry displayed by them in this day's fight.

Lieutenant [F. M.] Harney, Fourteenth North Carolina troops, commanding sharpshooters, deserves especial praise for his daring conduct. He whipped a Yankee regiment (One hundred and fiftieth Pennsylvania) with his sharpshooters, and took their regimental colors from them with his own hands.

Colonel Battle, with the Third Alabama, rendered brilliant and invaluable service. Attaching his regiment to my command on his own responsibility, he came in at the right place, at the right time, and in the right way.

July 2, remained in line of battle all day, with very heavy skirmishing in front. At dark, I received an order from Major-General Rodes to move by the right flank until Brigadier-General Doles' troops cleared the town, and then to advance in line of battle on the enemy's position on the Cemetery Hill. Was told that the remaining brigades of the division would be governed by my movements.

Obeyed this order until within 200 yards of the enemy's position, where batteries were discovered in position to pour upon our lines direct, cross, and enfilade fires. Two lines of infantry behind stone walls and breastworks were supporting these batteries. The strength and position of the enemy's batteries and their supports induced me to halt and confer with General Doles, and, with him, to make representation of the character of the enemy's position, and ask further instructions.

In answer, received an order to retire quietly to a deep road some 300 yards in rear, and be in readiness to attack at daylight; withdrew accordingly.

July 3, remained in line all day, with severe and damaging skirmishing in front, exposed to the artillery of the enemy and our own short-range guns, by the careless use or imperfect ammunition of which I lost 7 men killed and wounded. Withdrew at night, and formed line of battle near Gettysburg, where we remained on July 4. Commenced retreat with the army on the night of the 4th instant.

I desire to express my thanks to the gentlemen of my staff—Captain [Seaton] Gales, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant [Caleb] Richmond, aide-de-camp, and Lieutenant Morrison, volunteer aide—for gallant and efficient services.

My casualties are as follows:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
2d Regiment	4	27	1	32
4th Regiment	8	24	24	56
14th Regiment	5	37	2	44
30th Regiment	6	34	5	45
Total	23	122	32	177

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN D. RAMSEUR,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. G. PEYTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Return of Casualties in Ramseur's brigade at the battle of Gettysburg.

[Compiled from nominal lists.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.	Officers killed.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
2d North Carolina	....	4	1	26	....	1	32	
4th North Carolina	1	7	2	22	1	22	55	Lieut. J. B. Stockton.
14th North Carolina	2	3	2	35	....	2	44	Lieuts. Frank M. Harney and J. A. Griffith.
30th North Carolina	1	5	3	31	....	5	45	Lieut. Ira T. Connell.
Total	4	19	8	114	1	30	176	

No. 519.

Report of Capt. Orren Williams, Second North Carolina Infantry.

———, [1863.]

SIR: The Second Regiment North Carolina troops, Maj. D. W. Hurtt commanding, went into action July 1, 1863, near the town of Gettysburg, Pa., about 1 p. m. After maneuvering on the field about half an hour, its commander (Major Hurtt) was wounded, and he delivered the command of the regiment to Captain [James T.] Scales, the senior captain present.

While advancing through the field fronting the railroad, the regiment received a flank fire from the enemy, posted behind a stone fence on our right, but he was soon driven from his position by the Thirtieth and Fourteenth Regiments. The regiment continued to advance, and the enemy retreated into the town. Our sharpshooters being in front of the regiment, prevented our firing upon the enemy in his retreat.

The officers and men, as usual, acted well.

We lost no colors and captured none; but we captured a goodly number of prisoners.

Respectfully submitted.

ORREN WILLIAMS,
Captain, Comdg. Second Regiment North Carolina Troops.

No. 520.

Report of Col. Bryan Grimes, Fourth North Carolina Infantry.

JULY 19, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with orders, I have the honor of submitting the following report as the part taken by the Fourth Regiment North Carolina State troops, under my command, in the engagements around Gettysburg, Pa.:

On Wednesday, July 1, we were encamped near Heidlersburg, and were under arms and on the march by sunrise. About 4 p. m. arrived near the battle-field, and formed in line of battle, being on the left of our brigade. After resting a few minutes, were ordered to advance in line of battle, which was soon countermanded, and then moved by the right flank. After proceeding a few hundred yards, this regiment, together with the Second, were recalled by Major-General Rodes, and posted on a hill to repel any attack from that quarter, as at that time there were indications of an advance on the part of the enemy. This position was parallel with the road, down which the other two regiments of our brigade had moved.

After a very few minutes—the enemy not advancing, and a regiment of theirs had been seen obliquing to the left instead of advancing toward us—General Rodes ordered me with the Second Regiment to advance. After getting from under cover of the hill, we were exposed to a severe, galling, and enfilading fire from a woods to our right, which compelled me to change front toward the right. We then advanced upon the enemy, joining our brigade, and driving them in great confusion, and, but for the fatiguing and exhausting

march of the day, would have succeeded in capturing a very large number of prisoners. As it was, we captured more by far than the number of men in the command; but the troops were too exhausted to move rapidly, as they could otherwise have done. We were the first to enter the town of Gettysburg, and halted to rest on the road leading to Fairfield. We remained in that position during that night and Thursday.

On Thursday evening, about dusk, we advanced to make a night attack upon the enemy's works; but when we had approached to within a few hundred yards, and drawn the fire of their pickets, which wounded several of my men, we were recalled, and placed in the road, where we remained until 3 a. m. on Saturday morning, at times subjected to severe cannonading, when we were taken to the crest of the hill in our rear, which position we retained until Sunday morning [4th], when we were withdrawn.

Too much cannot be said in praise of both officers and men of my command. All conducted themselves (with a few exceptions) most admirably.

Appended is the list of casualties during the engagement.*

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRYAN GRIMES,
Colonel Fourth North Carolina State Troops.

Capt. SEATON GALES, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 521.

Report of Maj. J. H. Lambeth, Fourteenth North Carolina Infantry.

NEAR DARKESVILLE, W. VA., *July* 19, 1863.

SIR: The following report of the action of the Fourteenth North Carolina troops in the recent engagement at and around Gettysburg, Pa., commencing on Wednesday, July 1, is respectfully submitted:

On July 1, about 2 p. m., the command was moved to the front, and engaged the enemy, driving in their sharpshooters and skirmishers, and advanced on the strong positions behind stone walls and other well-selected obstructions, completely routing them, killing, wounding, and capturing an immense number of the enemy, driving them through the town of Gettysburg to their fortified heights on the eastern side of the town. The men being so much fatigued by the forced march of 14 miles on the morning before entering the field, the pursuit was discontinued.

The command remained in town in line of battle during the night and until late in the evening of the succeeding day, when the command was moved to the extreme right of the division, where it connected with General A. P. Hill's left, and remained in line, occupying an old road entering the town on the southeast side. Remained there until the morning of the 4th, all of which time we were exposed to the fire from the enemy's batteries. Our sharpshooters in front were constantly engaged.

On the morning of the 4th, our position was changed to a more formidable one at the theological seminary, which position we occu-

* Not found; but see p. 342.

pied until the morning of the 5th, when the line of march was again resumed in the direction of Hagerstown.

Our loss during the entire engagement was 5 killed, 39 wounded, and 1 missing.*

Officers killed and wounded: Bvt. Second Lieut. J. A. Griffith, killed July 1; First Lieut. F. M. Harney, Company F, mortally wounded July 1, died July 2; Col. R. T. Bennett, commanding, and Bvt. Second Lieut. J. D. McLester, wounded on July 3, at which time the command devolved upon myself.

Where both officers and men did their duty so well, it would be unjust to discriminate.

J. H. LAMBETH,
Major, Commanding Fourteenth North Carolina Troops.

Captain [SEATON] GALES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 522.

Report of Maj. W. W. Sillers, Thirtieth North Carolina Infantry.

JULY 19, 1863.

SIR: The part taken by the Thirtieth Regiment North Carolina troops in the battle of Gettysburg having been under the eye of Brigadier-General Ramseur, it is unnecessary to go into details. The regiment (excepting as to its sharpshooters) was actively engaged only during the early part of the afternoon of Wednesday, July 1. It participated in the charge upon the enemy which resulted in driving him from a strong position behind a stone wall on elevated ground to the plain below in front of Gettysburg. After this, the enemy made but faint show of resistance until safe behind stone walls and intrenchments on the heights above the town. We sustained some losses during Thursday and Friday, chiefly among sharpshooters. The regiment went into the fight under the command of Col. F. M. Parker, who was severely wounded after the stone wall was taken. We neither lost nor captured a flag during the engagement.

Our loss was 6 killed, 36 wounded, and 5 missing, making a total of 47.*

Respectfully submitted.

W. W. SILLERS,
Major, Commanding Thirtieth North Carolina Troops.

Captain [SEATON] GALES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 523.

Report of Col. E. A. O'Neal, Twenty-sixth Alabama Infantry, commanding Rodes' brigade.

HEADQUARTERS RODES' BRIGADE, *July* 24, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of this brigade since June 4, the day we broke up camp at Santee, Caroline County, Va.

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* But see p. 342.

The brigade left Grace Church, Caroline County, Va., on June 4, at 4 o'clock, and arrived at Culpeper Court-House on the 7th.

On June 9, I was ordered to put my brigade under arms, and shortly afterward moved rapidly to Brandy Station, to support General Stuart's cavalry, there hotly engaged with the enemy. The enemy commenced retreating as we arrived on the ground, and we did not become engaged. That night we bivouacked on the farm of the Hon. John M. Botts.

Resumed the march next day, and arrived at Berryville on the 13th, after a rapid and toilsome march. Here the enemy made demonstrations as if they intended to give us battle; but when we formed line of battle (my brigade being in the center of the division and immediately confronting the town and the enemy's works), and when we advanced, they precipitately retired, leaving their tents, camps, and a great many valuables in our hands.

In the course of a few hours, I was ordered to put the brigade in motion, and arrived in front of Martinsburg on June 14. I was ordered to form on the right of General Iverson, my left resting on the turnpike road, and my right in supporting distance of Colonel Carter's battery, there hotly engaging the enemy, and immediately in front of the town.

The enemy shelled us furiously for a few moments, but were soon silenced by the accurate and splendid firing of Carter's artillery.

I ordered the column to advance, and, after passing over a number of stone fences and very rough ground, entered the town about dark, and found six pieces of artillery, which the enemy in their flight had left on the public square. A guard was placed over these, and [they were] afterward turned over to Colonel Carter, who entered the town with me, and was present.

Resumed the march on the 15th, and, after resting at Williamsport two days (on the south bank of the Potomac), we crossed into Maryland on the 18th, and arrived at Carlisle, Pa., on the 27th, halting at Hagerstown and other places on the road.

On June 30, I was ordered to move in the direction of Gettysburg, and arrived near the town July 1. The enemy being in heavy force between the division and the town, I was ordered to form to the right of the road and immediately in rear of our batteries, there engaging the enemy. A severe engagement between a portion of Colonel Carter's artillery and the enemy's here took place, which lasted for more than an hour.

While lying here, and awaiting orders to advance, Captain [T. R.] Lightfoot, of the Sixth Alabama, and several privates, were wounded by the enemy's shell. Our artillery having been withdrawn, we were ordered forward (that is, the Sixth, Twelfth, and Twenty-sixth Alabama Regiments), and found the enemy strongly posted and in heavy force, and, after a desperate and bloody fight of about half an hour, we were compelled to fall back. The Third Alabama (Colonel Battle), on the right of the brigade, was ordered by General Rodes to connect with the brigade of General Daniel, on my right, and the Fifth Alabama (Colonel Hall), on the left. General Rodes said he would command in person, so that I only moved forward with the Twelfth, Twenty-sixth, and Sixth Alabama Regiments. Why my brigade was thus deprived of two regiments, I have never been informed.

We were compelled to fall back, as the regiment on the extreme left, being flanked by a superior force of the enemy, gave way. It

was impossible to hold the position we had gained, as the enemy had the advantage in numbers and position. In a few minutes after we had fallen back, General Ramseur with his brigade arrived. I had sent my aide (Lieutenant [A. H.] Pickett) for him before I gave the order to fall back. An advance and charge was immediately ordered. Captain [C. W.] Fry moved up his battery, and by his energy, coolness, and skill aided materially in driving the enemy across the plain and through and beyond the town. We drove (in connection with the other brigades of the division) the enemy through the town and to the heights beyond it. The greater portion of my brigade had passed through the town, and I had ordered up some pieces of artillery and had formed my brigade, and, in conjunction with General Doles, was in the act of charging the hill, when I was recalled, and ordered to form my brigade beyond the railroad. Here I rested that night and the next day.

About dusk on the evening of July 2, I was ordered to advance, and, after moving forward some distance, was recalled and placed in the town to bivouac for the night.

About 2 a. m. on July 3, I was ordered to move to the left of our lines, to re-enforce General Edward Johnson, and arrived there at daylight, and was soon under a severe fire of artillery and infantry, but did not actively engage the foe until 8 a. m., when I was ordered to attack the works of the enemy, strongly posted in a log fort on the spur of the mountain.

The attack was made with great spirit by the Sixth, Twelfth, Twenty-sixth, and Third Alabama Regiments, under their respective commanders, Captain Bowie, Colonel Pickens, Lieutenant-Colonel Goodgame, and Colonel Battle. The brigade moved forward in fine style, under a terrific fire of grape and small-arms, and gained a hill near the enemy's works, which it held for three hours, exposed to a murderous fire.

Officers and men fought bravely, and held their ground until ordered to fall back with the entire line.

We retired behind the hill, where we remained, under an incessant fire of artillery and musketry, till 12 o'clock at night, when I was ordered to withdraw and join my division. I joined the division in rear of the town, on the hill near the enemy, and was ordered to occupy the hill to the left of the railroad and fortify, which I did during Saturday, July 4.

At 1 o'clock on the morning of the 5th, we commenced falling back toward Hagerstown, where we arrived on the 7th, and offered battle to the enemy for three days, which he declined.

In the marches and actions, the officers and men bore fatigue and privation with patience and fortitude, and fought with a gallantry and courage for which they are distinguished, and which has attracted the praise and admiration of all.

On July 23, after a fatiguing march from Winchester to Front Royal, I was ordered forward to aid General Wright, at Manassas Gap, in repelling a large cavalry and infantry force of the enemy. The brigade was drawn up on the crest of a hill in rear of Wright's (Georgia) brigade, and was deployed as skirmishers. About 3 o'clock, the Fifth, Sixth, and a part of the Twenty-sixth Alabama Regiments, with the corps of sharpshooters under Major Blackford, assisted in repelling three separate and distinct charges of the enemy. The enemy moved to the assault in three lines of battle, and were repulsed, with little loss on our side.

Shortly after dark, I was ordered to call in my skirmishers, and to withdraw from the ground we had held during the evening.

Inclosed you will find the reports of regimental commanders; also a report from Major Blackford, commanding corps of sharpshooters. This latter report was made by my order, as during the operations of the brigade on Friday, July 3, when we were sent to the left to re-enforce General Johnson, Major Blackford, with his corps of sharpshooters, was left in Gettysburg, together with the Fifth Alabama Regiment, to hold the town and annoy the enemy. How well they performed this duty, the report of Major Blackford and the confessions of the enemy will show.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD A. O'NEAL,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. H. A. WHITING, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 524.

Report of Lieut. Col. C. Forsyth, Third Alabama Infantry, of operations June 4–22.

NEAR HAGERSTOWN, MD., *July* 9, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: In obedience to orders, I herewith submit a report of the action of this regiment from the time it left camp at Santee, Caroline County, Va., up to Greencastle, Pa., at which point Colonel Battle joined the regiment and assumed command.

I received orders on the morning of June 4 to put the regiment in motion, and marched with the brigade to Culpeper Court-House, reaching that place on the 7th. The first day's march was rapid, and severe on the men, and a great number were made foot-sore, and nearly broken down.

On the morning of the 9th, the regiment was put in line of battle to support General Stuart's cavalry, and on the next day resumed the march toward the Valley. Reaching Berryville, I was ordered in line of battle and advanced through the town, the enemy having retired before us. From this point we moved on Martinsburg, getting into position about 6 p. m. on the 14th. After being under shelling for a few moments, I was ordered forward, and, with the rest of the brigade, occupied the town shortly after dark.

The march was resumed on the 15th, moving to the Potomac River, crossed at Williamsport, and reached Greencastle, Pa., on June 22.

Very respectfully, &c.,

C. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

[Lieutenant] S. H. MOORE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 525.

Report of Col. C. A. Battle, Third Alabama Infantry, of operations June 22–July 9.

NEAR HAGERSTOWN, MD., *July* 9, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I resumed command of this (the Third Alabama) regiment at Greencastle, Pa., on the 22d ultimo. From that point

the regiment proceeded without the occurrence of anything worthy of remark until the morning of the 1st instant, when it was formed in line of battle on the right of Rodes' brigade. Just before the advance was ordered, I received instructions to move with General Daniel, who was on my right, and keep upon his alignment.

These instructions were followed until Daniel moved to the support of Iverson, when their longer observance became impracticable. I then sent an officer to General Daniel for orders, who on his return reported to me that General Daniel said that he had no orders for me, and that I must act on my own responsibility. I at once moved up upon the right of General Ramseur, then advancing to the attack, and offered him my regiment. The offer was accepted, and my command acted under this gallant officer in a charge which drove the enemy from one of his strongholds, and then rejoined Rodes' brigade.

This regiment did not engage the enemy on the 2d instant, but remained in position on the right of the brigade.

On the morning of the 3d instant, the regiment moved with the brigade to the left, and acted with General Johnson's division. At 4.30 a. m. I advanced, and attacked the enemy in strong position. A furious combat continued until 11 o'clock, when I withdrew, by order of General Johnson.

The conduct of officers and men during the period embraced in this report is considered highly commendable.

I am indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Forsyth and Major [R. M.] Sands for valuable assistance during the late military operations.

Accompanying this report is a list* of the killed, wounded, and missing of this regiment in the engagement near Gettysburg, Pa.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CULLEN A. BATTLE,
Colonel Third Alabama Regiment.

[Lieutenant] S. H. MOORE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 526.

Report of Col. J. M. Hall, Fifth Alabama Infantry.

NEAR HAGERSTOWN, MD.,
July 9, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: In obedience to orders from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of the Fifth Alabama Regiment since leaving Grace Church, Va.:

The regiment left camp, near Grace Church, Caroline County, Va., June 4, and arrived at Culpeper Court-House on the 7th.

On June 9, it was moved to support Major-General Stuart, then engaging the enemy's cavalry near Brandy Station, but the enemy was driven back before the regiment was engaged.

On June 10, the line of march was resumed, and on the 13th the command reached Berryville, in the Valley of Virginia, when the enemy posted there fled on the approach of our troops.

On the next day, the command was moved forward, and arrived at Martinsburg about dark. The enemy stationed at Martinsburg moved off before the infantry became engaged.

* Not found; but see p. 342.

On the 15th, the command moved to Williamsport, and rested four days; then moved forward through the following places at the times respectively specified: Hagerstown, Md., June 19; Greencastle, Pa., June 22; Chambersburg, Pa., June 24; Shippensburg, Pa., June 26; Carlisle, June 27.

The regiment reached Gettysburg, Pa., by way of Petersburg from Carlisle, Pa., July 1, where the enemy was actually encountered for the first time at the battle of Gettysburg. The brigade was moved in line of battle, the movement commencing about 2 miles from the town, the right resting nearer to and in the direction of the enemy. The brigade moved 1½ miles at a right wheel; hence the Fifth Alabama Regiment, being on the left of the brigade, was compelled to move very rapidly—frequently at a run. It is but just to state that the ground was very rough. In places the regiment moved through full-grown wheat, in others over plowed ground, through orchards, gardens, over wood and stone fences, which, with the rapidity of the march, fatigued the men, causing many of them to faint from exhaustion.

When within 500 yards of the enemy, the four regiments on my right were ordered forward, and the Fifth Alabama Regiment was halted in reserve, to protect the right flank of General Doles and the left flank of that part of Rodes' brigade which was then advancing. After resting in this position a half hour, orders were sent to me to advance on the enemy, composed of two heavy lines of infantry in front and a line of sharpshooters, supported by infantry and artillery, on my left flank. The enemy in front was engaged by the right wing, the left having been thrown back at right angles with the rest of the line, to engage the flanking party. The regiment fought in this position until I was informed that the troops on the right were falling back, when I ordered a retrograde movement to the position I previously occupied. This was done the more conscientiously because the odds opposed were very great, and my command was under a front and enfilading fire, with no support, and suffering a very severe loss.

After the enemy was driven through the town, the command was posted in rear of the railroad, which position was held, though subject to a constant and severe shelling, until late on the evening of July 2, when the command was ordered forward to support a line of battle in front. This movement was prosecuted until orders came to fall back on the Cashtown road; that is, the regiment occupied that street in Gettysburg which is a continuation of the Cashtown road. This position was occupied all night, the men lying on their arms.

The next morning all of the brigade was ordered to General Edward Johnson, excepting the Fifth Alabama Regiment, which was reserved to guard the streets of Gettysburg. At 3 p. m. I was ordered to report to General Doles. Was posted on his left, and remained in line of battle until 12 o'clock at night, when I received orders to report to my brigade, which had then returned to Rodes' division.

On the morning of July 4, the march was resumed, and the command reached Hagerstown, Md., without any further engagement.

I would respectfully state that the general conduct of my command was all that I could desire. I would beg to mention the names of the following officers, who were conspicuous for their gallantry and courage: Capt. T. M. Riley, in command of the right wing; Capts. E. B. Moseley and J. M. Gilchrist; Lieuts. Burton Goode, John A.

Kirkland, E. P. Jones, and J. F. Christian. Adjt. C. I. Pegues acted with conspicuous gallantry.

Many brave men were killed. Lieutenant [Albert J.] Wilcox, a most gallant officer, was killed on the field. The entire loss was—

Officers and men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	1	11	3	15
Enlisted men	20	110	64	194
Total*	21	121	67	209

Respectfully, &c.,

J. M. HALL,
Colonel, Commanding Fifth Alabama Regiment.

Lieut. S. H. MOORE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Rodes' Brigade.

No. 527.

Reports of Maj. Eugene Blackford, Fifth Alabama Infantry.

DARKESVILLE, W. VA.,
July 17, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the action of the corps of sharpshooters under my command during the battle of July 1, 2, and 3:

The corps was deployed 2 miles from Gettysburg, with the left resting upon the Heidlersburg pike. After receiving instructions from General Rodes to keep connected with those on my right, and feel for General Early's advance on the left, I moved steadily forward upon the town, driving in the cavalry vedettes, posted in the road and on commanding hills. About half a mile from the suburbs, a large force of cavalry was observed in line, with a heavy line of men dismounted as skirmishers. The former charged us twice, but were easily repulsed. After an hour or more of active skirmishing, the enemy's infantry advanced in force through the town, and, under cover of a cloud of skirmishers, moved upon our batteries. The right company of my command annoyed these very much, holding their position steadily until our infantry came up. Against the center there was no movement by any force heavier than a double line of sharpshooters, whom our men invariably drove back, charging them once in gallant style.

On the extreme left, the enemy advanced in three lines, and drove in my men there posted behind the trees. These retired, firing from tree to tree until they met Gordon's brigade advancing, after which they were rallied on the center at the sound of my bugle. The whole command then moved up the pike, and, passing through the town, took up its position on the left of Ramseur's brigade, then lying in

* But see p. 342.

the Fairfield road. After dark, I reported to the colonel commanding brigade.

July 2, about 9 o'clock, my corps was deployed in front of the Fairfield road, where it remained until dark, when I took position in the suburbs of Gettysburg, as near the enemy's lines as possible, the men being sheltered in the houses.

At daybreak on the 3d, we opened fire upon the enemy's artillery and skirmishers, and upon their lines of battle whenever they advanced, as they frequently did. This must have annoyed the enemy very seriously, as the average number of rounds fired was not less than 200, at ranges varying from 300 to 500 yards. The Northern papers confess that their gunners could not stand to their guns, and that the officers were picked off by rebel sharpshooters. One battery near us, after firing several shots at us, was removed out of our sight.

Our loss was not more than 20 killed and wounded. No list of casualties is inclosed, as they have been returned on the lists of the respective regiments.

Abundant supplies of ammunition were obtained by sending details through the town to collect cartridge-boxes.

At daylight on the 4th, I was ordered to fall back through the town, and deploy in front of the new line of battle on the hills to the west. This was accomplished just before sunrise.

Though all acted so well that I scarcely like to make a distinction, yet I must call your attention to the conduct of Sergt. Christopher Clark, commanding the company from the Fifth Alabama Regiment. He handled his company throughout with great skill and courage, and would well fill a commission.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

EUGENE BLACKFORD,
Major Fifth Alabama, Comdg. Battalion of Sharpshooters.

Lieut. S. H. MOORE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Rodes' Brigade.

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MILLTOWN, VA.,
July 24, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: The corps of sharpshooters under my command was sent to the front at Manassas Gap about 3.30 o'clock. I reported to the commanding officer of Wright's brigade, who placed me on his left, my right resting near the road. The enemy attacked in force about two hours after, driving in my extreme right, with those of Wright's brigade.

I rallied the whole command on a commanding bluff to the left of the road, some quarter of a mile to the rear, whence they annoyed the advancing columns of the enemy very seriously, firing until it was too dark to see.

At 11 p. m. we retired, and rejoined the brigade at daylight on the Luray pike.

Very respectfully,

EUGENE BLACKFORD,
Major, Commanding Battalion of Sharpshooters.

Lieut. S. H. MOORE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Rodes' Brigade.

No. 528.

Report of Capt. M. L. Bowie, Sixth Alabama Infantry.

HAGERSTOWN,
July 9, 1863.

SIR: In pursuance of orders, the following report is respectfully submitted:

The regiment, having been on picket below Fredericksburg for two days (June 2 and 3), took up line of march in the direction of Culpeper Court-House, Va., at 2 a. m. June 4, and made Raccoon Ford, where it encamped for the night.

June 5.—Continued the march, and encamped that night 5 miles beyond the Rapidan River, between Orange Court-House and Culpeper Court-House, where it remained one day.

June 7.—Made a heavy march; passed through Culpeper Court-House, and encamped 2 miles on the north side of the town.

June 8.—Rested all day.

June 9.—At 10 a. m. was ordered to Beverly Ford, to aid in sustaining a portion of the cavalry of General Stuart, engaged with the enemy. Moved to the scene of action in double-quick time, and formed for battle. The cavalry having driven the enemy across the river, no infantry became engaged, and at 7 p. m. the regiment went into camp for the night.

June 10.—Renewed the march toward the Valley, and encamped that night at Hazel River.

June 11.—Marched to Flint Hill, at foot of Blue Ridge Mountains, and went into camp.

June 12.—Crossed over the Blue Ridge at Chester Gap; passed through Front Royal, Va.; crossed the Shenandoah River, and encamped that night within 16 miles of Berryville, Va.

June 13.—Arrived before Berryville at 12.30 p. m., and, having formed line of battle, aided in capturing the town, from which the enemy's main force had precipitately fled. The regiment then rested a couple of hours, continued the march, and went into camp for the night within 8 miles of Smithfield, Va.

June 14.—Continued the march through Smithfield and Bunker Hill, Va., and arrived before Martinsburg late in the afternoon. Immediately formed line of battle, and assisted in repulsing the enemy and capturing the place. That same night the regiment was taken into the town, and placed in charge of prisoners, store-houses, and provisions.

June 16 *and* 17.—The regiment performed provost duty at Martinsburg.

June 17.—Left Martinsburg, and marched to the south bank of the Potomac, and encamped near the river, opposite Williamsport, Md.

June 18.—Lay in camp all day.

June 19.—Crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, Md., and, marching through Hagerstown, Md., went into camp on the bank of the Antietam Creek, opposite Funkstown, Md., where we remained two days in camp.

June 22.—Resumed line of march, and proceeded as far as Greencastle, Pa., where we remained in camp the next day.

June 24.—Marched to Chambersburg, Pa., where we went into camp and remained one day.

June 26.—Marched to Shippensburg, Pa.

June 27.—Marched from Shippensburg to Carlisle, Pa., where we remained in camp for two days.

June 30.—Marched to Heidlersburg, Pa., where the regiment was placed on picket for one night.

July 1.—Marched from Heidlersburg toward Gettysburg, Pa., and, arriving in sight of the enemy's forces 2 miles in advance of the town, the regiment, together with Rodes' old brigade, was formed in line of battle, and engaged the enemy for a number of hours, aiding in repulsing and driving him through the town.

July 2.—The regiment was not particularly engaged in the fight.

July 3.—Participated in the desperate charges on the enemy's right line of fortifications.

The casualties of the regiment in the above engagements have been duly and fully reported. Estimating the number of men carried into action about 350, the loss is heavy, being, in killed, wounded, and missing, 162 men, officers and privates, inclusive.*

The command of the regiment devolved upon me during the engagement of the first day, and from that moment to the end of the conflict at Gettysburg the conduct of the men of the regiment, with very few exceptions, was highly commendable, entitling them to the confidence of their commanding officers, and reflecting credit upon the name and character of the Sixth Alabama Regiment.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. L. BOWIE,
Captain, Commanding Sixth Alabama Regiment.

Lieut. S. H. MOORE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 529.

Report of Col. S. B. Pickens, Twelfth Alabama Infantry.

HAGERSTOWN, MD.,
July 9, 1863.

SIR: The Twelfth Alabama Regiment left Grace Church, Caroline County, Va., on June 4; arrived at Culpeper Court-House on the 7th.

On the 9th, we were marched rapidly toward Brandy Station, to assist our cavalry in a fight that was then going on, but the enemy retreating on our approach, we did not become engaged, but went into camp.

Resumed our march on the next morning, and arrived at Berryville on the 13th, where the enemy made demonstrations as if they intended to give us battle; but when we formed line of battle and advanced, they retired, leaving their camp and a great many valuables in our hands. Resumed our march in a few hours, and arrived at Martinsburg on the 14th. Finding the enemy still in possession of the town, a line of battle was formed and an advance ordered. The enemy shelled us a little, but did us no damage. We advanced steadily, and entered the town about dark; the enemy retreated.

Resumed the march on the 15th, and arrived at Carlisle, Pa., on

* For casualties, July 1–3, see p. 342.

the 27th, stopping a day or two at different places along the route. Resumed the march on the 30th, in the direction of Gettysburg.

We arrived near that place at 11 a. m. on July 1. The enemy being in heavy force between us and town, a line of battle was formed, and we advanced about a mile, when we came in sight of the enemy. We halted, and a severe artillery duel took place, which lasted about an hour. We were then ordered forward to engage the enemy. We attacked them in a strong position. After a desperate fight of about fifteen minutes, we were compelled to fall back, as the regiment on our left gave way, being flanked by a large force.

I rallied my regiment about 300 yards in the rear, and formed a line. My regiment suffered severely in this attack. It was impossible for us to hold the position we had gained any longer without being cut to pieces or compelled to surrender, the enemy having advantage of us in numbers and position. In half an hour after we fell back, we were again ordered forward, together with the entire division. We then drove the enemy before us with little loss, and were among the first to enter the town, and passed through it. Fought no more during the day, although exposed to a heavy artillery fire. We formed line of battle behind the railroad embankment, where we remained during the night and all the next day.

About 2 a. m. on July 3, we were ordered to the left, to re-enforce General Edward Johnson. We arrived there at daylight, and were soon under a severe fire of artillery and infantry, but did not really engage the enemy until 8 o'clock, when we were ordered to attack their works. This we did with spirit, and gained a hill near their breastworks, which we held for three hours, exposed to a terrific fire. The men fought bravely, and held their ground until ordered to fall back with the entire line. We retired behind the hill, where we remained under an incessant fire of artillery and musketry until 12 o'clock at night, when we withdrew and joined our division. We retired to the rear of the town, occupied and fortified the hills, where we remained until 1 o'clock on the morning of the 5th, when we commenced to fall back. We arrived at Hagerstown on July 7.

In this action, the officers and men bore themselves gallantly.

Our loss was severe. Carried into the fight 271 officers and men; 2 officers killed and 6 wounded; 10 enlisted men killed and 65 wounded. Aggregate, 12 killed and 71 wounded.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. PICKENS,
Colonel Twelfth Alabama Volunteers.

Lieut. S. H. MOORE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Rodes' Brigade.

No. 530.

Report of Lieut. Col. John C. Goodgame, Twelfth Alabama Infantry, commanding Twenty-sixth Alabama Infantry.

HAGERSTOWN, MD.,
July 9, 1863.

SIR: I was detailed to take command of the Twenty-sixth Alabama Regiment on June 26, at Chambersburg, Pa. The regiment, with

* But see p. 342.

the brigade, left Chambersburg on the morning of the 26th instant [ultimo]; reached Carlisle, via Shippensburg, on the evening of the 27th ultimo. At this place remained two days, when the march was taken up in the direction of Gettysburg, at which place we engaged the enemy about 12 m. on July 1. The enemy made a stubborn resistance, but was finally driven from the field.

The loss of the regiment was heavy. Some 40 were taken by the enemy, but it is my opinion that every man could have escaped being captured had they done their duty.

On the 2d instant we were not engaged, but exposed to shells from our batteries as well as the enemy's.

On the morning of the 3d instant, we were under command of General Johnson. Engaged the enemy at an early hour, but were unable to dislodge him from his fortified position. The firing was kept up during the whole day, with severe loss on our side.

At 2 a. m. the 4th instant we were retired, and intrenched ourselves on a hill commanding the city, and awaited the attack of the enemy, who made no advance. At 12 p. m. we left the field in the direction of Hagerstown, Md., at which place we arrived the evening of the 7th instant, after a fatiguing march, it having rained incessantly for three or four days.

The loss in killed was 7; wounded, 58; missing, 65. *

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN C. GOODGAME,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Twenty-sixth Alabama Regiment.

Lieut. S. H. MOORE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 531.

Report of Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Carter, C. S. Artillery, commanding Artillery Battalion.

AUGUST 5, 1863.

COLONEL: In accordance with Special Orders, No. 74, headquarters artillery Second Corps, I herein transmit a report of the operations of my battalion in the battle of Gettysburg.

On reaching the field, July 1, the enemy was found to be in possession of a high ridge west of Gettysburg. Their advance line occupied a small crest still farther west, and was engaged with A. P. Hill's corps when we arrived. Rodes' division was deployed in two lines, at right angles to the high crest and to the enemy's lines of battle. The batteries of Captain [W. P]. Carter and Captain [C. W.] Fry were ordered to a high point in front of Rodes' lines, near the Cashtown turnpike, to enfilade the enemy's lines and batteries, which stretched along the small crest to the railroad cut. The batteries fired with very decided effect, compelling the infantry to take shelter in the railroad cut, and causing them to change front on their right. The enemy's guns replied slowly. Owing to the exposed position of Captain Carter's battery, which was unavoidable, it suffered much at this point, having 4 men killed outright and 7 more or less severely wounded.

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* But see p. 342.

The enemy, finding their position untenable and turned by a strong force, extended their line to their right, to confront us. General Rodes, therefore, sent for two batteries, and posted them on the left. Captains [R. C. M.] Page and [W. J.] Reese, then not engaged, were ordered to report to him. Captain Page opened from a point at the foot of the high ridge on the infantry advancing on Colonel O'Neal. The artillery of the enemy by this time had taken position in the valley north of Gettysburg, and delivered a very destructive oblique fire on Page's battery. His loss here was heavy—2 men killed, 2 mortally wounded, 26 more or less badly wounded, and 17 horses killed and disabled; but it was borne with unflinching courage by the gallant captain and his officers and men until ordered to retire to another position.

General Doles, on the left of the front line of General Rodes' division, reported a large force massing on his front and left, near the Heidlersburg road, and asked to be supported by artillery. Leaving Captain Fry at the first position on the high ridge, Carter's, Page's, and Reese's batteries were put in position at the foot of the high ridge, and in rear of Doles' brigade, to prevent the enemy from turning Rodes' extreme left. Here these batteries rendered excellent service, driving back both infantry and artillery. Captain Carter's battery was particularly effective in its fire at this position.

General Early now advanced, Doles took it up, and Rodes' whole line pressed forward, forcing back the enemy at all points. My battalion followed, a few pieces unlimbering from time to time to break up the formations of the enemy as they endeavored to rally under cover of the small crests near the town. After the capture of Gettysburg, no further movement was made during the afternoon.

On Thursday, July 2, my battalion was held in readiness to move into position, but was not engaged.

On Friday, July 3, ten rifled guns were posted on the high ridge on the right and left of the railroad cut, and their fires directed on the batteries planted on the Cemetery Hill. This was done to divert the fire of the enemy's guns from Hill's and Pickett's troops in their charge across the valley, and also to divert their fire from three batteries of the First Virginia Artillery, under Captain Dance, and temporarily in my command. These three batteries had been ordered to fire, in conjunction with a large number of guns on their right, on a salient part of the enemy's line prior to the charge of infantry. The effect of this concentrated fire on that part of the line was obvious to all. Their fire slackened, and finally ceased. It was feebly resumed from a few guns when Pickett's and Hill's troops advanced, but the most destructive fire sustained by these troops came from the right and left of this salient. The smooth-bore guns of my battalion were held in readiness to move in rear of Gettysburg College, but were not needed.

My whole battalion took position at Falling Waters, to cover the crossing on the pontoon bridge. A few rounds were fired at the enemy's line of sharpshooters as they attempted to press our skirmishers approaching the bridge. The pursuit was checked without further difficulty.

At Front Royal the battalion turned off to the Manassas Gap, and took position about 2 miles from the top. Two batteries (Page's and Fry's) only were engaged. Our skirmishers held the enemy's lines of battle in check for some time, but were finally driven back by greatly superior numbers. The above-mentioned batteries then

opened, and kept back the enemy until dark, when our troops were withdrawn. The enemy displayed one battery and 12,000 or 15,000 infantry.

Total loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 65.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. CARTER,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Artillery Battalion.

Col. J. THOMPSON BROWN,

Chief of Artillery, Second Corps.

No. 532.

Report of Capt. Willis J. Dance, First Virginia Artillery, commanding battalion Reserve Artillery.

———, [1863.]

SIR: I beg leave to submit the following report of the operations of the First Regiment of Virginia Artillery during the battle around Gettysburg:

The regiment arrived on the ground on the evening of July 1, too late to participate in the engagement of that day. As soon as we arrived, Captain [A.] Graham was ordered to report with his battery to Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, and was moved around to the left, and placed in position. The rest of the regiment bivouacked for the night, and, early the next morning, three batteries, viz, Captains Dance's (Lieutenant [John M.] Cunningham commanding), [David] Watson's, and [B. H.] Smith's, jr., were placed in position, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Carter, Captain [A.] Hupp's battery (Lieutenant [C. B.] Griffin commanding) being held in reserve. Captain Watson's battery was placed on the left of the railroad cut, on the front, Captain Smith on his right, near the seminary used as a Yankee hospital, and Lieutenant Cunningham on the left of the Fairfield road.

At about 4 p. m. they all opened on the enemy's batteries, and continued the cannonade until about dark.

They all remained on the ground during the night, and the next day Captains Watson and Smith were moved to the right of the Fairfield road and placed in position. Two rifled guns of Captain Hupp were also put in position there, and, when the attack was made on the extreme right, they all opened fire on the enemy's batteries on our right, which were silenced for some time. In this position it was impossible to say what damage was inflicted on the enemy, because, for fear of injuring our infantry in front, we were ordered to fire only solid shot, but the firing was believed to be accurate and effective. The firing commenced at this position about 2 o'clock, and was continued for several hours, until the assaults made by Generals A. P. Hill and Longstreet were abandoned.

The night of the 3d, the batteries all withdrew to camp in the rear, and, on the morning of the 4th, two Napoleon guns of Captain Hupp were placed in position on the right of the railroad cut, and remained there till after dark, but did not fire. The rest of the batteries were carried to the rear, out of range.

During the night of the 4th, the regiment moved in the direction of Hagerstown, following General Johnson's division. Captain

Graham remained in position on the left during the 2d and 3d, firing occasionally upon the enemy with good effect. On the night of the 3d, he rejoined the regiment.

The officers and men performed their duties with coolness and courage, and it is believed that the firing was at times very efficient and destructive to the enemy.

We lost 3 men killed (2 of Captain Watson's company and 1 of Captain Smith's), all of whom were struck down in the active discharge of their duties, and 1 officer (Lieutenant [W. M.] Brown) and 18 men wounded.

Before the regiment left the neighborhood of Gettysburg, all the wounded and sick were sent back with the wagon train, which was ordered to Williamsport, and it is believed that they, with all the wagon teams and drivers, were captured by the Yankee cavalry.

Respectfully submitted.

W. J. DANCE,
Captain, Commanding First Regiment Virginia Artillery.

Col. J. THOMPSON BROWN,
Chief of Artillery, Second Corps.

No. 533.

Report of Lieut. Col. William Nelson, C. S. Artillery, commanding battalion Reserve Artillery.

AUGUST 4, 1863.

COLONEL: In accordance with orders just received, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the respective batteries of my command in the battle of Gettysburg and all engagements since that time:

I reached Gettysburg with my command Wednesday evening, July 1, and received orders to report to Major-General Rodes, who ordered me to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Carter, commanding artillery of his division.

Having done so, I was ordered early on Thursday morning to keep my guns in readiness for action immediately in rear of heights overlooking the town, and about one-fourth of a mile to the left of the Cashtown turnpike.

About 11 a. m. I was ordered to bring my battalion to a point immediately in rear of the Gettysburg College, park my batteries, and await events. Having with your assistance selected positions which my batteries could occupy in case the enemy should turn their attention to that portion of the line, I remained at this point until night, when I returned to the position which I occupied in the morning.

On Friday (the 3d), I was ordered to report with my command to Major-General Johnson, commanding the extreme left of our lines. Having done so, I was ordered to reconnoiter the positions on our left, and, if any could be found from which I might attract the enemy's fire from our infantry, to occupy them. Having reconnoitered the positions along this portion of our line, and finding none suitable for the purpose mentioned above, I kept my batteries concealed during the day behind the hills, immediately in rear of the battlefield.

About 12 m. I was ordered to draw the attention of the enemy's batteries from our infantry, in connection with Captain Graham,

commanding Rockbridge Artillery, and fired about 20 or 25 rounds from a point to the left and somewhat in advance of Captain Graham's position.

On Friday night, I encamped about one-half mile in rear of my position of that day, and about midnight received orders to move my command with General Johnson's division to the point which I occupied on Thursday morning.

On Saturday morning (July 4), I was ordered to take position on the heights west of the town, and about one-fourth of a mile to the left of the Cashtown road, supported by a brigade of General Johnson's division. Here we remained until night, awaiting an attack of the enemy.

On Saturday night we fell back from Gettysburg in the direction of Hagerstown, which we reached on Tuesday (the 7th). Here we remained until Friday (the 10th), when I was ordered to send one Napoleon gun and one rifle piece to report to Brigadier-General Daniel near the Antietam Creek. The rifle piece was engaged for a short time. I then received orders to move my command, in connection with General Johnson's division, to a point about equidistant from the National road and the Williamsport and Hagerstown turnpike, and one mile and a half from the town.

On Saturday (the 11th), I was ordered to post my batteries, two on the left of the Williamsport road and one immediately to the left of the Funkstown and Williamsport road, supported by a portion of General Johnson's division.

We remained in position until Monday evening, awaiting an attack of the enemy, when we fell back in the direction of Williamsport. Arriving at that place, we were ordered to move to Falling Waters, and cross the river on a pontoon bridge, which we did, reaching the Virginia shore about 9 a. m. on Tuesday (14th), and encamping about 6 miles from the river.

I remain, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. NELSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Artillery Battalion.

Col. J. THOMPSON BROWN,
Acting Chief of Artillery, Second Corps.

No. 534.

Report of Lieut. Gen. Ambrose P. Hill, C. S. Army, commanding Third Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
November —, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Third Army Corps during and subsequent to the battle of Gettysburg:

On the morning of June 29, the Third Corps, composed of the divisions of Major-Generals Anderson, Heth, and Pender, and five battalions of artillery, under command of Col. R. L. Walker, was encamped on the road from Chambersburg to Gettysburg, near the village of Fayetteville. I was directed to move on this road in the direction of York, and to cross the Susquehanna, menacing the communications of Harrisburg with Philadelphia, and to co-operate with General Ewell, acting as circumstances might require.

Accordingly, on the 29th I moved General Heth's division to Cashtown, some 8 miles from Gettysburg, following on the morning of the 30th with the division of General Pender, and directing General Anderson to move in the same direction on the morning of July 1. On arriving at Cashtown, General Heth, who had sent forward Pettigrew's brigade to Gettysburg, reported that Pettigrew had encountered the enemy at Gettysburg (principally cavalry), but in what force he could not determine. A courier was then dispatched with this information to the general commanding, and with orders to start Anderson early; also to General Ewell, informing him, and that I intended to advance the next morning and discover what was in my front.

On July 1, at 5 a. m., Heth took up the line of march, with Pegram's battalion of artillery, followed by Pender, with McIntosh's battalion of artillery, Colonel Walker with the remainder of the artillery being with General Anderson. About 3 miles from Gettysburg, Heth's advance brigade (Archer's) encountered the advance of the enemy. Archer and Davis were thrown into line, and, with some pieces of artillery from Pegram, the enemy were steadily driven back to the wooded hills this side of Gettysburg, where their principal force (since ascertained to be the First and Eleventh Corps) were disposed to dispute our farther advance.

Heth's whole division was now thrown into line; Davis on the left of the road, Archer, Pettigrew, and Brockenbrough on the right, and Pender's formed in his rear; Thomas on the left, and Lane, Scales, and Perrin on the right. Pegram's and McIntosh's battalions of artillery were put in position on the crest of a hill overlooking the town of Gettysburg. Heth's division drove the enemy, encountering a determined resistance.

About 2.30 o'clock, the right wing of Ewell's corps made its appearance on my left, and thus formed a right angle with my line. Pender's division was then ordered forward, Thomas' brigade being retained in reserve, and the rout of the enemy was complete, Perrin's brigade taking position after position of the enemy, and driving him through the town of Gettysburg. The want of cavalry had been and was again seriously felt.

Under the impression that the enemy were entirely routed, my own two divisions exhausted by some six hours' hard fighting, prudence led me to be content with what had been gained, and not push forward troops exhausted and necessarily disordered, probably to encounter fresh troops of the enemy. These two divisions were bivouacked in the positions won, and Anderson, who had just come up, was also bivouacked some 2 miles in rear of the battle-ground.

The results of this fight were, for the Third Corps, 2 pieces of artillery and 2,300 prisoners, and the almost total annihilation of the First Corps of the enemy. Major-General Heth was slightly wounded; Brigadier-General Archer was taken prisoner by the enemy; Brigadier-General Scales also wounded. Pettigrew's brigade, under its gallant leader, fought most admirably, and sustained heavy loss.

On the morning of July 2, Anderson was ordered to the front, and relieved Heth's division, extending to our right and along a crest of hills which faced the Cemetery Hill at Gettysburg, and, continuing to the right, ran nearly parallel to the Emmitsburg road.

On the 2d, then, my position was this: Pender's division occupying the crest from the theological seminary, extending to the right and joined by Anderson's, who carried on the line, almost entirely cover-

ing the whole front occupied by the enemy; Heth's division (now commanded by General Pettigrew) in reserve. Colonel Walker had distributed his artillery along this line in the most eligible positions. The corps of General Longstreet (McLaws' and Hood's divisions) was on my right, and in a line very nearly at right angles to mine. General Longstreet was to attack the left flank of the enemy, and sweep down his line, and I was ordered to co-operate with him with such of my brigades from the right as could join in with his troops in the attack. On the extreme right, Hood commenced the attack about 2 o'clock; McLaws about 5.30 o'clock.

Soon after McLaws moved forward, General Anderson moved forward the brigades of Wilcox, Perry, and Wright, *en échelon*. The charge of these three brigades was very gallantly made, and pressed on until Wilcox's right had become separated from McLaws' left. Wilcox and Wright drove the enemy from their intrenchments, inflicting very heavy loss upon them. Wilcox's brigade succeeded in capturing eight pieces of artillery and Wright's brigade about twenty. The enemy threw forward heavy re-enforcements, and no supports coming to these brigades, the ground so hardly won had to be given up, and the brigades occupied their former positions in line of battle. The three brigades lost heavily in this attack. On this day, also, the Confederacy lost the invaluable services of Maj. Gen. W. D. Pender, wounded by a shell, and since dead. No man fell during this bloody battle of Gettysburg more regretted than he, nor around whose youthful brow were clustered brighter rays of glory.

On the morning of the 3d, the divisions of my corps occupied the same positions as on the 2d. The reserve batteries were all brought up, and put in position along the crest of the ridge facing the enemy's line. In addition, the battalion of Colonel Alexander, of Longstreet's corps, was put in position in front of the right wing of Anderson's division, and on the ground won by Wilcox and Wright. I was directed to hold my line with Anderson's division and the half of Pender's (now commanded by General Lane), and to order Heth's division (commanded by Pettigrew), and Lane's and Scales' brigades, of Pender's division, to report to Lieutenant-General Longstreet as a support to his corps in the assault on the enemy's lines. As the troops were filing off to their positions, Major-General Trimble reported to me for the command of Pender's division, and took command of the two brigades destined to take part in the assault.

At 1 o'clock our artillery opened, and for two hours rained an incessant storm of missiles upon the enemy's lines. The effect was marked along my front, driving the enemy entirely from his guns.

The assault was then gallantly made, Heth's division and Trimble's two brigades on the left of Pickett. Anderson had been directed to hold his division ready to take advantage of any success which might be gained by the assaulting column, or to support it, if necessary. To that end, Wilcox and Perry were moved forward to eligible positions. The assault failed, and, after almost gaining the enemy's works, our troops fell back in disorder. The enemy made no attempt to pursue. Major-General Trimble, Brigadier-General Pettigrew, and Colonel Fry, commanding Archer's brigade, were wounded while most gallantly leading their troops. General Trimble and Colonel Fry were both taken prisoners.

The troops resumed their former positions, and remained thus until the night of the 4th, when the march was taken up toward Hagerstown, by Fairfield and Waynesborough.

At Hagerstown, we lay in line of battle from the 7th to the night of the 13th, when I moved my corps in the direction of the pontoon bridge at Falling Waters. Being the rear guard of the army, such dispositions as were necessary were made to repel any advance of the enemy. Anderson's division crossed without molestation, and Pender's was in the act of crossing when the enemy made their appearance. A small body of cavalry charged Pettigrew's and Archer's brigades, and were annihilated. Only 2 of ours killed; but, unfortunately for the service, one of them was the gallant and accomplished Pettigrew.

Subsequently the enemy pressed on vigorously, and I directed General Heth to retire his troops and cross the river. In doing this, some loss was sustained, principally in stragglers, and not exceeding 500, composed of men from the various brigades of the army. Two pieces of artillery were broken down on this night march, and abandoned. Colonel Walker brought off three guns captured on the field of Gettysburg.

On the 21st, the march was resumed toward Culpeper Court-House.

On the 23d, Wright's brigade, under Colonel Walker, was left to guard Manassas Gap until relieved by General Ewell. This brigade was attacked while there by an overwhelming force of the enemy, but held its ground stubbornly until relieved by Ewell's corps, when it marched with him to Culpeper. General Ewell speaks in high terms of the admirable conduct of this brigade.

Continuing the march on the morning of the 24th, at Newby's Cross-Roads a brigade of the enemy's cavalry attempted to arrest our march. Heth's division (his own and Pender's) was leading. General Benning's brigade, of Longstreet's corps was also along, and rendered prompt and valuable assistance. The enemy were soon put to flight in confusion, and no more annoyance occurred on the march to Culpeper Court-House.

On August 1, Anderson's division was sent out on the road to Brandy [Station], to repel some of the enemy's cavalry, which had driven back our cavalry and were quite near the court-house. This was handsomely done by Mahone's brigade and Perry's, and with but trifling loss.

The total loss of the Third Corps in this campaign was 849 killed, 4,289 wounded, and 3,844 missing.* The larger portion of those reported missing were killed or wounded in the fight of July 3, but the possession of the field by the enemy prevented a true count.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. HILL,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding Third Corps.

Col. R. H. CHILTON, *A. and I. G., Army Northern Virginia.*

No. 535.

Report of Col. R. Lindsay Walker, C. S. Army, Chief of Artillery

HDQRS. ARTILLERY THIRD CORPS, ARMY NORTHERN VA.,
———, [1863.]

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the artillery of the Third Army Corps, from their

* For casualties July 1–3, including artillery, see p. 345.

leaving the camps near Fredericksburg on June 15, to their return to Culpeper on July 27:

The battalion of Lieutenant-Colonel Garnett was ordered to report to Major-General Heth, and Major Poague to Major-General Pender, and the battalion of Lieutenant-Colonel Cutts, under command of Major Lane, to Major-General Anderson, for duty with their divisions. With Major McIntosh's and Major Pegram's battalion of this corps (which was under the command of Captain [E. B.] Brunson until I was joined by Major Pegram, who assumed command on June 30, at Cashtown, Pa.), I left camp on the morning of the 16th, and accompanied the Third Corps to Cashtown, in Pennsylvania, where I arrived June 30, and, in the morning of July 1, I assumed command of all the artillery of the corps, which had made the march to that place without loss excepting that of Lieutenant [J. H.] Chamberlayne, of the Crenshaw battery, and 4 of his men, who were captured by the enemy while on a foraging party for the purpose of securing horses.

Majors Pegram's and McIntosh's battalions moved forward on the morning of the 1st with the divisions of Generals Heth and Pender, and were put in position for action on an eminence about 1 mile west of Gettysburg, from which they opened fire on the enemy with marked effect, finally driving them back out of range. The battalions of Majors Lane and Poague and Lieutenant-Colonels Cutts and Garnett were held in reserve, excepting Captain [Victor] Maurin's battery, of Garnett's battalion, which relieved one of Major Pegram's batteries, whose ammunition had been expended.

On the 2d, the battalions of Pegram, McIntosh, Lane, and a part of Garnett's battalion, under Major Richardson, were put in position, on the right of the Fairfield turnpike, about 1 mile in advance of the position of the previous day, and, later in the day, Poague's battalion was also put in position still farther to the right. From this position a fire was opened at intervals, enfilading the enemy's guns when they were attempting to be concentrated, and also diverting their attention from the infantry of the First Corps.

The artillery was retained in the same position on the 3d, and kept up an incessant fire from about 1 p. m. to the time of the advance of the infantry. This fire having been continued so long and with such rapidity, the ammunition was almost exhausted.

The battalions remained in this position until dusk on the 4th (excepting a detachment under Major Richardson, who was sent back to report to Brigadier-General Imboden, at Cashtown, on the 4th), when they were withdrawn, and followed with the army in the march to Hagerstown, where the corps arrived on the 7th, and remained in camp.

On the 11th, the whole corps was placed in position for action on the right and left of Saint James' College, where we remained, occasionally firing a few shots to scatter such bodies of the enemy as showed themselves.

On the night of the 13th, the corps left Hagerstown, and followed with the army until we reached Culpeper. Major Richardson, while with General Imboden's command, turned over two guns to Captain [J. F.] Hart, of Hampton's brigade, which he reported he was unable to bring off. He also abandoned three caissons. A court of inquiry has been asked and ordered to inquire into his conduct, and I respectfully refer to the report of Major Richardson for a detailed account of the detachment under his command.

Two guns of Colonel Garnett's battalion were captured, which had been left behind after the teams had given out, and before they could be brought off by fresh horses, which were sent for them. Three guns of Major Pegram's battalion were disabled in action, and sent to the rear, and one of them was captured. All the other guns of the command were brought off safely.

Two of the guns of the First Corps were found on the field at Gettysburg, and brought off.

The conduct of the officers and men of this corps was in the highest degree satisfactory, evincing, as they did without exception, throughout the long and trying marches to and from Pennsylvania, the utmost fortitude and patient endurance under fatigue, and zeal and gallantry in action.

The conduct of Lieutenant [M. H.] Houston, ordnance officer of McIntosh's battalion, is deserving of especial notice for gallantry in serving as cannoneer at one of the guns whose detachment had become disabled.

We have to mourn the loss of Lieutenant [John] Morris, jr., ordnance officer of Pegram's battalion, who was killed on the morning of July 1.

The horses of the command suffered severely (although sufficiently supplied throughout the march with provender) for the want of shoes. On the first day I was placed in command of this corps, I applied to the Ordnance Department for horseshoes and nails. I repeated this application, and on leaving Fredericksburg I telegraphed, urging a supply to be sent to meet me at Culpeper. I am satisfied that most of the horses lost on the march were lost in consequence, because of their lameness in traveling over turnpikes, and especially over the road from Hagerstown to Gettysburg without shoes.

The value of horses abandoned from this cause during the march was, I am persuaded, $75,000, and the injury to others amounted to the same sum.

I append a list of the casualties in this command, and of the expenditures of ammunition.

I herewith transmit the reports of battalion commanders, to which I refer for the more particular account of the part borne by each in the campaign to Pennsylvania and back.

Respectfully, &c., your obedient servant,

R. L. WALKER,
Colonel, and Chief of Artillery, Third Corps

Major [WILLIAM H.] PALMER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 18, 1864.

The gun belonging to Major Pegram's battalion herein reported lost was found and brought off by Lieut. Col. B. G. Baldwin, chief of ordnance Army of Northern Virginia, the carriage being destroyed. See report of Lieutenant-Colonel Baldwin.

By order of General Lee:

C. MARSHALL,
Major, and Aide-de-Camp.

[Inclosures.]

Ammunition expended in the battle of Gettysburg by artillery of Third Corps.

Command.	Rounds.			Total rounds expended.
	Shot.	Shell.	Spherical case.	
Cutts' battalion	.....	406	.....	406
Garnett's battalion	.....	.....	.....	1,000
McIntosh's battalion	96	1,023	130	1,249
Pegram's battalion	.....	.....	.....	3,800
Poague's battalion	165	341	151	657
Total	261	1,770	281	7,112

Casualties in artillery of Third Corps at battle of Gettysburg.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.		
	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.
Lieutenant-Colonel Cutts' battalion	.....	.....	3	1	5	14	.....	2	4
Lieutenant-Colonel Garnett's battalion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	3	14
Major McIntosh's battalion	.....	1	6	3	4	18	.....	.....	.....
Major Pegram's battalion	1	1	3	3	8	26	1	.....	.....
Major Poague's battalion	.....	.....	2	2	4	18	1	.....	5
Total	1	2	14	9	21	81	2	5	23

Loss in artillery horses, guns, caissons, and forges.

Command.	Artillery horses.				Guns.		Caissons.		Forges captured.
	Killed in action.	Captured.	Abandoned.	Turned in to quartermaster.	Lost.	Disabled.	Lost.	Disabled.	
Lieutenant-Colonel Cutts' battalion	36	.....	34	30	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Lieutenant-Colonel Garnett's battalion	13	26	40	44	2	.....	5	1	3
Major McIntosh's battalion	35	13	20	25	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Major Pegram's battalion	89	11	50	47	1	1	1	4	1
Major Poague's battalion	17	.....	43	54	.....	.....	1	1	2
Total	190	50	187	200	3	2	8	7	7

No. 536.

Report of Maj. Gen. Richard H. Anderson, C. S. Army, commanding division.

HDQRS. ANDERSON'S DIVISION, THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Orange Court-House, Va., August 7, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my division, from its departure from Fredericksburg

to its return to Culpeper Court-House, Va., during the months of June and July:

Pursuant to instructions from Lieut. Gen. A. P. Hill, commanding the Third Army Corps, my command, composed of Wilcox's, Mahone's, Wright's, Perry's, and Posey's brigades, and Lane's battalion of artillery, moved on the afternoon of June 14 from the position which it had been occupying in line of battle near Fredericksburg for ten days previously, and followed the march of the First and Second Corps toward Culpeper Court-House.

The night of the 14th, it lay near Chancellorsville.

On the 15th, it moved to within 4 miles of Stevensburg, having been detained two hours at the Rapidan, clearing away obstructions from the road approaching the ford.

On the 16th, it arrived at Culpeper Court-House.

On the 17th, it moved to Hazel River, forded it, and encamped on its left bank; on the 18th to Flint Hill, and on the 19th to Front Royal, at which place it halted early in the day, and encamped, in obedience to the directions of the lieutenant-general commanding.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, orders were received to resume the march, and during that night the troops and a part of the wagon train crossed the two branches of the Shenandoah, rain and darkness preventing the greater part of the wagons from crossing until the following morning.

As soon as all the wagons had crossed on the morning of the 20th, the march was continued, and in the afternoon the command halted 2 miles beyond White Post.

Moved on the 21st to Berryville; on the 22d to Roper's farm, on the road to Charlestown, and on the 23d to Shepherdstown.

On the 24th, it crossed the Potomac, and moved to Boonsborough.

On the 25th, to Hagerstown; on the 26th, 2 miles beyond Greencastle, and on the 27th, through Chambersburg to Fayetteville, at which place it halted until July 1.

Soon after daylight on July 1, in accordance with the commands of the lieutenant-general, the division moved from Fayetteville in the direction of Cashtown. Arrived at the latter place early in the afternoon, and halted for further orders. Shortly before our arrival at Cashtown, the sound of brisk cannonading near Gettysburg announced an engagement in our front. After waiting about an hour at Cashtown, orders were received from General Hill to move forward to Gettysburg.

Upon approaching Gettysburg, I was directed to occupy the position in line of battle which had just been vacated by Pender's division, and to place one brigade and a battery of artillery a mile or more on the right of the line, in a direction at a right angle with it and facing to the right. Wilcox's brigade and Captain [H. M.] Ross' battery, of Lane's battalion, were posted in the detached position, while the other brigades occupied the ground from which Pender's division had just been moved.

We continued in this position until the morning of the 2d, when I received orders to take up a new line of battle on the right of Pender's division, about a mile and a half farther forward. Lane's battalion of artillery was detached from my command this morning, and did not rejoin it.

In taking the new position, the Tenth Alabama Regiment, Wilcox's brigade, had a sharp skirmish with a body of the enemy who had occupied a wooded hill on the extreme right of my line. The

enemy were soon driven from the wood, and the line of battle was formed, with the brigades in the following order: Wilcox's, Perry's (commanded by Col. David Lang), Wright's, Posey's, and Mahone's. The enemy's line was plainly in view, about 1,200 yards in our front, extending along an opposite ridge somewhat more elevated than that which we occupied, the intervening ground being slightly undulating, inclosed by rail and plank fences, and under cultivation. Our skirmishers soon became engaged with those of the enemy, and kept up an irregular fire upon one another. Shortly after the line had been formed, I received notice that Lieutenant-General Longstreet would occupy the ground on the right; that his line would be in a direction nearly at right angles with mine; that he would assault the extreme left of the enemy and drive him toward Gettysburg, and I was at the same time ordered to put the troops of my division into action by brigades as soon as those of General Longstreet's corps had progressed so far in their assault as to be connected with my right flank.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the engagement between the artillery of the enemy and that of the First Army Corps commenced, and was soon followed by furious and sustained musketry; but it was not until 5.30 o'clock in the evening that McLaws' division (by which the movement of my division was to be regulated) had advanced so far as to call for the movement of my troops. The advance of McLaws' division was immediately followed by the brigades of mine, in the manner directed. Never did troops go into action with greater spirit or more determined courage. The ground afforded them but little shelter, and for nearly three-quarters of a mile they were compelled to face a storm of shot and shell and bullets; but there was no hesitation nor faltering. They drove the enemy from his first line, and possessed themselves of the ridge and of much of the artillery with which it had been crowned; but the situation discovered the enemy in possession of a second line, with artillery upon both our front and flanks. From this position he poured a destructive fire of grape upon our troops. Strong re-enforcements pressed upon our right flank, which had become disconnected from McLaws' left, and the ridge was untenable. The brigades were compelled to retire. They fell back in the same succession in which they had advanced—Wilcox's, Perry's, Wright's, and Posey's. They regained their positions in the line of battle. The enemy did not follow. Pickets were again thrown to the front, and the troops lay upon their arms. In Wilcox's, Perry's, and Wright's brigades the loss was very heavy.

On July 3, nothing of consequence occurred along that portion of the line occupied by my division until the afternoon, when at 3.30 o'clock a great number of pieces of our artillery, massed against the enemy's center, opened upon it, and were replied to with equal force and fury. After about an hour's continuance of this conflict, the enemy's fire seemed to subside, and troops of General Longstreet's corps were advanced to the assault of the enemy's center. I received orders to hold my division in readiness to move up in support, if it should become necessary. The same success at first, and the same repulse, attended this assault as that made by my division on the preceding evening. The troops advanced gallantly under a galling and destructive storm of missiles of every description; gained the first ridge; were unable to hold it; gave way, and fell back, their support giving way at the same time.

Wilcox's and Perry's brigades had been moved forward, so as to

be in position to render assistance, or to take advantage of any success gained by the assaulting column, and, at what I supposed to be the proper time, I was about to move forward Wright's and Posey's brigades, when Lieutenant-General Longstreet directed me to stop the movement, adding that it was useless, and would only involve unnecessary loss, the assault having failed. I then caused the troops to resume their places in line, to afford a rallying point to those retiring and to oppose the enemy should he follow our retreating forces. No attempt at pursuit was made, and our troops resumed their line of battle.

Some loss was sustained by each of the brigades of the division from the cannonading, Wilcox's, which was supporting Alexander's artillery, suffering the most seriously.

There was nothing done on July 4. Late in the evening, I received orders to draw off the division as soon as it became dark, and take the road to Fairfield.

On the 5th, I was directed to hold the gap in the mountains between Fairfield and Waynesborough. In the evening, I moved to a place called Frogtown, at the base of the mountain.

At 6 p. m. on the 6th, moved toward Hagerstown. Halted on the morning of the 7th about 2 miles from the town, and remained in camp until July 10.

On the afternoon of the 10th, moved about 3 miles beyond Hagerstown, in the direction of Williamsport, and on the morning of the 11th moved 2 miles, and took a position in line of battle, with the right resting on the Boonsborough and Williamsport turnpike, the general direction of the line being at right angles to that road. The enemy was in view on the hills in our front. Skirmishers were advanced at once, and the troops were diligently employed in strengthening the position.

We lay in this line until the night of the 13th, when we marched just after dark toward the Potomac, which we crossed the following day (the 14th) at Falling Waters.

On the 15th, moved to Bunker Hill, at which place we remained until the 21st, when the march was resumed, and the division encamped on that night 2 miles south of Winchester.

On the 22d, crossed the Shenandoah, and halted for the night at Front Royal.

On the 23d, the division marched at daylight, Wright's brigade, under command of Colonel Walker, being detached, to relieve a brigade of the First Corps, on duty at Manassas Gap. This brigade had a very sharp encounter with a greatly superior force of the enemy at Manassas Gap, and behaved with its accustomed gallantry. Colonel Walker was severely, but not dangerously, wounded in the beginning of the fight, when the command devolved upon Captain [B. C.] McCurry, who, being incapacitated by ill-health and feebleness, subsequently relinquished it to Captain [C. H.] Andrews.

The division encamped on the night of the 23d at Flint Hill.

On the 24th, while pursuing the march, and when near Thornton River, some skirmishing occurred between the leading division (Heth's) and the enemy. Mahone's brigade relieved Walker's (Heth's division), which had been posted to support the artillery and to cover the road, and continued in that position until the rear of the corps had passed, when it followed and rejoined the division on the south of Hazel River.

On July 25, the command arrived at Culpeper Court-House.

The total loss sustained by the division in the battle of Gettysburg, the fight at Manassas Gap, and in minor affairs, is 2,266.*

The reports of the commanders of brigades, including Captain Andrews' report of the fight at Manassas Gap, are herewith submitted.

The members of my staff—Majs. T. S. Mills and R. P. Duncan, assistant adjutant and inspectors general; Lieuts. William McWillie and S. D. Shannon, aides-de-camp, and Messrs. R. D. Spann and J. G. Spann, volunteer aides-de-camp—by their active and zealous attention to their duties, rendered valuable services at all times and upon all occasions.

The conduct of the troops under my command was in the highest degree praiseworthy and commendable throughout the campaign. Obedient to the orders of the commanding general, they refrained from taking into their own hands retaliation upon the enemy for the inhuman wrongs and outrages inflicted upon them in the wanton destruction of their property and homes. Peaceable inhabitants suffered no molestation. In a land of plenty, they often suffered hunger and want. One-fourth of their number marched, ragged and barefooted, through towns in which it was well ascertained that the merchants had concealed supplies of clothing. In battle they lacked none of that courage and spirit which has ever distinguished the soldiers of the Army of Northern Virginia, and, if complete success did not attend their efforts, their failure cannot be laid upon their shortcoming, but must be recognized and accepted as the will and decree of the Almighty disposer of human affairs.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

R. H. ANDERSON,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

Maj. WILLIAM H. PALMER,
A. A. and I. G., and Chief of Staff, Third Army Corps.

No. 537.

Report of Brig. Gen. Cadmus M. Wilcox, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS WILCOX'S BRIGADE,
Bunker Hill, Va., July 17, 1863.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of the operations of my brigade in the recent engagement with the enemy near Gettysburg, Pa.:

The division having encamped for three days at Fayetteville, on the morning of July 1 moved forward on the Chambersburg and Gettysburg turnpike. At 2.30 p. m. came within sight and hearing of a distant artillery fire between our own and the enemy's forces near the latter place. The division filed off to the right of the road, and halted in the woods for an hour; then, resuming the march toward Gettysburg about 1½ miles, my brigade filed off perpendicularly to the right of the road, and marched in this direction nearly 1 mile, and, being joined by a battery of artillery, the command halted and remained here during the night on picket, beyond and to

* For casualties July 1–3, see p. 343.

the rear and at right angles to the right flank of the remainder of the division, in line in front.

At 7 a. m. the following morning, the brigade rejoined the division, then in front, and advanced, bearing to the right, for the purpose of taking position in line of battle. The major-general commanding indicated to me the position to be occupied by my brigade. The right of my line, as thus directed, was thrown forward, resting against a heavy and thick woods, and ran thence back obliquely to the rear across an open field, terminating at a stone fence 100 yards from the right of Perry's brigade, the ground occupied by the left of my line being lower than the right, and ascending slightly in the latter direction. In front of my line in the open fields were several farm-houses, with barns, orchards, and the usual inclosures. The enemy's pickets were seen about these, and some 600 or 700 yards distant. Not knowing whether the woods against which the right of my line was to rest was occupied by the enemy, the Tenth Alabama Regiment (Colonel Forney) was ordered to occupy the woods, and the Eleventh Alabama Regiment (Colonel Sanders) formed in line in the open field to the left of the Tenth.

The regiments, being preceded by skirmishers, were ordered to advance, the Eleventh to its position in line in rear of a fence, and the Tenth to keep on a line with the Eleventh, to protect it from the enemy's fire should he be found in the woods, the remaining regiments being held in rear till it should be ascertained if the enemy were in the woods.

The Eleventh advanced more easily than the Tenth, being in the open field. Having moved forward about 300 yards, this regiment received a heavy volley of musketry on its right flank and rear from the enemy, concealed behind ledges of rock and trees in the woods on its right. The Tenth Alabama moved forward promptly, and soon encountered a strong line of skirmishers. These were driven back upon their supports, two regiments of infantry—the Third Maine and the First New York [U. S.] Sharpshooters. A spirited musketry fight ensued between the Tenth Alabama and these two Federal regiments. Having continued for some fifteen or twenty minutes, Colonel Forney gave the command to charge, and led his regiment in person. This broke the enemy's line, and they fled precipitately from the woods, leaving 20 or 25 dead and twice that number wounded and prisoners.

In this affair, so creditable to the Tenth Alabama and its gallant colonel, this regiment lost 10 killed and 28 wounded. In the Eleventh Alabama, 1 officer (Major [R. J.] Fletcher) severely wounded, and 17 men wounded ; 6 or 8 severely.

The brigade now (9 a. m.) took its position in line of battle on the right of the division and the extreme right of the army. At this time, the Tenth Alabama occupied the woods to the right and at right angles to the remainder of my line, for the safety of my right flank. From this till 2 p. m. nothing occurred save desultory firing between skirmishers. About this time, troops were seen filing past my right flank, and soon McLaws' division was formed in line at right angles to my line, Barksdale's brigade being near mine. McLaws' troops formed in line across a road running parallel to my front and into the Emmitsburg road, 500 yards in his front. From this intersection the road continued on to Gettysburg, in a direction parallel to the front of Anderson's division.

McLaws' troops had not been in position long when the enemy

opened fire upon them from two batteries in the open field in front. A battery was placed in position in the edge of the woods occupied by the Tenth Alabama Regiment, and responded to this fire. Other batteries were soon placed in position farther to our right, on McLaws' front ; other and more distant batteries of the enemy, to my left and front, engaged in this artillery fight.

This cannonading continued until 6.20 p. m., when McLaws' troops advanced to the attack.

My instructions were to advance when the troops on my right should advance, and to report this to the division commander, in order that the other brigades should advance in proper time. In order that I should advance with those on my right, it became necessary for me to move off by the left flank so as to uncover the ground over which they had to advance. This was done as rapidly as the nature of the ground with its opposing obstacles (stone and plank fences) would admit. Having gained 400 or 500 yards to the left by this flank movement, my command faced by the right flank, and advanced. This forward movement was made in an open field, the ground rising slightly to the Emmitsburg turnpike, 250 yards distant. Before reaching this road, a line of the enemy's skirmishers along a fence parallel to the road were encountered and dispersed. The fence being crossed, my men advanced to the road, in which infantry in line of battle were formed. A brisk musketry fight for a few minutes followed, when the enemy gave way ; not, however, till all save two pieces of a battery that was in the road had been removed. These fell into our hands, the horses having been killed.

On the far side of the pike the ground was descending for some 600 or 700 yards. At the bottom of this descent was a narrow valley, through which ran a rocky ravine or stream, fringed with small trees and undergrowth of bushes. Beyond this, the ground rose rapidly for some 200 yards, and upon this ridge were numerous batteries of the enemy. This ridge to my right rose into a succession of higher ridges or spurs of mountains, increasing in height to the right, but to the left gradually descending. When my command crossed the pike and began to descend the slope, they were exposed to an artillery fire from numerous pieces, both from the front and from either flank.

Before reaching the ravine at the foot of the slope, two lines of infantry were met and broken, and driven pell-mell across the ravine. A second battery of six pieces here fell into our hands. From the batteries on the ridge above referred to, grape and canister were poured into our ranks. This stronghold of the enemy, together with his batteries, were almost won, when still another line of infantry descended the slope in our front at a double-quick, to the support of their fleeing comrades and for the defense of the batteries.

Seeing this contest so unequal, I dispatched my adjutant-general to the division commander, to ask that support be sent to my men, but no support came. Three several times did this last of the enemy's lines attempt to drive my men back, and were as often repulsed. This struggle at the foot of the hill on which were the enemy's batteries, though so unequal, was continued for some thirty minutes. With a second supporting line, the heights could have been carried. Without support on either my right or left, my men were withdrawn, to prevent their entire destruction or capture. The enemy did not pursue, but my men retired under a heavy artillery fire, and returned to their original position in line, and bivouacked for the night, pickets being left on the pike.

Thus ended the engagement of the 2d instant. Two guns with their caissons were taken on the turnpike; six guns were taken 300 or 400 yards beyond the road; one line of infantry was broken and dispersed at the road; two other lines were also broken and thrown back before reaching the foot of the hill; a line which descended the hill on which their rearmost line of batteries was posted was repulsed several times in its efforts to drive my men back. Many of the enemy were killed and wounded, and about 100 prisoners taken.

In the engagement of this day, I regret to report a loss of 577 killed, wounded, and missing. Among the seriously wounded, and known to be in the hands of the enemy, I may mention Colonel Forney, Tenth Alabama Regiment. This officer, not yet well of a wound received at Williamsburg, received a flesh wound in the arm and chest while charging a line of the enemy on the turnpike; but he still pressed onward, and soon his right arm was shattered. He yet refused to quit the field, and fell with a wound through the foot, in the ravine near the rearmost lines of the enemy. Colonel Pinckard, Fourteenth Alabama: This officer had rejoined his regiment but two days before this battle, having been absent by reason of a severe wound received at Salem Church; his left arm was badly broken. Captain [G. C.] Smith, Ninth Alabama Regiment, severe wound through the body (entitled to the promotion of lieutenant-colonel). Captain [C. P. B.] Branagan, Eighth Alabama, leg broken. These four were left, not being able to bear transportation. Colonel Sanders, Eleventh Alabama Regiment, and Major Fletcher, same regiment, each received severe wounds. Captain [J. H.] King, Ninth Alabama (entitled to promotion of colonel), had a finger shot off. It will be seen that of five of my regimental commanders, four were wounded in this first day's battle.

Of my two couriers, one (Private Ridgeway, Eleventh Alabama Regiment) was killed, and the other (Private Brundridge, Ninth Alabama) severely wounded.

The conduct of my men and officers was in all respects creditable. After the wounding of four of the regimental commanders, the other officers that succeeded to command acted with great gallantry and energy. Among these, I may mention Lieutenant-Colonel Tayloe, of the Eleventh Alabama Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Shelley, of the Tenth Alabama Regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Broome, Fourteenth Alabama Regiment.

With reference to the action of the 3d instant, I beg to report that early in the morning, before sunrise, the brigade was ordered out to support artillery under the command of Colonel Alexander, this artillery being placed along the Emmitsburg turnpike, and on ground won from the enemy the day before. My men had had nothing to eat since the morning of the 2d, and had confronted and endured the dangers and fatigues of that day. They nevertheless moved to the front to the support of the artillery, as ordered. The brigade was formed in line parallel to the Emmitsburg turnpike and about 200 yards from it, artillery being in front, much of it on the road, and extending far beyond either flank of the brigade. My men occupied this position till about 3.20 p. m. Our artillery opened fire upon the enemy's artillery, and upon ground supposed to be occupied by his infantry. This fire was responded to promptly by the enemy's artillery, and continued with the greatest vivacity on either side for about one hour. In no previous battle of the war had we so much artillery engaged, and the enemy seemed not to be inferior in quantity.

During all this fire, my men were exposed to the solid shot and shell of the enemy, but suffered comparatively little, probably less than a dozen men killed and wounded. The brigade lying on my right (Kemper's) suffered severely. Our artillery ceased to fire after about one hour. The enemy continued to fire for awhile after ours had ceased. I do not believe a single battery of the enemy had been disabled so as to stop its fire.

Pickett's division now advanced, and other brigades on his left. As soon as these troops rose to advance, the hostile artillery opened upon them. These brave men (Pickett's) nevertheless moved on, and, as far as I saw, without wavering. The enemy's artillery opposed them on both flanks and directly in front. Every variety of artillery missiles was thrown into their ranks.

The advance had not been made more than twenty or thirty minutes, before three staff officers in quick succession (one from the major-general commanding division) gave me orders to advance to the support of Pickett's division. My brigade, about 1,200 in number, then moved forward in the following order from right to left: Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Eighth, and Fourteenth Alabama Regiments. As they advanced, they changed direction slightly to the left, so as to cover in part the ground over which Pickett's division had moved. As they came in view on the turnpike, all of the enemy's terrible artillery that could bear on them was concentrated upon them from both flanks and directly in front, and more than on the evening previous. Not a man of the division that I was ordered to support could I see; but as my orders were to go to their support, on my men went down the slope until they came near the hill upon which were the enemy's batteries and intrenchments.

Here they were exposed to a close and terrible fire of artillery. Two lines of the enemy's infantry were seen moving by the flank toward the rear of my left. I ordered my men to hold their ground until I could get artillery to fire upon them. I then rode back rapidly to our artillery, but could find none near that had ammunition. After some little delay, not getting any artillery to fire upon the enemy's infantry that were on my left flank, and seeing none of the troops that I was ordered to support, and knowing that my small force could do nothing save to make a useless sacrifice of themselves, I ordered them back. The enemy did not pursue. My men, as on the day before, had to retire under a heavy artillery fire. My line was reformed on the ground it occupied before it advanced.

The casualties of the brigade on this day amounted to 204 killed, wounded, and missing.

In the engagement of the 2d instant, my command inflicted severe loss upon the enemy. Three of his infantry lines were broken and driven from the field. A fourth line was repulsed several times in its efforts to drive my men back.

In the second day's (3d instant) engagement, none of the enemy's infantry were encountered in the open field. It was not until my brigade had reached the ravine beyond which was the ridge on which were the enemy's rifle-pits and batteries did they meet infantry, and here they were engaged but a few minutes, without probably inflicting much, if any, loss upon their infantry. This day my men acted with their usual gallantry, though they accomplished but little.

The regimental commanders were active and zealous in commanding and directing their men. Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert, of the Eighth; Lieutenant-Colonel Shelley, of the Tenth; Lieutenant-Col-

onel Tayloe, of the Eleventh, and Captain King, are all deserving of especial praise. The latter had lost a finger the day before. Captain [M. G.] May, Ninth Alabama, had also been wounded on the 2d, but remained with his company during the battle of the 3d. There were many acts of personal gallantry among both officers and men during the two days' battle.

The entire loss of the two days' battle was 777 killed, wounded, and missing. Of this number, 257 are missing. Of this number, 14 are officers. Of this number, nearly all are supposed to be killed or wounded. Most of the field upon which the brigade fought remained both nights in the possession of the enemy. It is believed that but few, if any, not wounded, were taken prisoners.

To my staff—Capt. W. E. Winn, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenant [M. M.] Lindsay, aide-de-camp—I am indebted for valuable services rendered on the field during both days, their duties frequently requiring them to be under the severest musketry firing. The former was bruised by the explosion of a shell near him on the second day, and thrown from his horse by it.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. M. WILCOX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding, &c.

Maj. THOMAS S. MILLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Two men (one of the Eighth and the other of the Tenth Alabama Regiment) were wounded on the 12th instant near Saint James' College, Md., thus making my loss 779 while beyond the Potomac.

No. 538.

Report of Brig. Gen. William Mahone, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HDQRS. MAHONE'S BRIGADE, ANDERSON'S DIVISION,
July 10, 1863.

MAJOR: The operations of this brigade in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., may be summed up in a few brief remarks.

The brigade took no special or active part in the actions of that battle beyond that which fell to the lot of its line of skirmishers.

During the days and nights of July 2 and 3, the brigade was posted in line of battle immediately in front of the enemy, and in support of Pegram's batteries. In this front its skirmishers were quite constantly engaged, and inflicted much loss upon the enemy, and, after the repulse of our troops on the 3d, maintained firmly its line.

During the 2d and 3d, the brigade was exposed to a large share of the terrific shelling of those days, and from which its loss was mainly sustained.

Casualties in the battle: Killed, 8 men; wounded, 2 officers and 53 men; missing, 39 men; total, 102.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. MAHONE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. THOMAS S. MILLS,
A. A. G., Anderson's Div., Third Corps, Army Northern Va.

No. 539.

Report of Brig. Gen. A. R. Wright, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS WRIGHT'S BRIGADE,
September 28, 1863.

MAJOR: I submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the military operations at Gettysburg, Pa., on July 1, 2, 3, and 4 last:

On the morning of July 1, I moved my brigade from its camp near Fayetteville, Pa., and, by order of the major-general commanding the division, marched in the direction of Gettysburg, passing through the South Mountain at Cashtown Gap.

In this march, my brigade was immediately in rear of Mahone's brigade, and I was instructed to follow Mahone's command. About 10 a. m., and when within about 1 mile of Cashtown (which is at the foot of the eastern slope of South Mountain), my command was stopped by the halt of Mahone's brigade in the road in my immediate front. In a few minutes after I had halted, the report of artillery was heard in the direction of Gettysburg, and seemingly not more than 6 or 8 miles distant. After remaining about one hour or an hour and a half in the road, the column again moved forward, my brigade following, as before, Mahone's.

On arriving near to Cashtown, I was directed to file off to the right of the turnpike, and bivouac my men in a piece of timbered land, in rear of Mahone, who had preceded me in the woods. At the same time, I was informed that my wagon train would be parked in the open field in my front. In this position I remained until about 1 p. m., when we again took up the line of march along the turnpike in the direction of Gettysburg.

When within about 6 miles of the latter place, I was compelled by severe indisposition to leave my command, and, consequently, know nothing more of the day's operations excepting that derived from Colonel Gibson, of the Forty-eighth Georgia Regiment, who in my absence assumed command of the brigade. By him I was informed that between 4 and 5 p. m. the brigade reached a position three-fourths of a mile to the right of the turnpike, and about 2½ or 3 miles from Gettysburg, where they remained until next morning, and where I found them in line of battle on returning to the command at 7 a. m. on July 2.

Just after assuming command, I received orders to move my brigade by the right flank, following immediately in rear of Perry's brigade. In this order I was conducted by Major-General Anderson to a position already occupied by a portion of the troops of the Third Corps, and was directed to relieve a brigade (Davis', I think, of Heth's division), then in line of battle about 2 miles south of Gettysburg.

About noon, I was informed by Major-General Anderson that an attack upon the enemy's lines would soon be made by the whole division, commencing on our right by Wilcox's brigade, and that each brigade of the division would begin the attack as soon as the brigade on its immediate right commenced the movement. I was instructed to move simultaneously with Perry's brigade, which was on my right, and informed that Posey's brigade, on my left, would move forward upon my advance.

This being the order of battle, I awaited the signal for the general advance, which was given at about 5 p. m. by the advance of Wilcox's and Perry's brigades, on my right. I immediately ordered forward my brigade, and attacked the enemy in his strong position on a range of hills running south from the town of Gettysburg. In this advance, I was compelled to pass for more than a mile across an open plain, intersected by numerous post and rail fences, and swept by the enemy's artillery, which was posted along the Emmitsburg road and upon the crest of the heights on McPherson's farm, a litle south of Cemetery Hill.

In this advance, my brigade was formed in the following order: The Twenty-second Georgia Regiment on the right, the Third Georgia in the center, and the Forty-eighth Georgia on the left. The Second Georgia Battalion, which was deployed in front of the whole brigade as skirmishers, was directed to close intervals on the left as soon as the command reached the line of skirmishers, and form upon the left of the brigade. Owing to the impetuosity of the advance and the length of the line occupied by them, the Second Battalion failed to form all its companies upon the left of the brigade, some of them falling into line with other regiments of the command.

My men moved steadily forward until reaching within musket range of the Emmitsburg turnpike, when we encountered a strong body of infantry posted under cover of a fence near to and parallel with the road. Just in rear of this line of infantry were the advanced batteries of the enemy, posted along the Emmitsburg turnpike, with a field of fire raking the whole valley below.

Just before reaching this position, I had observed that Posey's brigade, on my left, had not advanced, and fearing that, if I proceeded much farther with my left flank entirely unprotected, I might become involved in serious difficulties, I dispatched my aide-de-camp, Capt. R. H. Bell, with a message to Major-General Anderson, informing him of my own advance and its extent, and that General Posey had not advanced with his brigade on my left. To this message I received a reply to press on; that Posey had been ordered in on my left, and that he (General Anderson) would reiterate the order. I immediately charged upon the enemy's line, and drove him in great confusion upon his second line, which was formed behind a stone fence, some 100 or more yards in rear of the Emmitsburg turnpike.

At this point we captured several pieces of artillery, which the enemy in his haste and confusion was unable to take off the field. Having gained the Emmitsburg turnpike, we again charged upon the enemy, heavily posted behind a stone fence which ran along the abrupt slope of the heights some 150 yards in rear of the pike.

Here the enemy made considerable resistance to our farther progress, but was finally forced to retire by the impetuous charge of my command.

We were now within less than 100 yards of the crest of the heights, which were lined with artillery, supported by a strong body of infantry, under protection of a stone fence. My men, by a well-directed fire, soon drove the cannoneers from their guns, and, leaping over the fence, charged up to the top of the crest, and drove the enemy's infantry into a rocky gorge on the eastern slope of the heights, and some 80 or 100 yards in rear of the enemy's batteries.

We were now complete masters of the field, having gained the key, as it were, of the enemy's whole line. Unfortunately, just as we had carried the enemy's last and strongest position, it was dis-

covered that the brigade on our right had not only not advanced across the turnpike, but had actually given way, and was rapidly falling back to the rear, while on our left we were entirely unprotected, the brigade ordered to our support having failed to advance.

It was now evident, with my ranks so seriously thinned as they had been by this terrible charge, I should not be able to hold my position unless speedily and strongly re-enforced. My advanced position and the unprotected condition of my flanks invited an attack which the enemy were speedy to discover, and immediately passed a strong body of infantry under cover of a high ledge of rocks, thickly covered with stunted undergrowth, which fell away from the gorge in rear of their batteries before mentioned in a southeasterly direction, and, emerging on the western slope of the ridge, came upon my right and rear at a point equidistant from the Emmitsburg turnpike and the stone fence, while a large brigade advanced from the point of woods on my left, which extended nearly down to the turnpike, and, gaining the turnpike, moved rapidly to meet the party which had passed round upon our right.

We were now in a critical condition. The enemy's converging line was rapidly closing upon our rear; a few moments more, and we would be completely surrounded; still, no support could be seen coming to our assistance, and with painful hearts we abandoned our captured guns, faced about, and prepared to cut our way through the closing lines in our rear. This was effected in tolerable order, but with immense loss. The enemy rushed to his abandoned guns as soon as we began to retire, and poured a severe fire of grape and canister into our thinned ranks as we retired slowly down the slope into the valley below. I continued to fall back until I reached a slight depression a few hundred yards in advance of our skirmish line of the morning, when I halted, reformed my brigade, and awaited the further pursuit of the enemy. Finding that the enemy was not disposed to continue his advance, a line of skirmishers was thrown out in my front, and a little after dark my command moved to the position which we had occupied before the attack was made.

In this charge, my loss was very severe, amounting to 688 in killed, wounded, and missing, including many valuable officers.

I have not the slightest doubt but that I should have been able to have maintained my position on the heights, and secured the captured artillery, if there had been a protecting force on my left, or if the brigade on my right had not been forced to retire. We captured over twenty pieces of artillery, all of which we were compelled to abandon. These pieces were taken by the respective regiments composing this brigade, as follows: The Third Georgia, 11 pieces; the Twenty-second Georgia, 3 pieces; the Forty-eighth Georgia, 4 pieces, and the Second Battalion several pieces—the exact number not ascertained, but believed to amount to as many as 5 or 6 pieces.

I am gratified to say that all the officers and men behaved in the most handsome manner; indeed, I have never seen their conduct excelled on any battle-field of this war.

In the list of casualties, I am pained to find the name of Col. Joseph Wasden, commanding Twenty-second Georgia Regiment, who was killed at the head of his command near the Emmitsburg turnpike. The service contained no better or truer officer, and his death, while deeply deplored by his friends and associates, will be a serious loss to the Confederacy.

Maj. George W. Ross, commanding Second Georgia Battalion,

was seriously wounded, fell into the hands of the enemy, and has since died. This gallant officer was shot down while in the enemy's works on the crest of the heights, endeavoring to have removed some of the captured artillery. As a disciplinarian, he had no superior in the field; an accomplished gentleman and gallant officer, the country will mourn his loss.

Col. William Gibson, commanding Forty-eighth Georgia Regiment, was seriously wounded, and left upon the field. I am pleased to say that recent information received from him gives assurance of his ultimate recovery. This regiment suffered more severely than any other in the command. Being on the extreme left, it was exposed to a heavy enfilade as well as direct fire. The colors were shot down no less than seven times, and were finally lost.

During the morning of Friday (the 3d), my brigade remained quietly in its original line of battle. Late in the afternoon, it was moved forward 500 or 600 yards, to cover the retreat of Pickett's division, which had assaulted the enemy's position at the same point where my brigade had advanced the day before, and had been forced to retire. Soon after, I was ordered by General Lee to move my brigade to the right several hundred yards, and form in rear of Wilcox's brigade, to support the latter in case the enemy should advance upon it, and which was now threatened. In this position I remained until after nightfall, when I retired to my original position in line of battle upon the hill.

On Saturday (the 4th), my command remained quietly in line until about sunset, when I was ordered to take up the line of march for Fairfield. We reached the latter place about midnight, marching through drenching rain, and here I received orders to move on to Monterey Gap, in South Mountain, and support Iverson's brigade, which had been attacked in the mountain while guarding a large wagon train. About daylight, I came upon the rear of the train upon the top of the mountain, but found the road so completely blocked up as to prevent my farther progress. I halted my command, and permitted the men to lie down and take a little rest, while I rode to the front, to ascertain the exact condition of affairs. I found General Iverson near Monterey, and not far from the Waynesborough turnpike, and from him learned that all the danger to the train had passed, and I directed him to move on in the direction of Waynesborough as rapidly as possible, so as to enable our troops to get through the mountain pass. Shortly after this, Major-General Anderson came up, and assumed the further direction of the day.

From this time until we recrossed the Potomac, my brigade lost not a single man in the very severe and fatiguing march of the night before recrossing the river. My entire command displayed a patient endurance of physical suffering and heroic fortitude rarely exhibited by any troops.

A detailed list of the casualties of my command was forwarded to you immediately after the battle, and is, therefore, omitted in this report.

Inclosed I hand you copies of the reports of the officers commanding the different regiments composing this brigade.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. R. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. THOMAS S. MILLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Anderson's Division.

No. 540.

Report of Capt. C. H. Andrews, Third Georgia Infantry, commanding Wright's brigade, of action at Manassas Gap.

HEADQUARTERS WRIGHT'S BRIGADE,
Near Culpeper Court-House, Va., July 30, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the engagement of this brigade with the enemy at Manassas Gap, on the 23d instant:

Early on the morning of the 23d, this brigade, under command of Col. E. J. Walker, Third Georgia, marched to Manassas Gap, 3 miles from Front Royal, and relieved Benning's brigade. The troops were posted as follows, viz: Third Georgia (Captain [C. H.] Andrews) on the extreme right, somewhat in advance of and disconnected from the balance of the brigade, on a mountain side; next Forty-eighth Georgia, Captain [M. R.] Hall; then Twenty-second Georgia (Captain [B. C.] McCurry), the left of the latter regiment resting upon the railroad. Two companies of Second Georgia Battalion were deployed as skirmishers in front of the Twenty-second Georgia; the other two companies of the battalion were posted in the rear 1½ miles, to guard a road by which the enemy might gain our rear by the left.

About 11 a. m. the enemy appeared in the valley in our front in force—infantry, cavalry, and artillery. About 2 p. m. they formed for an advance. They threw forward two regiments of cavalry and six of infantry as skirmishers. A line of battle of three brigades was formed in rear of these skirmishers. To each of these brigades was attached a battery of artillery. In rear of their line of battle, fifteen regiments of infantry in column of regiments were formed in support and reserve. When the enemy first appeared, dispatches were sent to General Ewell stating our position and need of assistance; also to a brigade of cavalry then crossing the mountain, asking some artillery, but it was not obtained.

At the first of the skirmishing, Colonel Walker, commanding brigade, was wounded. Captain Girardey, assistant adjutant-general, conducted the movements on the left and Captain Andrews upon the right. About this time, Generals Ewell and Rodes appeared upon the field, stating that re-enforcements were coming up The enemy's advance was very determined from the first, and, after hard fighting, forced the left and center of our line to retire. The Third Georgia being isolated, as it were, was entirely unprotected on its right or left, but not until flanked did it retire, and form on a line with the balance of the brigade. The lesson given the enemy by the Third Georgia was such as to deter them from following or advancing even for fully an hour. Our line now extended about 2 miles, and was very weak, as our numbers were small.

Between 4 and 5 p. m. the enemy advanced again, and we resisted them to the utmost of human capacity; fought till our ammunition was exhausted, and, to enable us to fight at all, the ammunition was taken from the killed and wounded, and distributed. Ammunition was ordered up, but failed to reach us. The fight was made in open fields, and at the distance of 15 paces. General Rodes sent forward a squad of 60 men, who were ordered into position on the left by Captain Girardey, assistant adjutant-general, and a squad who were posted on the right of the Third Georgia, but they failed to

render any service. The enemy broke our center, forcing us to retire to a line formed of Rodes' troops in our rear, some 600 yards. The Third Georgia held its position till flanked on the left. The enemy in front of this regiment were repulsed three times.

After dark, under orders from General Ewell, we commenced our march through Front Royal, by Luray and Thornton's Gap, to this place, which we reached on the 28th instant.

Great credit is due Capt. V. J. B. Girardey, assistant adjutant-general, who superintended the movements on the left of the brigade, and his gallant behavior nerved the weakest soldier to a full discharge of his duty. Captain Hall, Forty-eighth Georgia, deserves mention also, for he was conspicuous in his efforts to rally his men and maintain his ground, though overpowered by numbers.

The action of the Third Georgia is praise enough for its commander. The officers and men of the entire command deserve the praise of all.

Captain McCurry, Twenty-second Georgia, being exhausted by fatigue, was unable to take command of the brigade after the last stand we made, and the command devolved upon Captain Andrews, Third Georgia.

As we retired, General Rodes opened upon the enemy an effective battery of artillery, which checked their onward move. We held the line assumed by General Rodes, and the enemy failed to make another attack. A list of casualties is herewith inclosed.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. ANDREWS,
Captain, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. THOMAS S. MILLS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Inclosure.]

Return of Casualties in Wright's brigade, at Manassas Gap.

[Compiled from nominal lists.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
3d Georgia	.....	10	5	33	.....	27	75
22d Georgia	.....	4	1	24	.....	21	50
48th Georgia	.....	5	.....	17	1	9	32
2d Georgia Battalion	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	8	11
Total	.....	19	6	77	1	65	168

No. 541.

Report of Col. Edward J. Walker, Third Georgia Infantry.

JULY 17, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the late battle at Gettysburg, Pa., of July 2, and in which my command was actually engaged from 4 p. m. until dusk, and a portion of it previous to that time:

One company of my regiment (Company K) was early in the morning sent out as skirmishers to relieve those in our immediate front,

and remained the greater portion of the day engaged with the sharpshooters of the enemy, and occasionally under fire of their batteries. About 3 o'clock, they were re-enforced by the Second Georgia Battalion, and ordered to advance, which they did, rapidly driving in the line of the enemy's skirmishers and gaining considerable ground.

At about 5 o'clock, my regiment advanced to attack the enemy, strongly posted, with much artillery. The command being halted for a moment at a fence where the line of skirmishers then rested, to reform, the order was given to charge, and, amid a very heavy fire of the enemy's artillery, posted on a high elevation and sweeping the entire field, which was devoid of any protection, they boldly advanced, and in a short time they had possession of several pieces of artillery. The regiment during this advance was hotly engaged with the infantry of the enemy, which, though far superior in point of numbers, were steadily driven back, leaving their dead and wounded with several prisoners in our hands. I maintained my position until the line of battle on my right gave way. Having no reserve, and fearing a flank movement, I was forced to fall back. This was done with considerable loss, but, after having withdrawn from under the immediate fire of the enemy's batteries, I readily succeeded in rallying the men about dark near the picket line of the morning.

My loss in killed, wounded, and missing is 196,* and though all was not accomplished that was intended, yet men never fought better, and no courage nor endurance could under existing circumstances drive [the enemy] from a position which nature had rendered very strong, and which, held by vastly superior numbers and artillery massed upon its heights, rendered it impregnable to direct assault.

In conclusion, I beg leave to state that the officers and men acted in a very creditable manner, and at the time of withdrawal of the regiment we had driven the enemy from his first line of battle back to his reserves on the height, and were at the time in possession of eleven pieces of his artillery, which position was held by the regiment until forced to fall back for want of support on the left, and for the reason that the right of the brigade, together with the brigades on our right, had fallen back. Had the whole line advanced and been properly supported, there would have been no trouble about holding our position, as the enemy seemed panic-stricken, and were fleeing before us in every direction, and, in my opinion, could not have been rallied at their second line, which was but a short distance in rear of their first line.

I have the honor to be, captain, your obedient servant,

EDWD. J. WALKER,
Colonel, Commanding Third Georgia Regiment.

Capt. V. J. B. GIRARDEY, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 542.

Report of Capt. B. C. McCurry, Twenty-second Georgia Infantry.

JULY 17, 1863.

CAPTAIN: The Twenty-second Georgia Regiment was engaged at Gettysburg with the enemy on July 2. They entered the fight about

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*But see p. 343.

5 p. m. Made a very successful charge, going on the right of the brigade and to the left of Perry's brigade. The regiment captured three pieces of cannon, but, owing to the brigade giving way on our right, we were compelled to give back and abandon our captured booty.

In the retreat, the regiment suffered severely in both officers and men. Out of 7 captains entering the fight, only 1 came out. The colonel and adjutant were wounded and left on the field. The color-bearer and 5 color-guards were shot down, and the colors brought out by a sergeant of the regiment.

I am, captain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. C. McCURRY,
Captain, Commanding Twenty-second Georgia Regiment.

Capt. V. J. B. GIRARDEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Wright's Brigade.

No. 543.

Report of Captain M. R. Hall, Forty-eighth Georgia Infantry.

JULY 17, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following statement in regard to the part taken by the Forty-eighth Georgia Regiment in the engagement at Gettysburg, Pa., on July 2:

The regiment was ordered in the fight between the hours of 5 and 6 p. m. The Second Georgia Battalion being previously thrown out as skirmishers, the regiment was on the left of the brigade. When the line arrived on the line of skirmishers, a part of the battalion formed on our left, making us the left-center regiment. We had advanced but a short distance from the line, when the enemy opened a heavy fire on us, being concealed behind a fence. Their batteries at the same time commenced operating.

The enemy made but a short stand before our fire before they commenced retreating; at first in order, but we pushed them so rapidly that they broke and fled in great confusion, a large number of them running into our lines for safety. We pursued them some distance beyond their first line of batteries, when they rallied or were reenforced. Our line being so much thinned by our loss, and being unsupported, we were compelled to fall back. The regiment captured three or four pieces of artillery, but, being unable to bring them off the field, we were compelled to abandon them.

Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing was 212.* Our loss in officers was unusually large; 5 captains out of 6, and 11 lieutenants out of 17, that went into the fight, are reported killed, wounded, or missing.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

M. R. HALL,
Captain, Commanding Forty-eighth Georgia Regiment.

Capt. V. J. B. GIRARDEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*But see p. 343.

No. 544.

Report of Capt. Charles J. Moffett, Second Georgia Battalion.

CAMP NEAR BUNKER HILL, VA.,
July 18, 1863.

SIR: The Second Georgia Battalion, Georgia Volunteers, was placed in line of battle on the left of the Forty-eighth Georgia Regiment, of Brig. Gen. A. R. Wright's brigade, about 11 a. m. on July 2, in front of heights occupied by the enemy on the south side of Gettysburg, Pa.

At 5 p. m. on the 2d instant, Maj. George W. Ross, commanding the battalion, was ordered by General Wright to throw the battalion forward and to deploy as skirmishers, covering the front of the brigade and re-enforce the skirmishers already in position. Having deployed as skirmishers, the battalion was ordered to drive the enemy's skirmishers, and take possession of a fence and bottom occupied by them. This they did, with great gallantry on the part of officers and men, in the face of a pretty heavy fire, driving the enemy before them. In this position a heavy skirmish continued about one hour, during which time many men of this command were wounded.

About 6 p. m. the brigade of General Perry advanced upon our right. At the same time, General Wright's brigade came sweeping over the skirmish line. In the absence of orders, or any definite instructions in the event of an advance of our forces, the skirmishers did not assemble, but went forward with the line as it moved past them. In this way the battalion was scattered along the whole line of the brigade, and some of the men went into action with General Perry's (Florida) brigade, it pressing upon our right. This being the case, the battalion did not perform a separate and united part in the charge upon the enemy's position. Under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery and infantry, the battalion advanced to the batteries of the enemy, and assisted in driving away their cannoneers, capturing their cannon, and engaging their infantry. Our numbers (of the brigade) rapidly decreasing under the heavy fire, not being re-enforced, and the column on our right giving way, we were forced to retire, and give up the position and advantage gained by General Wright's brigade.

In this charge we lost many valuable officers and men. Major Ross was wounded near the brick house while endeavoring to turn the heads of [the captured] artillery horses toward our lines. The gallant Capt. C. R. Redding was left upon the field, supposed to be dead. By the official return of casualties heretofore made, you will see our losses.

The battalion rallied upon the field, and was ordered to the position occupied before they were deployed as skirmishers. At this place they remained with the brigade the night of the 2d instant.

On the 3d instant, the battalion was under a fire from the enemy's batteries, but suffered no loss in killed or wounded.

On the night of the 4th instant, it left the line of battle with the brigade, and moved to the rear.

Very respectfully, &c.,

CHARLES J. MOFFETT,
Captain, Comdg. Second Battalion Georgia Volunteers.

Capt. V. J. B. GIRARDEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 545.

Report of Col. David Lang, Eighth Florida Infantry, commanding Perry's brigade.

HEADQUARTERS PERRY'S BRIGADE,
July 29, 1863.

MAJOR: I herewith submit the following as the official report of the part taken by this brigade in the battle of Gettysburg:

On July 1, while on the march from Fayetteville to Gettysburg, this brigade being the rear guard of Anderson's division, heavy firing was heard in front, and I received orders from Major-General Anderson to pass ahead of the wagon train, and close up on General Wilcox's brigade. This I did, and, moving to within 2 miles of Gettysburg, was directed, by order of General Anderson, to form line of battle about 1 mile to the right of the turnpike.

I continued to occupy this position until the morning of the 2d, when the division was moved to the front and right about 1½ miles, and formed line behind an open field 1 mile in width, the enemy being strongly intrenched in the woods and upon the heights on the opposite side of the field.

While this movement was being executed, an advanced body of the enemy, occupying a thickly wooded hill on the right of the intended line, opened a heavy fire of musketry upon General Wilcox's brigade, occupying the right of the division, and I received orders to move to his assistance. I accordingly moved by the right flank, but, before becoming engaged, was notified by General Wilcox that he needed no assistance, and in a few moments the enemy were driven back, and we occupied the intended line without further opposition. Here I received orders to hold my position without bringing on an engagement unnecessarily until General Longstreet could come up on our right.

About 5 p. m. I received an order from General Anderson to the effect that General Longstreet was driving back the enemy's left, and that Wilcox would advance whenever General Longstreet's left advanced beyond him. I was ordered to throw forward a strong line of skirmishers, and advance with General Wilcox, holding all the ground the enemy yielded.

At 6 p. m., General Wilcox having begun to advance, I moved forward, being met at the crest of the first hill with a murderous fire of grape, canister, and musketry. Moving forward at the double-quick, the enemy fell back beyond their artillery, where they were attempting to rally when we reached the crest of the second hill. Seeing this, the men opened a galling fire upon them, thickly strewing the ground with their killed and wounded. This threw them into confusion, when we charged them, with a yell, and they broke and fled in confusion into the woods and breastworks beyond, leaving four or five pieces of cannon in my front, carrying off, however, most of the horses and limbers. Following them rapidly, I arrived behind a small eminence at the foot of the heights, where, the brigade having become much scattered, I halted for the purpose of reforming, and allowing the men to catch breath before the final assault upon the heights.

While engaged in reforming here, an aide from the right informed me that a heavy force had advanced upon General Wilcox's brigade, and was forcing it back. At the same time a heavy fire of musketry

was poured upon my brigade from the woods 50 yards immediately in front, which was gallantly met and handsomely replied to by my men. A few moments later, another messenger from my right informed me that General Wilcox had fallen back, and the enemy was then some distance in rear of my right flank. Going to the right, I discovered that the enemy had passed me more than 100 yards, and were attempting to surround me. I immediately ordered my men back to the road, some 300 yards to the rear. Arriving here, I found there was no cover under which to rally, and continued to fall back, rallying and reforming upon the line from which we started.

In this charge, the brigade lost about 300 men killed, wounded, and missing, and I regret to state that, while retreating, the colors of the Eighth Florida Regiment were left upon the field, the color-bearer and the color-guard (one sergeant and two corporals) being killed or wounded and left upon the field. I cannot attach any blame to the commander of the regiment, as in the confused order of the retreat several colors were crowded near each other, and the flag was not missed until the brigade was halted at the woods, too late to rescue it.

Throwing forward pickets, the brigade remained quietly in this position until daylight of the 3d, when I received orders from General Anderson to connect my right with General Wilcox's left, and conform my movements during the day to those of his brigade. I was at the same time notified that I would receive no further orders.

About 7 a. m. General Wilcox moved forward to the support of a portion of General Longstreet's artillery, then being placed in position; and, in accordance with orders, I moved up with his left, and put my command in front and at the foot of the hill upon which the batteries were in position, at the same time advancing my skirmishers to the crest of the next hill. Here we remained quietly until nearly 2 p. m., when the batteries opened a furious bombardment upon the enemy's stronghold, which lasted till nearly 4 p. m., when Pickett's division, of Longstreet's corps, charged the enemy's position, but were soon after driven back in confusion.

Soon after General Pickett's troops retired behind our position, General Wilcox began to advance, and, in accordance with previous orders to conform to his movements, I moved forward also, under a heavy fire from artillery, but without encountering any infantry until coming to the skirt of woods at the foot of the heights. Just before entering the woods, a heavy body of infantry advanced upon my left flank.

The noise of artillery and small-arms was so deafening that it was impossible to make the voice heard above the din, and the men were by this time so badly scattered in the bushes and among the rocks that it was impossible to make any movement to meet or check the enemy's advance. To remain in this position, unsupported by either infantry or artillery, with infantry on both flanks and in front and artillery playing upon us with grape and canister, was certain annihilation. To advance was only to hasten that result, and, therefore, I ordered a retreat, which, however, was not in time to save a large number of the Second Florida Infantry, together with their colors, from being cut off and captured by the flanking force on the left. Owing to the noise and scattered condition of the men, it was impossible to have the order to retreat properly extended, and I am afraid that many men, while firing from behind rocks and trees, did not hear the order, and remained there until captured.

Falling back to our artillery, we reformed in our old line, and remained here quietly until night, when I received orders from Major-General Anderson to fall back to the original line of battle in the woods. Here we remained, without any other interruption than a little picket fighting on the 4th, until the night of the 4th, when at dark, in accordance with orders from General Anderson, I withdrew my command and joined the army, then marching on the road to Fairfield.

During the entire series of engagements, my command acted well, obeying all orders with promptness and alacrity. In the charge made, after the repulse of Pickett's division, upon a position from which we had been repulsed the day before, they moved steadily and firmly forward, although every man knew the desperate character of the charge and that no support was near.

I received much valuable assistance from Captain [William E.] McCaslan, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenant [A. J.] Peeler, acting aide, both of whom acted gallantly. I regret to state that Captain McCaslan was killed while we were retreating from the charge on the 3d instant.

The brigade went into action near 700 strong, and lost, as shown by the list forwarded a few days since, 455 killed, wounded, and missing, Major [W. R.] Moore, commanding Second Florida, and Captain [R. N.] Gardner, commanding Fifth Florida, being among the wounded. The former was left upon the field, and fell into the hands of the enemy.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID LANG,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj THOMAS S. MILLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 546.

Report of Brig. Gen. Carnot Posey, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
Near Culpeper Court-House, Va., July 29, 1863.

MAJOR: On the morning of July 2, my brigade was placed in position before Gettysburg, in the rear of Major Pegram's battery of artillery, in an open field, with a woods on my right and left flanks. My position was to the right of the cemetery, about which the enemy's lines of battle were formed. In the afternoon, I received an order to advance after Brigadier-General Wright, who was posted on my right in a woods before the advance was made. I received an order from the major-general, through his aide-de-camp, Captain [S. D.] Shannon, to advance but two of my regiments, and deploy them closely as skirmishers. I had then a thin line of skirmishers in front, and at once sent out the Forty-eighth and Nineteenth Regiments, Colonel Jayne and Colonel Harris commanding. These regiments advanced some 200 or 300 yards beyond the barn and house, which were burned.

Later in the day, I sent out the Sixteenth, and receiving information that the enemy were threatening their right and left flanks, I

took out the Twelfth Regiment, and requested Brigadier-General Mahone, who was on my left, in the rear of another division, to send me a regiment to support my left. He being at this time ordered to the right, could not comply. When I reached the barn, I found my three regiments well up in advance. They had driven the enemy's pickets into their works and the artillerists from their guns in their front. It being then nearly dark, I sent the major-general a message, informing him of my position. He then ordered me to fall back to my original position, in the rear of Pegram's battery.

On the 3d, my brigade was held in reserve to support the battery in my front.

The list of casualties has already been sent in to you.

Very respectfully,

CARNOT POSEY,
Brigadier-General.

Major [THOMAS S.] MILLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Division Headquarters.

No. 547.

Report of Col. N. H. Harris, Nineteenth Mississippi Infantry.

NEAR CULPEPER COURT-HOUSE,
July 29, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor of submitting the following account of the part taken by this regiment in the engagement of July 2, at Gettysburg, Pa.:

About 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 2d instant, I received orders to advance the right wing of my regiment until I encountered the enemy's skirmishers, and drive them back. I immediately deployed the right wing on the brow of the hill in front of our batteries, and then advanced at a double-quick about 250 paces through a wheat-field to a post and rail fence, where I came up with our line of skirmishers, and found the enemy occupying the orchard directly in my front. Lieutenant [C. W.] Burrage, Company A, of this regiment, who was on picket with his company, and who had been beyond the orchard and barn in the morning, informed me that, if I advanced with my skirmishers without my right being supported, there was imminent danger, from the nature of the ground, of my being flanked easily.

I halted in this position some half hour, when General Wright's brigade commenced advancing, supported on his left by the Forty-eighth Mississippi Regiment, Colonel Jayne commanding, my right resting on the Forty-eighth. I again gave the order to advance, pushing forward my line and driving the enemy from his position in the orchard, and capturing some prisoners at the barn. Still driving the enemy before me, I advanced some 400 paces farther up the hill. The left wing of my regiment, Maj. T. J. Hardin commanding, here came up to my support. Within 60 yards of the right of my line of skirmishers was a battery of the enemy, which was playing upon General Wright. My skirmishers succeeded in driving the gunners three different times from their guns, when they soon changed their position to the crest of the hill in their rear I still

holding my position until after dark, when I was recalled by Brigadier-General Posey.

It is with pride that I refer to the officers and men of my command during this engagement. Their conduct was such as to merit the highest praise.

In conclusion, it becomes my painful duty to state that among the list of casualties which I forward herewith * are the names of some of my most valuable officers and men.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. H. HARRIS,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. STANHOPE POSEY, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Posey's Brigade.*

No. 548.

Report of Maj. John Lane, Sumter (Georgia) Artillery, commanding Artillery Battalion.

JULY 30, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Sumter Artillery Battalion (Eleventh Georgia Battalion) from June 14 to the 15th instant, which was under my command during that period, owing to the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Cutts on account of indisposition:

In obedience to an order, I reported to Major-General Anderson upon leaving Fredericksburg, June 14, and was subject to his command, and accompanied his division upon the march through the Shenandoah Valley, across the Potomac River, through Maryland, and as far as Gettysburg, Pa., near which place we arrived about 3 o'clock on the evening of the 1st instant. No event worthy of mention occurred during the march, and it was made without loss on the part of this command, save a few horses broken down and left on the roadside.

Early on the morning of July 2, in compliance with an order, I sent Captain [G. M.] Patterson's battery, consisting at that time of two Napoleon guns and four 12-pounder howitzers, with one 12-pounder howitzer of Captain [H. M.] Ross' battery, to report to Brigadier-General Wilcox, while with the battery of Captain [John T.] Wingfield, consisting of two 20-pounder Parrotts and three 3-inch navy Parrotts, and the five remaining pieces of Captain Ross' battery, embracing three 10-pounder Parrotts, one 3-inch navy Parrott, and one Napoleon, I went into position by your direction on a ridge east of the town of Gettysburg, fronting the enemy's guns on Cemetery Hill, and distant therefrom nearly 1,400 yards. With these guns immediately under my command, I took part in the actions of the 2d and 3d instant, being at all times during the engagement subjected to a very heavy fire, chiefly from Napoleon guns.

In these two days' actions, Captain Ross' battery sustained a loss of 1 man killed, 2 seriously, 2 severely, and 3 slightly wounded, besides losing 9 horses killed, and having 2 wheels destroyed, firing 78 rounds of Napoleon shell and spherical case, 332 rounds 10-pounder Parrott shell, and 96 rounds 3-inch navy Parrott shell.

Captain Wingfield's battery had 2 men seriously and 7 slightly

* Not found; but see p. 343.

wounded, besides 8 or 10 others struck, but not disabled (Captain Wingfield had a very severe bruise on leg by piece of shell, but did not leave the field), and lost 20 horses killed, a caisson pole broken, and several sets harness torn up by shot, firing during the engagement 106 rounds of 20-pounder Parrott shell, and 300 rounds navy Parrott ammunition.

From Captain Patterson's report, I learn that he went into action only on the second day's battle, then with the brigade of General Wilcox, and, though engaged but a short while, sustained a loss of 2 men killed, 2 severely and 3 slightly wounded, losing also 7 horses killed, and firing 170 rounds.

During the march in Pennsylvania, this command lost 4 men not accounted for, supposed to have been captured.

On the evening of July 4, I withdrew my guns from their position near Gettysburg, and, with the remainder of the Third Corps, moved in the direction of Hagerstown, Md., arriving there the evening of the 6th instant.

On the 11th instant, by your command, I placed in position near where the left of the Third Army Corps rested, and north of Saint James' College, between the Potomac and Hagerstown, eight guns of this battalion—four guns each from the batteries of Captains Ross and Patterson—firing while there (two days) a half dozen rounds to dislodge the enemy's sharpshooters from a barn, by order of Major-General Heth, in which we were successful.

On the morning of the 13th, I crossed the Potomac into Virginia at Falling Waters, having lost in this last movement a few sponges and grease buckets.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cutts arriving at camp at Bunker Hill, Va., on the 15th instant, I turned over the battalion to his command.

From the time of leaving Fredericksburg to the assuming of command by Lieutenant-Colonel Cutts at Bunker Hill, the whole loss sustained by the battalion was as follows: Men killed, 3; wounded seriously, 2; severely, 7; slightly, 13; missing, 4; total loss of men, 29. Horses killed and abandoned on the road on account of being unable to travel, 53, besides the loss of a few of the minor equipments of the batteries, which have been replaced.

In conclusion, colonel, I feel that I would be guilty of injustice both to the officers and men of this command if I failed to notice the gallantry displayed by them in action, as well as their patient endurance of the hardships of the march and the gnawings of hunger caused by being without rations for several days consecutively. It would be invidious to make special mention of any particular persons where all acted their part well, which, as far as my observation extended, I can safely assert, believing that no troops could have displayed greater courage during action or fortitude under difficulties than the officers and men of this command at the battle of Gettysburg.

We interred our dead decently, and brought every wounded man of the battalion across the Potomac, for which Chief Surg. [W. A.] Green is entitled to praise.

All of which is respectfully submitted, &c.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. LANE,
Major of Artillery.

Col. R. L. WALKER,
Chief of Artillery, Third Corps, Army Northern Virginia.

No. 549.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Henry Heth, C. S. Army, commanding division.

HEADQUARTERS HETH'S DIVISION,
Camp near Orange Court-House, September 13, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the operations of my division from June 29 until July 1, including the part it took in the battle of Gettysburg (first day), July 1.

The division reached Cashtown, Pa., on June 29. Cashtown is situated at the base of the South Mountain, on the direct road from Chambersburg, via Fayetteville, to Gettysburg, and 9 miles distant from the latter place.

On the morning of June 30, I ordered Brigadier-General Pettigrew to take his brigade to Gettysburg, search the town for army supplies (shoes especially), and return the same day. On reaching the suburbs of Gettysburg, General Pettigrew found a large force of cavalry near the town, supported by an infantry force. Under these circumstances, he did not deem it advisable to enter the town, and returned, as directed, to Cashtown. The result of General Pettigrew's observations was reported to Lieutenant-General Hill, who reached Cashtown on the evening of the 30th.

On July 1, my division, accompanied by Pegram's battalion of artillery, was ordered to move at 5 a. m. in the direction of Gettysburg. On nearing Gettysburg, it was evident that the enemy was in the vicinity of the town in some force.

It may not be improper to remark that at this time—9 o'clock on the morning of July 1—I was ignorant what force was at or near Gettysburg, and supposed it consisted of cavalry, most probably supported by a brigade or two of infantry.

On reaching the summit of the second ridge of hills west of Gettysburg, it became evident that there were infantry, cavalry, and artillery in and around the town. A few shot from Pegram's battalion (Marye's battery) scattered the cavalry vedettes. One of the first shells fired by Pegram mortally wounded Major-General Reynolds, then in command of the force at Gettysburg.

My division, now within a mile of Gettysburg, was disposed as follows: Archer's brigade in line of battle on the right of the turnpike; Davis' brigade on the left of the same road, also in line of battle; Pettigrew's brigade and Heth's old brigade (Colonel Brockenbrough commanding), were held in reserve. Archer and Davis were now directed to advance, the object being to feel the enemy; to make a forced reconnaissance, and determine in what force the enemy were—whether or not he was massing his forces on Gettysburg. Heavy columns of the enemy were soon encountered. Davis, on the left, advanced, driving the enemy before him and capturing his batteries. General Davis was unable to hold the position he had gained. The enemy concentrated on his front and flanks an overwhelming force. The brigade maintained its position until every field officer save two were shot down, and its ranks terribly thinned.

Among the officers of his brigade especially mentioned by General Davis as displaying conspicuous gallantry on this occasion are noticed Colonel Stone, commanding Second Mississippi Regiment; Colonel Connally, commanding Fifty-fifth North Carolina Regiment; Major [A. H.] Belo, Fifty-fifth North Carolina Regiment; Lieutenant-Colo-

nel [H.] Moseley, and Major [W. A.] Feeney, Forty-second Mississippi Regiment, severely wounded while gallantly leading their regiments to the charge. Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, Fifty-fifth North Carolina Regiment, was at the same time killed, as also was the gallant Lieutenant [A. K.] Roberts, of the Second Mississippi Regiment, who, with a detachment from the Second and Forty-second Mississippi Regiments, after a hand-to-hand conflict with the enemy, succeeded in capturing the colors of a Pennsylvania regiment. The good conduct of this brigade on this occasion merits my special commendation.

On the right of the road, Archer encountered heavy masses in his front, and his gallant little brigade, after being almost surrounded by overwhelming forces in front and on both flanks, was forced back. The service lost at this time that most gallant and meritorious officer, Brigadier-General Archer, who fell into the enemy's hands, together with some 60 or 70 of his men.

The enemy had now been felt, and found to be in heavy force in and around Gettysburg. The division was now formed in line of battle on the right of the road, the several brigades posted as follows: Archer's brigade (Col. B. D. Fry, Thirteenth Alabama Regiment, commanding) on the right, Pettigrew in the center, and Brockenbrough on the left. Davis' brigade was kept on the left of the road, that it might collect its stragglers, and from its shattered condition it was not deemed advisable to bring it again into action on that day. It, however, did participate in the action later in the day. After resting in line of battle for one hour or more, orders were received to attack the enemy in my front, with the notification that General Pender's division would support me.

The division had not advanced more than 100 yards before it became hotly engaged. The enemy was steadily driven before it at all points, excepting on the left, where Brockenbrough was held in check for a short time, but finally succeeded in driving the enemy in confusion before him. Brockenbrough's brigade behaved with its usual gallantry, capturing two stand of colors and a number of prisoners. The officer who made the report of the part taken by Brockenbrough's brigade in this day's fight has omitted to mention the names of the officers and soldiers who distinguished themselves on this occasion.

Pettigrew's brigade encountered the enemy in heavy force, and broke through his first, second, and third lines. The Eleventh North Carolina Regiment, Colonel Leventhorpe commanding, and the Twenty-sixth North Carolina Regiment, Colonel Burgwyn, jr., commanding, displayed conspicuous gallantry, of which I was an eyewitness. The Twenty-sixth North Carolina Regiment lost in this action more than half its numbers in killed and wounded, among whom were Colonel Burgwyn killed and Lieutenant-Colonel Lane severely wounded. Colonel Leventhorpe, of the Eleventh North Carolina Regiment, was wounded, and Major Ross killed. The Fifty-second and Forty-seventh North Carolina Regiments, on the right of the center, were subjected to a heavy artillery fire, but suffered much less than the Eleventh and Twenty-sixth North Carolina Regiments. These regiments behaved to my entire satisfaction.

Pettigrew's brigade, under the leadership of that gallant officer and accomplished scholar, Brig. Gen. J. Johnston Pettigrew (now lost to his country), fought as well, and displayed as heroic courage as it was ever my fortune to witness on a battle-field. The number

of its own gallant dead and wounded, as well as the large number of the enemy's dead and wounded left on the field over which it fought, attests better than any commendation of mine the gallant part it played on July 1. In one instance, when the Twenty-sixth North Carolina Regiment encountered the second line of the enemy, his dead marked his line of battle with the accuracy of a line at a dress parade.

Archer's brigade, on the right (Col. B. D. Fry commanding), after advancing a short distance, discovered a large body of cavalry on its right flank. Colonel Fry judiciously changed his front, thus protecting the right flank of the division during the engagement. This brigade (Archer's), the heroes of Chancellorsville, fully maintained its hard-won and well-deserved reputation. The officer making the report of the part it played in the first and second charges has failed to particularize any officer or soldier who displayed particular gallantry, which accounts for no one being named from this gallant little brigade. After breaking through the first and second lines of the enemy, and several of the regiments being out of ammunition, General Pender's division relieved my own, and continued the pursuit beyond the town of Gettysburg.

At the same time that it would afford me much gratification, I would be doing but justice to the several batteries of Pegram's battalion in mentioning the assistance they rendered during this battle, but I have been unable to find out the names of the commanders of those batteries stationed at the points where important service was rendered, all reports of artillery officers being made through their chief.

My thanks are particularly due to Major Pegram for his ready co-operation. He displayed his usual coolness, good judgment, and gallantry.

My thanks are also due to my personal staff—Major [R. H.] Finney, assistant adjutant-general; Major [H. H.] Harrison, assistant adjutant and inspector general; Lieutenants [M. C.] Selden, jr., and [Stockton] Heth, my aides-de-camp, and acting engineer officer, William O. Slade—for their valuable services in carrying orders and superintending their execution.

I take this occasion to mention the energy displayed by my chief quartermaster (Maj. A. W. Vick) and his assistants in collecting transportation for the division when in Pennsylvania, the division having a limited supply when it crossed the Potomac; also to Major [P. C.] Hungerford, chief commissary of subsistence, and his assistants, for their activity in procuring supplies.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. HETH,
Major-General.

Capt. W. N. STARKE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Corps, Army of Northern Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS HETH'S DIVISION,
Near Rapidan Station, October 3, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command (Heth's and Pender's divisions) at Falling Waters, July 14:

On the evening of July 13, I received orders to withdraw my com-

mand at dark from the intrenchments near Hagerstown, and move in the direction of Falling Waters, at which point we were to cross the river on a pontoon bridge, already constructed. The artillery attached to my command received its orders through its immediate commander, and moved off a little before dark. I was directed to leave the skirmishers in my front, and was informed that they would be relieved during the night by the cavalry. The officers in charge of the skirmishers were directed, as soon as relieved, to take the road followed by the divisions.

The night was entirely dark and the roads in a dreadful condition, the entire distance between our breastworks and Falling Waters being ankle-deep in mud. The progress of the command was necessarily very slow and tedious, halting every few minutes to allow the wagons and artillery in our front to pass on. The division was twelve hours accomplishing 7 miles, once halting for two hours.

On reaching an elevated and commanding ridge of hills one mile and a half (possibly a little less) from Falling Waters, I was ordered by Lieut. Gen. A. P. Hill to put my division in line of battle on either side of the road, and, extending along the crest of this hill, facing toward Hagerstown. On the left of the road and on the crest of this hill our engineers had thrown up some half dozen epaulements for artillery, the spaces between the epaulements being open. In our front was an open space, with the view unobstructed for half to three-quarters of a mile; then came a heavy piece of timber some three-fourths of a mile in width.

I was directed, at the same time that I received the order to place my division in line of battle as described, to put Pender's division in rear of my own, in column of brigades. At this point we halted, to allow the wagons and artillery to get over the river. We remained in this position awaiting their crossing for several hours. About 11 o'clock, I received orders from General Hill to move Pender's division across the river, following General Anderson's division, and, after leaving one brigade of my division in line, to follow up the movement of the corps as speedily as possible.

About fifteen or twenty minutes after receiving these orders, and while they were in progress of execution, a small body of cavalry, numbering not more than 40 or 45 men, made their appearance in our front, where the road debouched from the woods previously described. I will here remark, that when on the road, and some 2 or 3 miles from the position I now occupied, a large body of our cavalry passed by my command, going to our rear. When the cavalry alluded to made its appearance, it was at once observed by myself, General Pettigrew, and several members of my staff, as well as many others. On emerging from the woods, the party faced about, apparently acting on the defensive. Suddenly facing my position, they galloped up the road, and halted some 175 yards from my line of battle. From their maneuvering and the smallness of numbers, I concluded it was a party of our own cavalry pursued by the enemy. In this opinion I was sustained by all present. It was not until I examined them critically with my glasses at a distance of not more than 175 yards that I discovered they were Federal troops. The men had been restrained from firing up to this time by General Pettigrew and myself. The command was now given to fire. At the same time, the Federal officer in command gave the command to charge. The squad passed through the intervals separating the epaulements, and fired several shots. In less than three minutes all were killed or captured

save two or three, who are said to have escaped. General Pettigrew received a wound in one of his hands at Gettysburg, in consequence of which he was unable to manage his horse, which reared and fell with him. It is probable when in the act of rising from the ground that he was struck by a pistol-ball in the left side, which, unfortunately for himself and his country, proved mortal. A soldier of the Seventh Tennessee Regiment was at the same time mortally wounded. This was the entire loss of my command from this charge; 33 of the enemy's dead were counted; 6 prisoners fell into our hands; also a stand of colors.

Very soon after this, a large body of dismounted cavalry, supported by artillery, of which I had none, made a vigorous attack on Brockenbrough's brigade, which was deployed in line of battle to the right of the road. Brockenbrough repelled the attack, and drove the enemy back into the woods, following him up for some distance. The enemy was now heavily re-enforced, and Brockenbrough was compelled to fall back.

His brigade, having been badly cut up on the 1st and 3d at Gettysburg, was much reduced in numbers. Seeing that the enemy evidently designed turning his right flank, and thus cutting him off from the river, Brockenbrough deployed his brigade as skirmishers, extending well to the right. About this time the enemy appeared on my left flank in force; also in my front. Seeing the attack was becoming serious, I ordered the several brigades of Pender's division (excepting Thomas', which had crossed the river) to return. At the same time, I sent a message to the lieutenant-general commanding, requesting that artillery might be sent me, as I had none.

On returning, my aide informed me that General Hill directed me to withdraw my command as speedily as possible and cross the river. When this order was received, my line of skirmishers occupied a front of a mile and a half, the left resting on the canal, the right bending around well toward the Potomac. The orders were that the several brigades in line should withdraw simultaneously, protecting their front by a strong line of skirmishers, and converge toward the road leading to Falling Waters. In order to cover this movement, Lane's brigade was formed in line of battle about 500 yards in rear of the advanced line, protected by a heavy line of skirmishers.

The first brigade that passed through Lane's line of battle was reformed in line of battle a quarter of a mile or more in rear of Lane's position, and so on till the command reached the south bank of the Potomac. With the extended line of skirmishers in my front, and being compelled to fall back upon a single road, it is not surprising that, in attempting to reach the road over ravines impassable at many points, and through a thick undergrowth and wood, and over a country with which both officers and men were unacquainted, many of them were lost, and thus fell into the hands of the enemy, who pushed vigorously forward on seeing that I was retiring. The enemy made two cavalry charges, and on each occasion I witnessed the unhorsing of the entire party.

I desire here to brand upon its perpetrator a falsehood and correct an error. The commander of the Federal forces (General Meade) reported to his Government, on the statement of General Kilpatrick, that he (General Kilpatrick) had captured a brigade of infantry in the fight at Falling Waters. To this General Lee replied, in a note to General Cooper, that no organized command had been captured.

General Meade recently wrote a note to his Government, reaffirming his first statement, upon the authority of General Kilpatrick. General Kilpatrick, in order to glorify himself, has told a deliberate falsehood. He knows full well that no organized body of men was captured; not even a company was captured, nor the majority of a single company. He asserts, however, that he captured an entire brigade.

The error I wish to correct is attributing all the men captured by the enemy on the 14th as belonging to my command. I think I state correctly when I say that 3 out of 4 of the men captured by the enemy were captured between our works near Hagerstown and the point where I engaged the enemy, and were the representatives of every corps, division, and brigade which passed over this road. My staff officers alone succeeded in driving from barns and houses immediately on the roadside several hundred stragglers who probably never reached their commands, and these were but a small proportion of the men who straggled.

In conclusion, I will add that the brigade commanders did their duty, and the losses sustained were not attributable to any errors or shortcomings of theirs, but resulted from causes beyond their control. The rear guard of a large army protecting its crossing over a wide river can seldom fail to lose heavily if vigorously pursued by the enemy, especially when in the act of crossing. Under the circumstances, attacked as we were by a large and momentarily increasing force, we have every reason to be thankful that our losses were so small.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. HETH,
Major-General.

Capt. W. N. STARKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Army Corps.

No. 550.

Report of Maj J. Jones, Twenty-sixth North Carolina Infantry, commanding Pettigrew's brigade.

AUGUST 9, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by Pettigrew's brigade in the engagements beyond the Potomac:

On the night of June 30, ultimo, the brigade was on picket on the turnpike road leading from Chambersburg to Gettysburg, about half way between Cashtown and the latter place.

Early on the morning of July 1, we moved down the pike toward Gettysburg. When within about 2½ miles of the town, we deployed to the left of the pike, but soon crossed over to the right, other regiments of the division having been engaged for some time. We took up our position in rear of our batteries after we moved to the right. After remaining in this position about half an hour, exposed to a random fire from the enemy's guns, losing probably a dozen men killed and wounded, we received orders to advance. We moved forward about half a mile, and halted in a skirt of woods.

The following is the position of the regiments in the brigade: On

the right, the Fifty-second North Carolina, next the Forty-seventh North Carolina, then the Eleventh North Carolina, and on the left the Twenty-sixth. In our front was a wheat-field about a fourth of a mile wide; then came a branch, with thick underbrush and briars skirting the banks. Beyond this was again an open field, with the exception of a wooded hill directly in front of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, about covering its front.

Skirmishers being thrown out, we remained in line of battle until 2 p. m., when orders to advance were received. The brigade moved forward in beautiful style, at quick time, just with the brigade on our left, commanded by Colonel Brockenbrough. When nearing the branch referred to, the enemy poured a galling fire into the left of the brigade from the opposite bank, where they had massed in heavy force while we were in line of battle in the woods. The Forty-seventh and Fifty-second, although exposed to a hot fire from artillery and infantry, lost but few in comparison with the Eleventh and Twenty-sixth. On went the command across the branch and up the opposite slope, driving the enemy at the point of the bayonet back upon their second line. This second line was encountered by our left (the Twenty-sixth), while the other regiments were exposed to a heavy shelling. The enemy's single line in the field was engaged principally with the right of the Eleventh and Forty-seventh. The enemy did not perceive the Fifty-second, which flanked their left, until they discovered themselves by a raking and destructive fire into their ranks, by which they were broken. On this second line, the fighting was terrible—our men advancing, the enemy stubbornly resisting, until the two lines were pouring volleys into each other at a distance not greater than 20 paces. At last the enemy were compelled to give way. They again made a stand in the woods, and the third time they were driven from their position, losing a stand of colors, which was taken by the Twenty-sixth; but, owing to some carelessness, they were left behind, and were picked up by some one else.

While the Twenty-sixth was thus engaged, the rest of the line, having cleared the field and being exposed to a heavy fire from the enemy's batteries, were ordered to fall back, which they did in perfect order. The Twenty-sixth, not receiving the order, were now engaged in collecting ammunition from the enemy's dead, being entirely out themselves. Just as they were ready to advance again, General Pender's division passed over them. They followed on, and assisted in driving the enemy from the heights on the edge of the town. They then halted. That night the brigade bivouacked in the woods they had occupied previous to making the charge.

While the whole brigade behaved most admirably, especial credit is due the Eleventh and Twenty-sixth. The Twenty-sixth lost more than half its men killed and wounded, among them Col. H. K. Burgwyn, jr., killed, Lieut. Col. J. R. Lane seriously wounded, both with the colors, with many other most valuable officers. Col. C. Leventhorpe, of the Eleventh, and Major [E. A.] Ross were lost—the former wounded severely, the latter killed—with many officers and men.

We remained in this position until the evening of the 2d, when we moved about a mile to our right, and took position in rear of our batteries, facing the works of the enemy on Cemetery Hill.

We remained here until about 12 o'clock on the 3d, when our batteries opened upon the enemy's position. About 2 o'clock we were ordered to advance. It was an open field in front, about three-quar-

ters of a mile in width. In moving off, there was some confusion in the line, owing to the fact that it had been ordered to close in on the right on Pickett's division, while that command gave way to the left. This was soon corrected, and the advance was made in perfect order. When about half across the intervening space, the enemy opened on us a most destructive fire of grape and canister. When within about 250 or 300 yards of the stone wall behind which the enemy was posted, we were met with a perfect hail-storm of lead from their small-arms. The brigade dashed on, and many had reached the wall, when we received a deadly volley from the left. The whole line on the left had given way, and we were being rapidly flanked. With our thinned ranks and in such a position, it would have been folly to stand, and against such odds. We therefore fell back to our original position in rear of the batteries. After this day's fight, but one field officer was left in the brigade. Regiments that went in with colonels came out commanded by lieutenants.

We remained in this position until the night of the 4th, when we took up line of march for Hagerstown, Md. We remained there and in the vicinage until the night of the 13th, for some days in line of battle. On that night, we took up line of march for the Potomac.

After traveling all night in mud and rain, about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 14th we took position in a wheat-field as a portion of the rear guard, while the rest of the troops crossed the river at the pontoon bridge (about 1½ miles) at Falling Waters. The men stacked arms, and most of them were asleep, feeling perfectly secure, as our cavalry were out in front. We had been here probably two hours when the enemy's cavalry dashed in upon us, causing some confusion, as the men were just aroused from sleep. Soon as they saw what was the matter, they seized their guns, and soon made way with the cavalry; all but 3 of them were killed or wounded. General Pettigrew was here mortally wounded. He had received a severe contusion on the hand on the 3d, but would not report off duty. I was informed of his condition, and that I was senior officer of the brigade, subject to the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel [S. G.] Shepard, commanding General Archer's brigade.

Soon after this, I received orders to fall back gradually to the river. I did so, fighting the enemy, who had now brought up an infantry force, all the way. In this I lost a few men killed and several taken prisoners, most of whom gave out from exhaustion. I could have saved most of those lost by a more hasty retreat along the road, but in that event would have left a brigade on my left completely in the hands of the enemy.

We crossed the pontoon about 12 m., just as the bridge was being cut loose. The brigade was marched next day to Bunker Hill, where it remained until I was relieved from command by the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel [W. J.] Martin, of the Eleventh.

The brigade deserves the highest praise, not more from its conduct on the battle-field than its soldierly bearing on the march. Where every one did his duty, it would be invidious to mention names.

For list of casualties, see reports before sent in.

I am, major, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. JONES,

Major Twenty-sixth Regiment North Carolina Troops.

Maj. R. H. FINNEY,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 551.

Report of Capt. J. J. Young, quartermaster Twenty-sixth North Carolina Infantry.

NEAR GETTYSBURG, PA.,
July 4, 1863.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: I will trespass a few minutes upon your indulgence to communicate the sad fate that has befallen the old Twenty-sixth.

The heaviest conflict of the war has taken place in this vicinity. It commenced July 1, and raged furiously until late last night. Heth's division, of A. P. Hill's corps, opened the ball, and Pettigrew's brigade was the advance. We went in with over 800 men in the regiment. There came out but 216, all told, unhurt.

Yesterday they were again engaged, and now have only about 80 men for duty.

To give you an idea of the frightful loss in officers: Heth being wounded, Pettigrew commands the division and Major [J.] Jones our brigade. Eleven men were shot down the first day with our colors; yesterday they were lost. Poor Colonel Burgwyn, jr., was shot through both lungs, and died shortly afterward. His loss is great, for he had but few equals of his age. Captain McCreery, of General Pettigrew's staff, was shot through the heart and instantly killed; with them Lieutenant-Colonel Lane through the neck, jaw, and mouth, I fear mortally; Adjutant [James B.] Jordan in the hip, severely; Captain [J. T.] Adams, shoulder, seriously; Stokes McRae's thigh broken; Captain [William] Wilson was killed; Lieutenants [John W.] Richardson and [J. B.] Holloway have died of their wounds. It is thought Lieutenant [M.] McLeod and Captain [N. G.] Bradford will die.

Nearly all the rest of the officers were slightly wounded. [I. A.] Jarratt I had forgotten to mention—in the face and hand. Yesterday, Captain [S. P.] Wagg was shot through by grape and instantly killed; Lieutenant [G.] Broughton in the head, and instantly killed; [Alexander] Saunders was wounded and [J. R.] Emerson left on the field for dead.

Captain [H. C.] Albright is the only captain left in the regiment unhurt, and commands the regiment. Lieutenants [J. A.] Lowe, [M. B.] Blair, [T. J.] Cureton, and [C. M.] Sudderth are all of the subalterns. Colonel Faribault, of the Forty-seventh, is severely wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel [J. A.] Graves and Major [A. D.] Crudup supposed killed. Colonel Marshall and Major [J. Q.] Richardson, of the Fifty-second, supposed to be killed. Lieutenant-Colonel Parks dangerously wounded; Colonel Leventhorpe badly wounded; Major Ross killed.

Our whole division numbers but only 1,500 or 1,600 effective men, as officially reported, but, of course, a good many will still come in. The division at the beginning numbered about 8,000 effective men.

I hear our army is generally badly cut up. We will fall back about 5 miles, to draw the enemy, if possible, from his impregnable position.

It was a second Fredericksburg affair, only the wrong way. We had to charge over a mile a stone wall in an elevated position.

I learn the loss of the enemy is terrible. We have taken 10,000 or 15,000 prisoners in all. Yesterday, in falling back, we had to leave

the wounded; hence the uncertainty of a good many being killed late yesterday evening. I must close.

Yours, truly,

J. J. YOUNG,
Captain, and Assistant Quartermaster.

His Excellency Gov. ZEBULON B. VANCE.

No. 552.

Report of Lieut. Col. S. G. Shepard, Seventh Tennessee Infantry, of operations of Archer's brigade.

AUGUST 10, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with General Orders, No. — (to report the part that Archer's brigade took in the recent engagements in Pennsylvania and Maryland), I beg leave to state that, although I was not in command of the brigade, yet I was in each of the engagements, and upon my own observation and the testimony of the officers of each of the regiments I predicate my statements.

We left our camp near Cashtown, Pa., early on the morning of July 1, and marched down the turnpike road leading to Gettysburg. We had advanced about 3 miles when we came upon the enemy's pickets, who gradually fell back before us for about 3 miles, which brought us in sight of the enemy, upon a slight eminence in our front and to the right of the road. General Archer halted for a short time while a section of a battery opened fire upon them. He then deployed the brigade in line, and advanced directly upon the enemy through an open field. At the extreme side of the field there was a small creek with a fence and undergrowth, which was some disadvantage to our line in crossing, but the brigade rushed across with a cheer, and met the enemy just beyond. We were not over 40 or 50 yards from the enemy's line when we opened fire. Our men fired with great coolness and deliberation, and with terrible effect, as I learned next day by visiting the ground.

We had encountered the enemy but a short time, when he made his appearance suddenly upon our right flank with a heavy force, and opened upon us a cross-fire. Our position was at once rendered untenable, and the right of our line was forced back. He made also a demonstration upon our left, and our lines commenced falling back, but owing to the obstructions in our rear (the creek, &c., above referred to), some 75 of the brigade were unable to make their escape, General Archer among the rest. I saw General Archer a short time before he surrendered, and he appeared to be very much exhausted with fatigue.

Being completely overpowered by numbers, and our support not being near enough to give us any assistance, we fell back across the field, and reformed just in rear of the brigade that had started in as our support. Colonel Fry took command of the brigade, and, after remaining in the woods for two or three hours, the whole line upon our left advanced. Archer's brigade advanced at the same time upon the extreme right of the line. While advancing, the enemy threw a body of cavalry around upon our right flank. Seeing this, Colonel Fry changed the direction of his front so as to protect our flank.

The cavalry did not advance upon us, but hung around during the entire engagement of the evening of July 1.

During the night of the 1st, and the 2d, we lay in position upon a road upon the right of our line. We were not in the engagement of July 2.

During the night of the 2d, we moved around, and took our position in front of the enemy's works, and remained there until the evening of July 3.

In the engagement of the 3d, the brigade was on the right of our division, in the following order: First Tennessee on the right; on its left, Thirteenth Alabama; next, Fourteenth Tennessee; on its left, Seventh Tennessee, and, on the left, Fifth Alabama Battalion. There was a space of a few hundred yards between the right of Archer's brigade and the left of General Pickett's division when we advanced, but, owing to the position of the lines (they not being an exact continuation of each other), as we advanced, the right of our brigade and the left of General Pickett's division gradually approached each other, so that by the time we had advanced a little over half of the way, the right of Archer's touched and connected with Pickett's left.

The command was then passed down the line by the officers, "Guide right;" and we advanced our right, guiding by General Pickett's left. The enemy held their fire until we were in fine range, and opened upon us a terrible and well-directed fire. Within 180 or 200 yards of his works, we came to a lane inclosed by two stout post and plank fences. This was a very great obstruction to us, but the men rushed over as rapidly as they could, and advanced directly upon the enemy's works, the first line of which was composed of rough stones. The enemy abandoned this, but just in rear was massed a heavy force. By the time we had reached this work, our lines all along, as far as I could see, had become very much weakened; indeed, the line both right and left, as far as I could observe, seemed to melt away until there was but little of it left. Those who remained at the works saw that it was a hopeless case, and fell back. Archer's brigade remained at the works fighting as long as any other troops either on their right or left, so far as I could observe.

Every flag in the brigade excepting one was captured at or within the works of the enemy. The First Tennessee had 3 color-bearers shot down, the last of whom was at the works, and the flag captured. The Thirteenth Alabama lost 3 in the same way, the last of whom was shot down at the works. The Fourteenth Tennessee had 4 shot down, the last of whom was at the enemy's works. The Seventh Tennessee lost 3 color-bearers, the last of whom was at the enemy's works, and the flag was only saved by Captain [A. D.] Norris tearing it away from the staff and bringing it out beneath his coat. The Fifth Alabama Battalion also lost their flag at the enemy's works.

There were 7 field officers who went into the charge, only 2 of whom came out. The rest were all wounded and captured. The loss in company officers was nearly in the same proportion.

Our loss in men was also heavy. We went into the fight on the 1st with 1,048 men, 677 of whom were killed, wounded, and captured during these engagements.

I cannot particularize where so many officers and men did their whole duty. There are doubtless some, however, as is always the case, who did not do their duty, and richly deserve the severest punishment that can be inflicted.

After our unfortunate repulse, we reformed upon the ground from

which we advanced, and waited for an advance of the enemy, which, however, they did not see proper to make, and so ended the conflict of the day.

We remained here until the night of the 4th, when we retired, and fell back beyond Hagerstown, Md. We next took position between Hagerstown and Williamsport, where we lay in line of battle two days, and retired on the night of the 13th instant. Owing to the darkness of the night and the impossibility of the artillery getting on, we found ourselves 5 miles from the river at daylight. We moved on to within 2 miles of the river, and formed a line of battle upon the crest of a hill, to protect our rear until the artillery and the column in advance of us could cross the river. While here, a small squadron of the enemy's cavalry, consisting of 75 or 100 men, made their appearance in our front. They were mistaken at first for our own cavalry until they had advanced close upon us. Their first charge was upon the First Tennessee Regiment, which was upon the right of the brigade. Our men, unfortunately, did not have their guns all loaded, and were forced to fight with clubbed guns. The enemy, finding they were making rather slow headway at this point, moved down the line upon the Thirteenth Alabama, Seventh and Fourteenth Tennessee Regiments, who by this time had succeeded in getting many of their guns loaded, and were but a short time in killing and wounding a majority of them. The rest made a desperate effort to escape back to the woods, but most of those were shot from their horses as they fled, so that not over a dozen or twenty made their escape. We lost in this encounter 1 man killed and 7 wounded.

It was our sad misfortune, too, in this affair, to lose General Pettigrew, who was in command of the brigade. No encomium that I might add could do justice to his memory. Both officers and men of the entire brigade feel that by his death the Confederacy has lost a model soldier and one of her most noble and gifted sons.

We received orders to retire toward the river, and we moved out, with General Pettigrew's brigade upon our left. Our route to the river was part of the way through a dense and tangled copse of undergrowth, with deep ravines running up from the river. We kept our line pretty well organized in passing through these obstructions, and passed beyond the river.

Not wishing to burden you with a report too lengthy, I have noted down in a brief style the facts deemed most important for your information.

All of which I respectfully beg leave to submit.

S. G. SHEPARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh Tennessee Regiment.

Capt. WILLIAM BROWN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

No. 553.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Joseph R. Davis, C. S. Army, commanding brigade and Heth's division.

HEADQUARTERS DAVIS' BRIGADE, *August* 26, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the battle of July 1, at Gettysburg:

Early on the morning of the 1st, I moved in rear of Archer's bri-

gade with three regiments of my command (the Eleventh Mississippi being left as a guard for the division wagon train) from camp on the heights near Cashtown, by a turnpike road leading to Gettysburg. When within about 2 miles from town, our artillery was put in position, and opened fire. I was ordered to take position on the left of the turnpike, and, with the right resting on it, press forward toward the town.

About 10.30 o'clock a line of battle was formed—with the Forty-second Mississippi, Col. H. R. Miller commanding, on the right; Fifty-fifth North Carolina, Col. J. K. Connally commanding, on the left, and Second Mississippi, Col. J. M. Stone commanding, in the center—skirmishers thrown forward, and the brigade moved forward to the attack.

Between us and the town, and very near it, was a commanding hill in wood, the intervening space being inclosed fields of grass and grain, and was very broken. On our right was the turnpike and a railroad, with deep cuts and heavy embankments, diverging from the turnpike as it approached the town. On the high hill the enemy had artillery, with infantry supports. The line of skirmishers advanced, and the brigade moved forward about 1 mile, driving in the enemy's skirmishers, and came within range of his line of battle, which was drawn up on a high hill in a field a short distance in front of a railroad cut. The engagement soon became very warm. After a short contest, the order was given to charge, and promptly obeyed. The enemy made a stubborn resistance, and stood until our men were within a few yards, and then gave way, and fled in much confusion, but rallied near the railroad, where he again made a stand, and, after desperate fighting, with heavy loss on both sides, he fled in great disorder toward the town, leaving us in possession of his commanding position and batteries.

After a short interval, he again returned in greater numbers, and the fight was renewed, and, being opposed by greatly superior numbers, our men gave way under the first shock of his attack, many officers and men having been killed or wounded, and all much exhausted by the excessive heat; but the line was promptly formed, and carried to its former position, and, while there engaged, a heavy force was observed moving rapidly toward our right, and soon after opened a heavy fire on our right flank and rear.

In this critical condition, I gave the order to retire, which was done in good order, leaving some officers and men in the railroad cut, who were captured, although every effort was made to withdraw all the commands. This was about 1 p. m. About 3 p. m. a division of Lieutenant-General Ewell's corps came up on our left, moving in line perpendicular to ours, and the brigade was again moved forward, and, after considerable fighting, reached the suburbs of the town, into which the enemy had been driven. The men, being much exhausted by the heat and severity of the engagement, were here rested, and about sunset were ordered to bivouac about 1 mile to the rear.

In this day's engagement the losses in men and officers were very heavy; of 9 field officers present, but 2 escaped unhurt. Colonel Stone, of the Second Mississippi, and Colonel Connally, of the Fifty-fifth North Carolina, were both wounded while gallantly leading their men in the first charge. Lieut. Col. M. T. Smith, of the Fifty-fifth North Carolina, a gallant and efficient officer, was mortally wounded. Major Belo, of the same regiment, was severely wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Moseley and Major Feeney, of the Forty-second Mississippi, were both severely wounded. A large number of the company officers were killed or wounded.

It is due to the gallantry of a few brave men to state that the Second and Forty-second Mississippi, under the lead of Lieutenant [A. K.] Roberts, of the Second Mississippi, dashed forward, and, after a hand-to-hand contest, in which the gallant Roberts was killed, succeeded in capturing the colors of a Pennsylvania regiment. A number of prisoners were captured, the Forty-second Mississippi taking 150; other regiments perhaps as many or more.

I am indebted to the members of my staff for the prompt and efficient manner in which they discharged their duties. My aides-de-camp (Lieutenant [Henry B.] Estes and Captain Lowry) had their horses killed. Capt. W. T. Magruder and Lieut. T. C. Holliday and Cadet James D. Reid were all in action, and rendered valuable service.

I am, major, your obedient servant,

JOS. R. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. R. H. FINNEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DAVIS' BRIGADE,
August 22, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of Major-General Heth's division in the battle of July 3, at Gettysburg:

On the evening of the 2d, this division, under command of Brig. Gen. J. J. Pettigrew (Major-General Heth having been wounded in the engagement of the 1st), moved to the front, and was formed in line of battle, with Archer's brigade on the right, commanded by Col. B. D. Fry (Brigadier-General Archer having been wounded and captured on July 1); Colonel Brockenbrough's brigade on the left; Pettigrew's, commanded by Col. James K. Marshall, of the Fifty-second North Carolina, on the right center, and Davis' on the left center, immediately in the rear of our artillery, which was in position on the crest of a high ridge running nearly parallel to the enemy's line, which was on a similar elevation and nearly 1 mile distant, the intervening space, excepting the crests of the hills, being fields, intersected by strong post and rail fences. In this position we bivouacked for the night.

Early on the morning of the 3d, the enemy threw some shells at the artillery in our front, from which a few casualties occurred in one of the brigades. About 9 a. m. the division was moved to the left about a quarter of a mile, and in the same order of battle was formed in the rear of Major Pegram's battalion of artillery, which was posted on the crest of a high hill, the ground between us and the enemy being like that of our first position.

About 1 p. m. the artillery along our entire line opened on the enemy, and was promptly replied to. For two hours the fire was heavy and incessant. Being immediately in the rear of our batteries, and having had no time to prepare means of protection, we suffered some losses. In Davis' brigade, 2 men were killed and 21 wounded. The order had been given that, when the artillery in our front ceased firing, the division would attack the enemy's batteries, keeping dressed to the

right, and moving in line with Major-General Pickett's division, which was on our right, and march obliquely to the left.

The artillery ceased firing at 3 o'clock, and the order to move forward was given and promptly obeyed. The division moved off in line, and, passing the wooded crest of the hill, descended to the open fields that lay between us and the enemy. Not a gun was fired at us until we reached a strong post and rail fence about three-quarters of a mile from the enemy's position, when we were met by a heavy fire of grape, canister, and shell, which told sadly upon our ranks. Under this destructive fire, which commanded our front and left with fatal effect, the troops displayed great coolness, were well in hand, and moved steadily forward, regularly closing up the gaps made in their ranks. Our advance across the fields was interrupted by other fences of a similar character, in crossing which the alignment became more or less deranged. This was in each case promptly rectified, and though its ranks were growing thinner at every step, this division moved steadily on in line with the troops on the right. When within musket-range, we encountered a heavy fire of small-arms, from which we suffered severely; but this did not for a moment check the advance.

The right of the division, owing to the conformation of the ridge on which the enemy was posted, having a shorter distance to pass over to reach his first line of defense, encountered him first in close conflict; but the whole division dashed up to his first line of defense—a stone wall—behind which the opposing infantry was strongly posted. Here we were subjected to a most galling fire of musketry and artillery, that so reduced the already thinned ranks that any further effort to carry the position was hopeless, and there was nothing left but to retire to the position originally held, which was done in more or less confusion. About 4 p. m. the division reached the line held in the morning, and remained there thirty hours, expecting an attack from the enemy. No demonstration was made on any part of our line during that or the following day, on the night of which we began our retreat to Hagerstown.

In the assault upon the enemy's position, the coolness and courage of officers and men are worthy of high commendation, and I regret that the names of the gallant men who fell distinguished on that bloody field have not been more fully reported.

In this assault, we are called upon to mourn the loss of many brave officers and men. Col. B. D. Fry, Thirteenth Alabama, commanding Archer's brigade, and Col. James K. Marshall, of the Fifty-second North Carolina, commanding Pettigrew's, were wounded and taken prisoners while gallantly leading their brigades. The number killed and wounded was very great, and in officers unusually so, as may be seen from the fact that in Archer's brigade but two field officers escaped, in Pettigrew's but one, and in Davis' all were killed or wounded. Brigadier-General Pettigrew had his horse killed, and received a slight wound in the hand.

Not having commanded the division in this engagement, and having been exclusively occupied by the operations of my own brigade, this report is necessarily imperfect, and I regret that I am unable to do full justice to the division.

I am, major, your obedient servant,

JOS. R. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. WILLIAM H. PALMER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 554.

Report of Lieut. Col. John J. Garnett, C. S. Army, commanding Artillery Battalion.

CAMP NEAR GORDONSVILLE, VA.,
August 2, 1863.

COLONEL: In obedience to your circular, dated July 29, directing me to "make and forward to these (your) headquarters as soon as possible an official report of the operations of your (my) battalion of artillery, from the time it left Fredericksburg to the present time," I have the honor to report as follows:

On the morning of June 15, in obedience to your orders, I withdrew my command from the position it had occupied on Lee's Hill since the 6th instant [June], to the rear, immediately on the Telegraph road, and reported to Major-General Heth for duty with his division. At 2 p. m. I moved with Heth's division from Fredericksburg, and accompanied this command on its daily marches through the Maryland and Pennsylvania campaign until the morning of July 1, when I was relieved, and became directly subject to your orders.

The commencement of the battle around Gettysburg found my battalion at Cashtown, Pa., where it had arrived the previous evening from near Fayetteville, Pa.

About 11 a. m. on the morning of July 1, I received orders to bring up my command to within supporting distance on the Gettysburg pike, which I reached after the battle had been in progress for several hours. On reaching the scene of action, as directed, I halted my battalion in column on the side of the road, and awaited further orders. After a delay of about an hour, I received a message from Major Pegram, requesting that I relieve one of his batteries, whose ammunition had become exhausted. I accordingly sent him Capt. V. Maurin, of the Donaldsonville Battery, with six of my rifled pieces, which almost immediately opened upon the enemy and with apparent effect. These pieces kept up a slow and steady fire for about an hour, when, the enemy having been forced back out of range to the position held by them on the second and third days, together with the other pieces of the command, they were advanced to the front, in the rear of the line of battle nearly opposite Cemetery Hill, where they remained in park until the following morning, protected from the enemy's fire by a high hill.

On the morning of the second day, having received an order to send all of my rifles to the position immediately opposite Cemetery Hill, and to the right of the Fairfield turnpike, I accordingly dispatched Major Richardson with the nine rifled pieces of the battalion to the hill indicated, where they remained in position until the following morning. At 3 p. m., when the engagement became general, these pieces opened fire upon the enemy's batteries opposite, which they kept up without cessation until about thirty minutes before sunset. Just as the sun had disappeared behind the horizon, the enemy's guns were observed to be turned upon a portion of General Ewell's forces, which had attacked them in the rear, when Major Richardson, by opening upon them with his nine rifles, succeeded in diverting their fire.

On the third day, Major Richardson was ordered to the position held by Major-General Anderson's division, and to the right of Major Pegram's battalion. Toward the close of the day, in obedi-

ence to orders from General Longstreet, he placed his guns in position under fire at this point, but did not fire a single shot, having received orders to that effect. The remaining six guns (four Napoleons and two howitzers) bore no part in these actions, although they were upon the field in readiness whenever they should be called upon.

On the morning of the 4th, however, I placed them in the position occupied by the rifled pieces on the second day, where they remained until night, when they were recalled to take their position in the line of march for Hagerstown.

On the 4th instant, Major Richardson was ordered to report to General Imboden, in charge of the wagon train, with the three rifled pieces of Company B, and the two rifles of Company D, which were thus temporarily detached from the battalion. Major Richardson being absent at Culpeper Court-House, under orders, I am unable to make at present an official report of the operations of that portion of the battalion under his command, but will forward it as soon as I can communicate with him. It may not be improper here to state that three of these pieces (the two others having been turned over to Captain [J. F.] Hart on the march, in consequence of the horses becoming too weak to pull them) formed a part of the escort of the wagon train under the command of General Imboden, and that they performed good service in the engagement at Williamsport. On reaching Hagerstown, the battalion was reunited under Major Richardson, who continued in command until the morning of the day on which the army fell back across the Potomac, when I resumed the command.

I regret to state that, owing to the jaded condition of the horses, which had been but scantily supplied with forage since July 1, during all of which time they had not received a single feed of corn, I was forced to abandon two rifled pieces belonging to Captain [J. W.] Lewis' battery on the night of the retreat from Maryland. Every effort was made to bring them off, but being the rear of the artillery, and before my arrangements could be completed, which were made with all possible dispatch, the enemy's cavalry charged and took them, together with 6 men and spare horses which had been sent back for the purpose of bringing them off.

On reaching the Virginia shore, I was ordered to place six of my pieces (two Napoleons and four rifled) in position on the hills to the left of the turnpike, and commanding the pontoon bridge, which I accordingly did, and very soon thereafter, General Pendleton being present, they opened upon the enemy's skirmishers, and checked their advance upon the bridge. These pieces kept up an irregular fire until evening, when I ordered them to cease firing, the enemy evincing no intention of attempting to cross, and their formations not being sufficiently large to warrant the further expenditure of ammunition. The subsequent movements of my battalion are identical with those of the corps to which it is attached until we reached near Front Royal, when, in obedience to orders received through you, I turned off at that point, and proceeded up the Valley pike, by New Market, to this place, where my command is now conveniently encamped, having arrived here at 3 p. m. on the 29th ultimo by easy marches.

I regret to state that the losses which my battalion has incurred during the recent campaign are especially heavy in horses, those now remaining being for the present almost totally unserviceable. It is

my opinion, however, that with a short respite I will soon be able to report them as serviceable. I would respectfully state that, at the time of leaving Fredericksburg, their condition was generally bad, in consequence of the hardships they had encountered during the past winter, together with what they had gone through during the spring campaign.

The various losses in detail I have already sent you. The casualties in my command are as follows: Severely wounded, 2 enlisted men; slightly wounded, 3 enlisted men; missing (supposed to be in the hands of the enemy), 14 enlisted men.*

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. J. GARNETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Artillery Battalion.

Col. R. L. WALKER,
Chief of Artillery, Third Corps, Army of Northern Virginia.

No. 555.

Report of Maj. Charles Richardson, C. S. Army, commanding Garnett's battalion.

GORDONSVILLE, VA.,
August 2, 1863.

COLONEL: In obedience to your order, requiring me to report the operations of a detachment of this battalion with which I was ordered to join Brigadier-General Imboden at Cashtown, Pa., I have the honor to submit the following:

About 7 o'clock on the morning of July 4 last, having at the time nine rifled guns of this battalion in position on the line of battle opposite Gettysburg, and immediately in front of the brigade of Brigadier-General Posey, of Anderson's division, I received orders from Brigadier-General Pendleton to proceed at once to Cashtown with the rifled guns of Captains [Victor] Maurin and [J. D.] Moore, and report to General Imboden, for duty with his command.

Pursuant to this order, I at once marched, with Captain Moore (one 10-pounder Parrott and one 3-inch United States rifle and caissons) and Lieutenant [R. P.] Landry, of Captain Maurin's battery (two 3-inch United States rifles and one 10-pounder Parrott and caissons), and, arriving at Cashtown about 2 o'clock, immediately reported to General Imboden. The general informed me that his command would act as a convoy to the great wagon train of our army then passing through the town, and that he would at the proper time designate the positions in the column to be occupied by my guns. Having waited several hours without receiving any order from General Imboden, during which time I frequently presented myself to the general and conversed with him, I at length, having informed the general where my artillery was, with his consent returned to my command, which was on the Gettysburg and Cashtown road, about 300 yards from where I left the general and his staff. Here I remained until about sunset, when, having received no orders from the general, I returned to the point in Cashtown where I had left him,

* But see p. 344.

and learned that he and his staff had gone forward on the line of march. Deeming it necessary that I should communicate with him as soon as possible, in order that I might receive his orders, I turned over the command of my artillery to Captain Moore, and at once hastened to overtake General Imboden.

Passing the wagon train of our battalion about 2 o'clock the next morning, I saw Sergeant [James K.] Cleary, by whom I sent word to Captain Moore that I had not been able up to that time to overtake General Imboden, but that I desired him (Captain Moore) to join the wagon train, and move forward without unnecessary delay.

I then hastened forward, and met General Imboden's adjutant at Greencastle, and informed him that I had received no orders to march. I did not see the general then, but learned that he had gone forward. Riding forward, I had not proceeded more than 3 miles when our train was attacked by a body of the enemy's cavalry, and I was captured, but was soon rescued by a company of our cavalry. I, however, did not recover my horse, which had been taken by the enemy. I therefore had to proceed as best I could, part of the way on foot, and arrived at Williamsport during the afternoon of the 5th ultimo.

I there saw General Imboden, and informed him again, as I had done at Cashtown the previous day, that my horses were in bad condition, and asked him if he could furnish me with more horses, as I thought I might need assistance. He said he had already directed Colonel [George H.] Smith, commanding a regiment of infantry belonging to his command, and then not far from the rear of the wagon train, to take charge of and turn over to the artillery and wagons all the serviceable led horses in the train. The horses in the wagon train of this battalion which had arrived were not in condition at this time to assist in bringing up the artillery; but the next morning I directed that all the serviceable horses in our camp should be at once sent to aid in bringing up the artillery.

General Imboden ordered me, the morning of July 6, to ride around the line of battle that he had formed, and select positions to be occupied by my artillery as soon as it should arrive. This order I obeyed, and, on returning to camp, found Captain Moore with his two guns, the caissons having been unavoidably abandoned. I lost no time in placing Captain Moore's battery in position, and had just done so when Lieutenant Landry arrived with one 10-pounder Parrott, and informed me that his horses having entirely broken down, he was compelled to abandon his caissons, and that he had turned over to Captain [J. F.] Hart, of General Hampton's legion, his two 3-inch United States rifles, being unable to move them with his horses.

As the enemy was then threatening us, I lost no time in placing Lieutenant Landry's piece in position, and this had just been done when Captain Moore opened upon a battery of the enemy's guns which appeared in range on the Sharpsburg road. Our guns were worked carefully until the ammunition was exhausted, when I first ordered Captain Moore and then Lieutenant Landry to retire. This, however, was but a short time before the enemy withdrew.

The casualties in my command were but slight. In the battalion, Captain Moore had 4 men wounded and 2 horses killed. Lieutenant Landry had 1 man wounded and 2 horses killed.

From the reports of Captain Moore and Lieutenant Landry, I believe that the abandonment of the pieces and caissons of their bat-

teries was unavoidable. The led horses ordered to be turned over to them by General Imboden were too much broken down to be of any service, and the wagons were loaded with wounded men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES RICHARDSON,
Major of Battalion.

Lieut. Col. J. J. GARNETT,
Commanding Battalion Light Artillery.

No. 556.

Report of Maj. Joseph A. Engelhard, Assistant Adjutant-General, C. S. Army, of operations of Pender's division.

HEADQUARTERS WILCOX'S LIGHT DIVISION,
November 4, 1863.

MAJOR: The light division of Maj. Gen. W. D. Pender, consisting of the brigades of Brig. Gens. J. H. Lane, E. L. Thomas, A. M. Scales, and S. McGowan, the latter under command of Col. A. Perrin, Fourteenth South Carolina Volunteers, which had encamped, on the afternoon of June 30, on the north side of South Mountain, Pa., moved from that position at 8 o'clock on the morning of July 1, along the turnpike through Cashtown, in the direction of Gettysburg, in rear of the division of Major-General Heth.

When within about 3 miles of Gettysburg, the artillery and the advance of Major-General Heth having already become engaged with the enemy, the division was formed in line of battle from right to left in the following order: Colonel Perrin, Brigadier-Generals Scales, Lane, and Thomas; the two former on the right and the two latter on the left of the turnpike. In this order, with a strong line of skirmishers thrown out on the right, the division advanced for nearly a mile, and was halted, in obedience to orders from Lieutenant-General Hill, General Heth having also halted in front.

About 3 o'clock, the troops of the corps of Lieutenant-General Ewell appearing on the left, and the enemy making a strong demonstration on the right with infantry and cavalry, the brigade of General Lane was ordered to the extreme right of the division, and General Thomas was directed to close upon the left of General Scales. Simultaneous with the appearance of Lieutenant-General Ewell on the left, a general advance was ordered on the right. General Heth moved quickly forward, and soon became vigorously engaged with the enemy. The light division in the new order moved forward to his support, with the exception of the brigade of General Thomas, which was retained by Lieutenant-General Hill to meet a threatened advance from the left. The division continued to move forward until it came close upon the command of General Heth, pressing the enemy successfully within a short distance in front. General Pender sent his assistant adjutant-general forward to General Heth to know if that officer was in need of assistance. On being informed that he was pressing the enemy from one position to another, the division advanced slowly, keeping within close supporting distance of the troops in front.

About 4 o'clock, General Pender ordered an advance of the three

brigades, with instructions to pass General Heth's division, if found at a halt, and charge the enemy's position, which was on a prominent ridge between a quarter and a half mile from Gettysburg. The division moved rapidly forward, and passed the division of General Heth, then under command of Brigadier-General Pettigrew, which seemed much exhausted and greatly reduced by several hours' hard and successful fighting. General Lane, on the extreme right, being annoyed by a heavy force of dismounted cavalry on his right flank, which kept up a severe enfilade fire, was so much delayed thereby that he was unable to attack the enemy in front, excepting in meeting a force of them posted in the woods occupied the next day by Major Pegram's battalion of artillery.

Colonel Perrin, after passing General Heth's division, took advantage of a ravine to reform his line, and moved rapidly forward, preserving an alignment with General Scales, on his left.

Upon ascending a hill in front, the brigade was met by a furious storm of musketry and shell from infantry posted behind temporary breastworks and artillery from batteries to the left of the road near Gettysburg. The brigade steadily advanced at a charge, reserving its fire, as ordered, easily dislodging the enemy from his several positions, and meeting with but little opposition, excepting from an enfilade fire from the artillery on the left, until it came within 200 yards of his last position, the ridge upon which is situated the theological college.

The brigade, in crossing a line of fencing, received a most withering and destructive fire, but continued to charge without returning the fire of the enemy until reaching the edge of the grove which crowns the crest of the ridge. Colonel Perrin, here finding himself without support either on the right or left (General Lane having been delayed by the attack on his flank, and General Scales' brigade having halted to return the fire of the enemy after their brigade commander had been wounded), attacked the enemy determinedly in his immediate front with success, suffering greatly by an enfilade fire on both flanks, and then, dividing his command by ordering the two right regiments to change front to the right, and the two left regiments to change front to the left, he attacked the enemy posted on the right behind a stone wall and on the left behind a breastwork of rails in flank, easily routing them, driving them through the town to Cemetery Hill.

This movement caused the artillery on the left, which had continued to keep up a constant and destructive fire upon the advancing lines of the division, to limber up and move to the rear. Much of this artillery would have been captured, but the two left regiments met a second force of the enemy posted behind a stone fence to the left of the college, which was easily dislodged, but not in time to intercept the fleeing batteries.

Too much credit cannot be awarded to Colonel Perrin and the splendid brigade under his command for the manner and spirit with which this attack was conducted. To the former, the Government has recognized his valuable services in a manner the most grateful to the true soldier, by a prompt promotion. Of the latter, all who are acquainted with their gallantry on this occasion unite in their commendation to both. Their commander, who fell mortally wounded the succeeding day, was most enthusiastic in their praise.

General Scales, on the left, with his left resting on the turnpike, after passing the troops of General Heth, advanced at a charge upon

the flank of a brigade of the enemy which was engaged with the extreme left of General Heth's division, upon the opposite side of the road, which soon caused the enemy to fall back. The brigade continued to advance rapidly, and as it commenced to descend the hill opposite the ridge upon which the enemy was posted, it encountered a most terrific fire of grape and shell on the left flank, and grape and musketry in front, but still it pressed forward at a double-quick until the bottom was reached, a distance of about 75 yards from the enemy's fortified position. Here the fire was most severe. Every field officer, with one exception, was either killed or wounded. General Scales and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General [J. W.] Riddick were disabled by severe wounds.

The brigade halted to return the fire of the enemy, which was now very severe, throwing the line somewhat in confusion. Major-General Pender, with portions of his staff and General Scales', though suffering much from a severe wound in the leg, succeeded in rallying the brigade, which immediately pushed forward again, under command of Lieut. Col. G. T. Gordon, Thirty-fourth North Carolina, and joined in the pursuit of the enemy, driving him through Gettysburg.

The troops of the division which had been sent into the town to gather up prisoners were withdrawn upon the appearance of the brigade of General S. D. Ramseur filing into it from the left, and the whole division, General Thomas having come up, was formed in line along the ridge opposite the town and Cemetery Hill, the left resting on the Fairfield road.

In this position they rested during the night and the next day, with no active operations excepting heavy skirmishing along the entire line.

During a successful charge made to drive the enemy from in front of Cemetery Hill, Capt William T. Haskell, First South Carolina Volunteers [Provisional Army], in charge of a select battalion of sharpshooters, received a wound from which he died in a few minutes on the field. Says Colonel Perrin in his official report of this transaction:

> This brave and worthy young officer fell while boldly walking along the front line of his command, encouraging his men and selecting favorable positions for them to defend. He was educated and accomplished, possessing in a high degree every virtuous quality of the true gentleman and Christian. He was an officer of most excellent judgment, and a soldier of the coolest and most chivalrous daring.

Late in the afternoon of this day, during the attack of Lieutenant-General Longstreet's corps and a portion of Major-General Anderson's division upon the enemy's left, Major-General Pender, having ridden to the extreme right of his command, to advance his division should the opportunity offer, received a severe wound in the leg from a fragment of a shell, which subsequently proved fatal. Seldom has the service suffered more in the loss of one man than it did when this valuable officer fell. Gallant, skillful, energetic, this young commander had won a reputation surpassed only by the success and ability of his services. The commanding general in the preliminary report of this battle, already published, forcibly expresses the sentiments of all who knew General Pender and who had watched his career as a soldier. Says the report referred to:

> This lamented officer has borne a distinguished part in every engagement of this army, and on several occasions was wounded while leading his command with conspicuous gallantry and ability. The confidence and admiration inspired by his

courage and capacity as an officer were only equaled by the esteem and respect entertained by all with whom he was associated, for the noble qualities of his modest and unassuming character.

The command of the division devolved upon General Lane, who, upon being informed by Lieutenant-General Ewell that he would move upon the enemy's position at dark, ordered the brigades of General Thomas and Colonel Perrin forward to the road occupied by the skirmishers, so as to protect the right flank of General Rodes' division, supporting these two brigades with his own, commanded by Col. C. M. Avery, Thirty-third North Carolina, and Scales', commanded by Col. W. L. J. Lowrance, Thirty-fourth North Carolina, who, although wounded on the 1st, had reported for duty. The night attack was subsequently abandoned, but these two brigades (Thomas' and Perrin's) remained in their advanced position during the night and the next day, keeping up a continuous and heavy skirmish with the enemy, compelling his advance to remain close under the batteries of Cemetery Hill, the brigades of Lane and Scales forming a second line.

During the morning of the 3d, General Lane received an order from Lieutenant-General Hill to report in person with the two brigades forming his second line to the right of Lieutenant-General Longstreet, as a support to Pettigrew. General Longstreet ordered him to form in rear of the right of Heth's division, commanded by General Pettigrew.

Having executed this order, General Lane was relieved of the command by Maj. Gen. I. R. Trimble, who acted under the same orders given to General Lane.

The two brigades, thus formed as a support to Pettigrew, with Lowrance on the right, after suffering no little from the two hours' exposure to the heavy artillery fire which preceded the attack on the 3d, advanced in close supporting distance of Pettigrew's line, General Trimble, with portions of his own and General Pender's staff, being with and taking immediate command of the movement. The line moved forward through the woods into the open field about 1 mile, in full view of the fortified position of the enemy, exposed to a murderous artillery and infantry fire in front, a severe artillery fire from the right, and an enfilade fire of musketry from the left. The line moved forward handsomely and firmly. The division in front gaining ground to the right, uncovered the left of Lane's brigade, which caused it to advance more rapidly than the rest of the line, which was checked by an order from General Trimble.

When within a few hundred yards of the enemy's works, the line in front being entirely gone, the division moved rapidly up, connecting with the troops on the right, still stubbornly contesting the ground with the enemy, reserving their fire until within easy range, and then opening with telling effect, driving the artillerists from their guns, completely silencing them, and breaking the line of infantry supports formed on the crest of the hill. All the guns in the immediate front of the division were silenced, and the infantry had fallen behind their second and third lines of defense, when the division, advancing in an oblique direction, the extreme right of which had reached the works, was compelled to fall back, the troops on the right having already gone, exposing the line to a very deadly fire from that direction immediately on the flank, and, a large column of infantry appearing on the left, that flank also became exposed. The two extreme left regiments of Lane's brigade, under Colonels Avery

and [J. D.] Barry, advanced some minutes after the whole line had given way, and fell back, under direct orders.

The gallantry and impetuosity of the two brigades of the division engaged in this attack drew from their veteran and wounded commander the highest compliments, as it won the admiration of all who witnessed it. Lane's veteran troops advanced with that enthusiasm and firmness which had characterized them on every field which has made the soil of Virginia historic, under the immediate supervision of their brigade commander; and the brigade of General Scales, yet weak from the terrible loss it sustained at Chancellorsville, and one-half of its remaining numbers killed and wounded in the attack on the 1st (including the brigade commander and all the field officers save one, who was wounded in this attack), yet moved forward with characteristic gallantry, and its right touched the enemy's line of works, and gave way only when the whole force on the right was gone, and the enemy, from numerous batteries crowning every height, was rapidly decimating its already reduced ranks.

In this attack, Major-General Trimble was severely wounded near the enemy's works, in the leg, which necessitated its amputation, and, in the retreat to the Potomac, unfortunately fell into the hands of the enemy. His conduct needs no encomium in this report. The action of the division attests the value of his services, which a grateful country will ever appreciate. One member of his staff was killed and 2 others wounded, Major Gettings but slightly.

The division was reformed, in accordance with orders from General Trimble, by General Lane, just in rear of the artillery, and upon the same ground where it had rested before making the attack, and in this position remained until the army fell back on the night of the 4th.

The reports of brigade commanders are herewith inclosed, to which your attention is called for further particulars and for notices of individual gallantry.

The list of casualties, which was very large, has already been forwarded by Surg. P. A. Holt, the medical director of the division.

Sincerely regretting the loss the division sustained in its two commanders, which has devolved upon me the necessity of writing this report, I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. A. ENGELHARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Maj. WILLIAM H. PALMER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 557.

Report of Col. Abner Perrin, Fourteenth South Carolina Infantry, commanding McGowan's brigade.

HEADQUARTERS MCGOWAN'S BRIGADE,
August 13, 1863.

SIR: This brigade—consisting of the following-named South Carolina regiments, to wit: The First [Provisional Army], Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and [First] Rifles, the First under the command of Maj. C. W. McCreary, the Twelfth under Col. John L. Miller, the Thirteenth, Lieut. Col. B. T. Brockman, the Fourteenth, Lieut. Col. Joseph N. Brown, and the Rifles, Capt. William M. Hadden—being a

part of Major-General Pender's light division, formed a part of the Army of Northern Virginia in the late campaign across the Potomac, and was from June 5 until the present time under my immediate command.

About 8 o'clock on the morning of July 1, I received orders to get under arms, and the brigade, excepting Captain Hadden, who was left with the Rifles to guard the wagon train, commenced the march, on the turnpike leading to Gettysburg, at the head of the division, and just in the rear of the division of Major-General Heth.

The march was continued to within 3 miles of Gettysburg, when I was ordered to file down a road, form line of battle, leaving sufficient room between my left and the Gettysburg road for General Scales' brigade, and to throw out skirmishers to cover my right flank.

Skirmishing between the advanced infantry of General Heth's division and that of the enemy, as well as heavy artillery firing, had already commenced in our front. I was soon notified that General Heth would advance, and that I would make a corresponding movement forward, preserving my alignment with General Scales, on my left. We moved through the open field about a mile, where we halted in rear and in supporting distance of General Heth's division, which had now become closely engaged with the enemy in our front. Here Brigadier-General Lane's brigade took position on my right, to protect our flank from the enemy's cavalry and some infantry reported by Captain [William T.] Haskell in that direction.

We remained in this position until about 3 o'clock, and were again ordered forward, and again advanced probably a half mile, when we came close upon General Heth's division pressing the enemy, within a short distance in front of us.

I remained in this position probably until after 4 o'clock, when I was ordered by General Pender to advance, and to pass General Heth's division should I come up with it at a halt, and to engage the enemy as circumstances might warrant. I soon came up with and passed Brigadier-General Pettigrew's brigade, the men of which seemed much exhausted by several hours' hard fighting. Here I availed myself of a ravine, which sheltered us from the enemy's artillery, to reform my line, and instructed regimental commanders when the advance was resumed not to allow a gun to be fired at the enemy until they received orders to do so.

We now moved forward, preserving an alignment with General Scales, and, as soon as the brigade commenced ascending the hill in front, we were met by a furious storm of musketry and shells from the enemy's batteries to the left of the road near Gettysburg; but the instructions I had given were scrupulously observed—not a gun was fired. The brigade received the enemy's fire without faltering; rushed up the hill at a charge, driving the enemy without difficulty to their last position at Gettysburg.

We continued the charge without opposition, excepting from artillery, which maintained a constant and most galling fire upon us, until we got within 200 yards of their last position, about the theological college. Some lines of infantry had shown themselves across the field, but disappeared as we got within range of them. While crossing the last fence, about 200 yards from a grove near the college, the brigade received the most destructive fire of musketry I have ever been exposed to. We continued to press forward, however, without firing, until we reached the edge of the grove. Here the

Fourteenth Regiment was staggered for a moment by the severity and destructiveness of the enemy's musketry. It looked to us as though this regiment was entirely destroyed.

I here found myself without support either on the right or left. General Scales' brigade had halted to return the enemy's fire, near the fence, about 200 yards distance from the enemy. General Lane's brigade did not move upon my right at all, and was not at this time in sight of me. This gave the enemy an enfilading fire upon the Fourteenth. This regiment, under the lead of Lieutenant-Colonel Brown and Major [E.] Croft, most gallantly stood its ground. I now directed the First Regiment, under Major McCreary, to oblique to the right, to avoid a breastwork of rails behind, where I discovered the enemy was posted, and then to change front to the left, and attack in his flank. This was done most effectually, under the lead of this gallant officer. The enemy were here completely routed. This caused the whole of their artillery on our left, at least thirty pieces, to be limbered up and moved to the rear. Much of their artillery would have been captured, but the First and Fourteenth in their pursuit again met a force of the enemy's infantry, strongly posted behind a stone wall, near and to the left of the college. It was the work of a few moments, however, to dislodge them.

These two regiments, now reduced in numbers to less than one-half the men they carried into the battle, pursued the enemy to within the town of Gettysburg, capturing hundreds of prisoners, two field pieces, and a number of caissons.

While the First and Fourteenth Regiments were assailing the enemy and driving him from his breastwork near the college, I ordered the Twelfth Regiment, under Colonel Miller, and the Thirteenth, under Lieutenant-Colonel Brockman, to oblique to the right, and charge the enemy, strongly posted behind a stone fence, to the right of the college, from which position he had kept up a constant and withering fire of musketry upon the front and right flank of the brigade. These two regiments had necessarily to change direction to the right somewhat, so as to meet the enemy full in front. This movement was most brilliantly performed by these two regiments, and was most skillfully managed by the officers I have mentioned. They rushed up to the crest of the hill and the stone fence, driving everything before them, the Twelfth gaining the stone fence, and pouring an enfilading fire upon the enemy's right flank. The Thirteenth now coming up, made it an easy task to drive the enemy down the opposite slope and across the open field west of Gettysburg.

This was the last of the fight of this day. The enemy completely routed and driven from every point, Gettysburg was now completely in our possession.

After penetrating the enemy's lines near the college, the change of direction of the First and Fourteenth to attack the enemy in flank to the left, and the oblique movement and change of direction of the Twelfth and Thirteenth to attack the enemy in flank to the right, necessarily separated the brigade into two parts. As soon as I knew the enemy had been routed on the right, I ordered the Twelfth and Thirteenth to unite again with the First and Fourteenth, who were now pursuing the fleeing force through the town.

Finding the two last-named regiments now reduced to less than half the number with which they entered the battle, and the men much exhausted, I ordered them back from the town, to await the Twelfth and Thirteenth, and sent a small detachment through the

town to take such prisoners as the enemy had left in the retreat. It was after the recall of these two regiments that the brigade of Brigadier-General Ramseur filed through Gettysburg from the direction of my left.

The loss of the brigade in killed and wounded did not fall short of 500.

Better conduct was never exhibited on any field than was shown by both officers and men in this engagement. Each one of the color-sergeants taken into the fight was killed in front of his regiment. Some regiments had a number of color-bearers shot down one after another. The officers generally were conspicuous in leading their men everywhere in the hottest of the fight.

After the First and Fourteenth were withdrawn from Gettysburg, General Pender ordered me to get the brigade together, and let the men rest. Now it was that the first piece of artillery fired by the enemy from Cemetery Hill, southwest of Gettysburg, was opened upon my command, and it was the same artillery which we had driven from our left near Gettysburg. I saw it move off from my left, and file into position over the hill.

The next day, having taken position in rear of some artillery as a support, we were exposed to and suffered a small loss from the enemy's shells. About 6 o'clock in the afternoon, I was ordered to push forward my skirmish line, and to drive in the enemy's pickets from a road in front of the Cemetery Hill. I communicated this order to Capt. William T. Haskell, in command of a select battalion of sharpshooters, acting as skirmishers, and sent Major McCreary forward with his regiment, about 100 strong, to deploy in rear of Captain Haskell, and to act as a support. This battalion of sharpshooters, led by the gallant Haskell, made a most intrepid charge upon the Yankee skirmishers, driving them out of the road and close up under their batteries; but, soon after gaining the road, Captain Haskell received a wound from the enemy's sharpshooters, from which he died in a few moments on the field. This brave and worthy young officer fell while boldly walking along the front line of his command, encouraging his men and selecting favorable positions for them to defend. He was educated and accomplished, possessing in a high degree every virtuous quality of the true gentleman and Christian. He was an officer of most excellent judgment, and a soldier of the coolest and most chivalrous daring.

This position was held by my skirmishers until, about 10 o'clock at night, I was ordered to place my brigade in line of battle, then on the right of General Ramseur's brigade and on the left of General Thomas. I remained quietly in this position during the remainder of the night, having thrown forward skirmishers again.

Early next morning (the 3d), the heaviest skirmishing I have ever witnessed was here kept up during the greater part of the day. The enemy made desperate efforts to recapture the position, on account of our skirmishers being within easy range of their artillerists on the Cemetery Hill, but we repulsed every assault, and held the position until ordered back to the main line at Gettysburg. At one time the enemy poured down a perfect torrent of light troops from the hill, which swept my skirmishers back upon the main line. I now ordered the Fourteenth to deploy and charge the enemy, which was done in the most gallant style, not without losing some valuable officers and men. Lieutenant-Colonel Brown and Major Croft, of the Fourteenth, were here severely wounded.

We remained at Gettysburg the remainder of the night and during the 4th, and at night moved back with the division toward Hagerstown. Went into line of battle at Hagerstown on the [11th], when my skirmishers were again engaged, and where we lost a few men killed and wounded. Among the former, Capt. John W. Chambers, of the First, a most gallant and worthy officer, who fell, at the head of his company.

On the night of the [13th], we commenced the march in the direction of Falling Waters. While resting about 2 miles from Falling Waters, we were attacked by the enemy's cavalry. I was ordered to move my command to the right, and had to extend my right flank to the canal, near the river, to keep the enemy from getting around my flank. The enemy kept pressing upon me with his skirmishers, but these were easily kept in check by my own skirmishers. As soon as I got in position and was prepared to receive the enemy's attack, I was ordered to fall back toward the bridge at Falling Waters. The brigade fell back in perfect order, and gained the road, and formed in line of battle across it, and then moved in retreat toward the bridge, in rear of the whole corps.

I lost in this affair about 30 men captured, being the greater part of two companies that I had sent forward to strengthen the skirmish line. It resulted from their not going where they were ordered to go. I lost from men breaking down, sick, barefoot, straggling, &c., about 60 men more from the time of leaving Gettysburg to reaching and recrossing the Potomac at Falling Waters. My total missing in the whole campaign was about 90 men; killed and wounded, 654.*

I take occasion to mention the names of Major Croft, of the Fourteenth; Major [Isaac F.] Hunt, of the Thirteenth, and Major [E. F.] Bookter, of the Twelfth, as officers who proved themselves fully worthy of their positions throughout the engagements around Gettysburg. I remarked particularly the cool and gallant bearing of Major Bookter, and the force and judgment with which he managed the men under his control.

Captains [W. P.] Shooter, [T. P.] Alston, and [A. P.] Butler, of the First Regiment South Carolina Volunteers; Captains [James] Boatwright and [E.] Cowan, of the Fourteenth South Carolina Volunteers, and Captain [T. Frank] Clyburn, of the Twelfth, were distinguished for uncommonly good conduct in the action, as I can testify from my personal observation.

A. PERRIN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Light Division.

No. 558.

Report of Brig. Gen. James H. Lane, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS LANE'S BRIGADE,
August 13, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that, on the morning of July 1, we moved from South Mountain, Pa., through Cashtown, in the di-

* For casualties July 1–3, see p. 344.

rection of Gettysburg, and formed line of battle in rear of the left of Heth's division, about 3 miles from the latter place, to the left of the turnpike, in the following order: Seventh, Thirty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Eighteenth, and Thirty-third North Carolina Regiments, the right of the Seventh resting on the road. After marching nearly a mile in line of battle, we were ordered to the right of the road, and formed on the extreme right of the light division.

Here I ordered the Seventh Regiment to deploy as a strong line of skirmishers some distance to my right and at right angles to our line of battle, to protect our flank, which was exposed to the enemy's cavalry. Pettigrew's and Archer's brigades were in the first line, immediately in our front. We were soon ordered forward again after taking this position, the Seventh Regiment being instructed to move as skirmishers by the left flank. In advancing, we gained ground to the right, and, on emerging from the woods in which Pettigrew's brigade had been formed, I found that my line had passed Archer's, and that my entire front was unmasked.

We then moved forward about a mile, and as the Seventh Regiment had been detained a short time, Colonel Barbour threw out 40 men, under Captain [D. L.] Hudson, to keep back some of the enemy's cavalry, which had dismounted and were annoying us with an enfilade fire. We moved across this open field at quick time until a body of the enemy's cavalry and a few infantry opened upon us from the woods subsequently occupied by Pegram's battalion of artillery, when the men gave a yell, and rushed forward at a double-quick, the whole of the enemy's force beating a hasty retreat to Cemetery Hill.

My right now extended into the woods above referred to, and my left was a short distance from the Fairfield road. On passing beyond the stone fence and into the peach orchard near McMillan's house, I was ordered by General Pender not to advance farther unless there was another general forward movement. As I could see nothing at that time to indicate such a movement, and as one of the enemy's batteries on Cemetery Hill was doing us some damage, I ordered the brigade back a few yards, that the left might take shelter behind the stone fence.

We remained in this position that night; and next day, before the heavy artillery firing commenced, I ordered the Thirty-third and Eighteenth Regiments to the left of Lieutenant-Colonel Garnett's battalion of artillery, that they might be better sheltered and at the same time be out of the enemy's line of fire.

In the afternoon, I was ordered by General Pender to take possession of the road in my front with my skirmishers, if possible. Fresh men were thrown forward, and the whole, under Maj. O. N. Brown, of the Thirty-seventh, executed the order very handsomely, driving the enemy's skirmishers, and occupying the road along our entire front. With the exception of the gallantry displayed by our skirmishers, nothing of interest occurred in my command on the 2d.

After a portion of the army on our right (I supposed they were some of Anderson's troops) had driven the enemy some distance, General Pender rode from the left of my line to the right of his division. About sunset, I was informed by Captain [William] Norwood, of General Thomas' staff, that General Pender had been wounded, and that I must take command of the division, and advance, if I saw a good opportunity for doing so. At that time the firing on the right was very desultory, the heavy fighting having ended.

I was soon afterward informed by Major [H. A.] Whiting, of General Rodes' staff, that General Rodes would advance at dark, and that he wished me to protect his right flank. I did not give him a definite answer then, as I had sent you to notify General Hill of General Pender's fall, and to receive instructions.

On being notified, however, by General Ewell that his whole command would move on the enemy's position that night, commencing with Johnson's division on the left, I told Major Whiting that I would act without awaiting instructions from General Hill. I at once ordered forward Thomas' brigade and McGowan's, then commanded by Colonel Perrin, with instructions to Colonel Perrin to form an obtuse angle with Ramseur's brigade, which was the right of Rodes' first line, leaving an interval of 100 paces. At the same time, I determined to support these two brigades with Scales' and my own (commanded, respectively, by Colonels Lowrance and Avery), should there be any occasion for it. I subsequently received orders from General Hill, through Captain [W. N.] Starke, corresponding with what I had already done. Rodes' right advanced but a short distance beyond the road which was held by my skirmishers when the night attack was abandoned, and Rodes' front line occupied the road, Thomas and Perrin extending the same with their commands, the right of Thomas' brigade resting a short distance from an orchard, near a brick dwelling and barn.

Next morning, the skirmishing was very heavy in front of Thomas and Perrin, requiring at times whole regiments to be deployed to resist the enemy and drive them back, which was always most gallantly done. While this was going on, I was ordered by General Hill, through Captain [F. T.] Hill, to move in person to the right, with the two brigades forming my second line, and to report to General Longstreet as a support to Pettigrew. General Longstreet ordered me to form in rear of the right of Heth's division, commanded by General Pettigrew. Soon after I had executed this order, putting Lowrance on the right, I was relieved of the command of the division by Major-General Trimble, who acted under the same orders that I had received. Heth's division was much larger than Lowrance's brigade and my own, which were its only support, and there was consequently no second line in rear of its left.

Now in command of my own brigade, I moved forward to the support of Pettigrew's right, through the woods in which our batteries were planted, and through an open field about a mile, in full view of the enemy's fortified position, and under a murderous artillery and infantry fire.

As soon as Pettigrew's command gave back, Lowrance's brigade and my own, without ever having halted, took position on the left of the troops which were still contesting the ground with the enemy. My command never moved forward more handsomely. The men reserved their fire, in accordance with orders, until within good range of the enemy, and then opened with telling effect, repeatedly driving the cannoneers from their pieces, completely silencing the guns in our immediate front, and breaking the line of infantry which was formed on the crest of the hill. We advanced to within a few yards of the stone wall, exposed all the while to a heavy raking artillery fire from the right. My left was here very much exposed, and a column of the enemy's infantry was thrown forward in that direction, which enfiladed my whole line. This forced me to withdraw my brigade, the troops on my right having already done so. We

fell back as well as could be expected, reformed immediately in rear of the artillery, as directed by General Trimble, and remained there until the following morning.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the behavior of my brigade in this bloody engagement. Both officers and men moved forward with a heroism unsurpassed, giving the brigade inspector and his rear guard nothing to do.

Our great loss tells but too sadly of the gallant bearing of my command—660 out of an effective total of 1,355, including ambulance corps and rear guard, our loss on the 1st and 2d being but slight.*

General Trimble being wounded, I was again thrown in command of the division, and, with Lowrance's brigade and my own (under Colonel Avery), moved back to the rear of Thomas and Perrin on the 4th. There was skirmishing at intervals that day, and at dark we commenced falling back in the direction of Fairfield, Capt. W. T. Nicholson, of the Thirty-seventh, being left in command of the skirmishers from my brigade.

We formed line of battle at Hagerstown, Md., on the 11th, and threw up breastworks along our entire front.

Next day, the light division was consolidated with Heth's, and the whole being put under the command of General Heth, I again returned to the command of my brigade.

On the 13th, we lost 1 man killed in the works and had 27 skirmishers captured. The skirmishers were taken by a body of the enemy that advanced from a point of woods under cover of stone fences and an orchard.

The retreat from Hagerstown the night of the 13th was even worse than that from Gettysburg. My whole command was so exhausted that they all fell asleep as soon as they were halted—about a mile from the pontoon bridge at Falling Waters. Just as we were ordered to resume our march, the troops of Heth's division that occupied the breastworks in our rear as a rear guard were attacked by the enemy's cavalry. I at once ordered my command to fix bayonets, as our guns were generally unloaded, and moved down the road after General Thomas, but was soon halted by General Heth's order, and subsequently made to take a position in line of battle, to allow those brigades that were engaged to withdraw. I threw out a very strong line of skirmishers along our whole front, under Lieutenant [James M.] Crowell, of the Twenty-eighth, with instructions not to fire until the enemy got close upon him, and to fall back gradually when he saw the main line retiring toward the river. The Eighteenth Regiment, under Colonel Barry, was deployed to the right as skirmishers, and Colonel Avery had supervision of the right wing, so as to enable me to be apprised of the movements of the enemy more readily. As soon as the other brigades withdrew, a large force moved to our right, and as our left was also threatened, I lost no time in falling back, which was done in excellent order.

Our thanks are due to Lieutenant Crowell and the officers and men under him for the stubbornness with which they contested every inch of ground against the enemy's mounted and dismounted cavalry, thereby enabling us to effect a crossing without the brigade being engaged. Lieutenant Crowell's command was the last organized body to cross the bridge.

Our loss in bringing up the rear was 6 wounded and 38 missing. Our entire loss in the trans-Potomac campaign was 731.

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* For casualties July 1–3, see p. 344.

Colonel Avery, of the Thirty-third, who continued at his post after he had been bruised by a shell, refrains from making special allusion to any one in his command, as they all gallantly discharged their duties.

Colonel Barbour, of the Thirty-seventh, refers to his heavy loss as sufficient evidence of the gallantry of his command. The loss of such officers as Lieutenants [William] Doherty, [Iowa] Royster, John P. Elms, and W. N. Mickle, who nobly discharged their duties, will be severely felt.

Colonel Barry, of the Eighteenth, is proud of his command, which acted throughout the campaign in a manner satisfactory to him and creditable to themselves.

Colonel Lowe, of the Twenty-eighth, was wounded, and had to leave, but Lieutenant-Colonel Speer speaks in high terms of the bravery of his officers and men during the whole of that desperate and hard-fought battle. He alludes to Adjt. R. S. Folger as having acted with great gallantry throughout the engagements, and also to Captains [T. J.] Linebarger, [E. G.] Morrow, [John W.] Randle, and [Thomas T.] Smith, and Lieutenant [E. T.] Thompson, who were wounded while gallantly leading their companies to the charge.

Captain [John McLeod] Turner, commanding the Seventh, was wounded in front of his command while gallantly leading it forward, and was left on the field. Captain [James G.] Harris then assumed command, and is well pleased with the gallant bearing of the old Seventh, which was surpassed by none.

Lieut. Oscar Lane, my aide, and my two couriers—George E. Barringer and A. R. Joyce, privates from the Twenty-eighth—were very efficient both on the march and in action, and again bore themselves well under fire.

Respectfully,

J. H. LANE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Pender's Light Division.

No. 559.

Report of Brig. Gen. Edward L. Thomas, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS THOMAS' BRIGADE,
August 12, 1863.

MAJOR: In reply to circular of August 12, I have the honor to report that this brigade on July 1 was, by order of Major-General Pender, formed in line of battle on the left of the road leading to Gettysburg, Pa. In this order it advanced to within about 1 mile of Gettysburg, in readiness to support Major-General Heth's division. From this position the brigade moved still farther to the front, and took a position assigned to it by Lieutenant-General Hill. Here we remained until near sunset, when, by General Pender's order, we took position near Gettysburg, on the right of the town, in support of artillery.

This position was occupied until the night of July 2, when, with General McGowan's brigade, it was directed to take position in the

open field, about 300 yards in front of the enemy's line, on the right of General Ewell's corps. Here we remained until the night of July 3, when we were ordered to take position in the woods on the right of Gettysburg, near the town, from which place, on the night of July 4, the march was commenced toward Hagerstown, Md.

The brigade lost many valuable men and officers in heavy skirmishing with the enemy.*

The conduct of men and officers throughout the campaign was highly commendable.

With highest respect, your obedient servant,

EDW'D L. THOMAS,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 560.

Report of Brig. Gen. A. M. Scales, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SCALES' BRIGADE,
Camp near Orange Court-House, August 14, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade on Wednesday, July 1, at the battle of Gettysburg:

In the first arrangement of the troops of Pender's light division, Lane's brigade was on the extreme left, and my brigade on his immediate right, with my left resting upon the turnpike leading from Cashtown to Gettysburg. McGowan's (South Carolina) brigade was on my right. A few minutes after the line of battle was thus formed, we received orders to advance.

After marching about a quarter of a mile without any casualty, we were halted, and put in rear of the artillery belonging to A. P. Hill's corps. Here General Lane's brigade was changed to the extreme right of the division, leaving my brigade on the extreme left, without any change of position. After the lapse of some thirty minutes, we were again ordered to advance, which I did in good order, and under a pretty severe artillery fire from the enemy in my front. While thus advancing, I observed a regiment or two of the enemy about half a mile in our front, marching in line of battle parallel to the turnpike, and directly toward the road. They very soon engaged a regiment of our men (supposed to be a part of General Davis' brigade), who were advancing on the opposite side of the road. A heavy fight ensued, in which our friends, overpowered by numbers, gave way. Seeing this, the brigade quickened their step, and pressed on with a shout to their assistance. The enemy, with their flank thus exposed to our charge, immediately gave way, and fled in great confusion to the rear.

We pressed on until coming up with the line in our front, which was at a halt and lying down. I received orders to halt, and wait for this line to advance. This they soon did, and pressed forward in quick time. That I might keep in supporting distance, I again

* For casualties July 1–3, see p. 344.

ordered an advance, and, after marching one-fourth of a mile or more, again came upon the front line, halted and lying down. The officers on this part of the line informed me that they were without ammunition, and would not advance farther. I immediately ordered my brigade to advance. We passed over them, up the ascent, crossed the ridge, and commenced the descent just opposite the theological seminary. Here the brigade encountered a most terrific fire of grape and shell on our flank, and grape and musketry in our front. Every discharge made sad havoc in our line, but still we pressed on at a double-quick until we reached the bottom, a distance of about 75 yards from the ridge we had just crossed, and about the same distance from the college, in our front. Here I received a painful wound from a piece of shell, and was disabled. Our line had been broken up, and now only a squad here and there marked the place where regiments had rested.

Every field officer of the brigade save one had been disabled, and the following list of casualties will attest sufficiently the terrible ordeal through which the brigade passed:

Officers and men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	9	45	1	55
Enlisted men	39	336	115	490
Total*	48	381	116	545

Some few of the missing have returned. Others, no doubt, straggled and were made prisoners, while not a few, I have no doubt, were left dead or wounded on the field.

I must be permitted to express here my highest admiration of the conduct of both officers and men in this charge. No body of men could have done better. When all did so well, it would be unjust to make distinctions. I must, however, be allowed to acknowledge my indebtedness to Lieutenant [J. D.] Young, of the Thirty-fourth Regiment, and Adjutant [J. W.] Riddick, of the same regiment, both acting on my staff during the day, for the services they rendered me. Cool, calm, and intelligent, they acted throughout the day with a gallantry that deserves this notice.

In less than ten minutes after I was disabled and left the field, the enemy, as I learn, gave way, and the brigade, with the balance of the division, pursued them to the town of Gettysburg.

For the operations of the brigade for the balance of the evening and during the two days' fight which followed, together with the falling back and the recrossing of the Potomac at Falling Waters, I respectfully refer you to the accompanying report of Colonel Lowrance, who was in command of the brigade.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. SCALES,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

*For casualties July 1–3, see p. 344.

No. 561.

Report of Col. William L. J. Lowrance, Thirty-fourth North Carolina Infantry, commanding Scales' brigade.

AUGUST 12, 1863.

SIR: On the evening of July 1, after a severe engagement on the part of the brigade, led into action by its commander (General Scales), I was informed that the general was wounded, and it devolved upon me to take command.

At this time I found the brigade on the extreme left of the division, and numbering in all about 500 men, without any field officers, excepting Lieutenant-Colonel [G. T.] Gordon and myself, and but few line officers, and many companies were without a single officer to lead them or to inquire after them.

In this depressed, dilapidated, and almost unorganized condition, I took command of the brigade, and remained at the point where I found it until after nightfall, when I was ordered to the extreme right of the line; and, having arrived at the place designated, I sent out a strong picket to the front and right, so as to guard against any surprise, and then ordered the few who were still in ranks to stack arms for the night. It was then 1 o'clock.

At early dawn on the morning of the 2d, I was ordered to a position on the right of and on line with the artillery, which left me still on the extreme right of the line, and was ordered to hold position at all hazards; and, being an important point on the immediate right of our artillery, we its only guard, and with no support, I considered it hazardous in the extreme, taking into consideration our weakness as to numbers and the importance of the position. So I threw out a strong line of skirmishers, extending fully one-half mile to the right, inclining to the rear, which was placed under command of Lieutenant [A. J.] Brown, of the Thirty-eighth North Carolina troops, who most gallantly held the line against several strong skirmish lines thrown against him until 1 p. m., at which time the brigade was relieved by General [R. H.] Anderson's division; and then I was ordered to move by the left flank and join my division, which I did, and was formed on the second line, and joined on the right of General Lane's brigade, where we remained until the morning of the 3d, when, in conjunction with General Lane's brigade, I was ordered to the right again, where we were placed under command of General Trimble, and were formed on the second line, in rear of Major Poague's battalion of artillery; and here we remained at least one hour, under a most galling fire of artillery, which I am proud to say the men endured with the coolness and determined spirit of veterans, for such they are. Then we were ordered forward over a wide, hot, and already crimson plain.

We advanced upon the enemy's line, which was in full view, at a distance of 1 mile. Now their whole line of artillery was playing upon us, which was on an eminence in our front, strongly fortified and supported by infantry. While we were thus advancing, many fell, but I saw but few in that most hazardous hour who even tried to shirk duty. All went forward with a cool and steady step, but ere we had advanced over two-thirds of the way, troops from the front came tearing through our ranks, which caused many of our men to break, but with the remaining few we went forward until the right of the brigade touched the enemy's line of breastworks, as we

marched in rather an oblique line. Now the pieces in our front were all silenced. Here many were shot down, being then exposed to a heavy fire of grape and musketry upon our right flank. Now all apparently had forsaken us. The two brigades (now reduced to mere squads, not numbering in all 800 guns) were the only line to be seen upon that vast field, and no support in view. The natural inquiry was, What shall we do? and none to answer. The men answered for themselves, and, without orders, the brigade retreated, leaving many on the field unable to get off, and some, I fear, unwilling to undertake the hazardous retreat. The brigade was then rallied on the same line where it was first formed.

In this engagement, I observed with pride the conduct of many officers and men, but must beg especially to mention that of Lieutenant [J. Maclin] Smith, Thirteenth North Carolina, and Lieutenant [M. M.] Gillon, Thirty-fourth North Carolina, whose conduct was meritorious of all honor.

We remained in line of battle near this place until the evening of the 4th, when we retreated to Hagerstown, where we arrived on the 7th and remained until the 11th, and were then drawn out in line of battle, and remained so until the night of the 13th, during which time the enemy were drawn up in our front, but remained inactive, excepting some skirmishing, which resulted in loss on our part of 2 killed, several wounded, and several captured.

Then commenced our retreat to Falling Waters, and we arrived there at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 14th; and, while resting for a few hours ere we crossed, whether it was in order to cross over the wagon trains, artillery, &c., I cannot say, but just as we were moving out to cross the river, were attacked by a squad of cavalry, which caused some detention. Then, all being quiet, I moved off, as directed, toward the river, but ere I had gone more than 300 yards, I was ordered by General Heth to take the brigade back to the support of those who were acting as rear guard; and, having done so, I took a position on the right of the center, which point appeared to be threatened, but was immediately ordered by General Heth to form the brigade on the extreme left; and having formed the brigade, as directed, by moving there in quick time (being informed that that point was threatened), I found the men were quite exhausted from pressure of heat, want of sleep, want of food, and the fatigue of marching; and at this very moment I found the troops on our right giving way, whereupon I sent Lieutenant [J. D.] Young, acting aide-de-camp, to rally them, which he did after some time. Then I was ordered to join on their right, and, while making a move to this effect, ere we had come to the top of the hill on which they were, I rode forward, and saw the whole line in full retreat some 200 or 300 yards to my rear; the enemy were pursuing, and directly between me and the bridge.

The move, I understand since, was made by order, but I received no such orders, in consequence of which I was cut off. But I filed directly to the rear, and struck the river some three-quarters of a mile above the bridge, and then marched down the river; but the enemy had penetrated the woods, and struck the river between us and the bridge, and so cut off many of our men who were unwilling to try to pass, and captured many more who failed from mere exhaustion; so in this unfortunate circumstance we lost nearly 200 men.

Having recrossed the Potomac, we moved, as did the division, without any engagement until we came to Culpeper Court-House, Va.,

where the Thirty-fourth was engaged in a skirmish with the enemy's cavalry on August 1. Our loss, 3 wounded and some missing.

In all this campaign, the men endured with their usual forbearance, and bore all their trials and privations without a murmur. It is proper to mention the conduct of Captain [Hugh L.] Guerrant, assistant adjutant and inspector general, Adjutant [D. M.] McIntire, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenant Young, acting aide-de-camp, who on all occasions rendered their services indispensable.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

WM. L. J. LOWRANCE,

Colonel Thirty-fourth North Carolina Troops, Comdg. Brigade.

No. 562.

Report of Maj. William T. Poague, C. S. Army, commanding Artillery Battalion.

CULPEPER COUNTY, VA.,
July 30, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following account of the operations of the battalion under my command, from the time of leaving Fredericksburg, Va., to the present date:

Without referring in detail to each day's marching, which made up by far the largest part of its operations, it may suffice to state that the battalion, consisting of three batteries, leaving Fredericksburg on June 15 and reaching Culpeper Court-House on the 17th, was assigned to duty with Major-General Pender's division.

On the 21st, the command halted near Berryville, Va., where Captain [Joseph] Graham's (North Carolina) battery reported to me for duty. My battalion continued with General Pender's division until the morning of July 1, when it was detached, and directed to remain at Cashtown until further orders. About 11 o'clock I was ordered to the front, but the battalion took no part in the engagement of July 1 and 2 at Gettysburg, Pa.

Late in the evening of the 2d, by your order, I reported to Major-General Anderson for duty, and at last succeeded in getting ten of my guns into position. The balance (six howitzers) were kept a short distance in rear, as no place could be found from which they could be used with advantage. Of the ten guns in position, three rifles and two Napoleons were posted on the left of Anderson's division, and not far from Pegram's battalion, and on the right of these and in front of Anderson's left, at the distance of 400 yards, five Napoleons were placed. These positions, separated by a body of timber, were about 1,400 yards from the enemy's batteries, strongly posted on an eminence. Immediately on my right were the batteries of the First Corps. My battalion being necessarily separated, that part of it next to Pegram's position, consisting of three of Wyatt's and two of Graham's guns, was placed in charge of Captain [James W.] Wyatt, while Captain [George] Ward was directed to superintend the guns of his own and of Brooke's battery.

About 7 o'clock on the morning of the 3d, while I myself was at the position occupied by Captain Ward, the guns under Captain Wyatt opened on the enemy's position. In a few minutes, the fire of several of their batteries was concentrated on these five guns, and seeing that

the contest was a very unequal one, and not knowing the origin of the order for opening, I directed the firing to cease. I afterward ascertained that Lieutenant-General Hill had ordered it. In this affair, Captain Wyatt lost 8 of his best horses. A caisson of the enemy was exploded.

In the general engagement that occurred about the middle of the day, the battalion participated. Upon the repulse of our troops, anticipating an advance of the enemy, I ordered up the howitzers. The enemy, however, failed to follow up his advantage, and I got no service out of those useless guns.

About dusk on the evening of the 4th, the battalion moved in the direction of Hagerstown, Md., where it arrived on the 7th.

On the 11th, the battalion was placed in position in line of battle, which it occupied till the night of the 13th, when, with the army, it fell back, and recrossed the Potomac on the 14th.

After remaining several days in the vicinity of Bunker Hill, the march was resumed on the 19th, and on July 25 the battalion reached Culpeper Court-House, and moved to its present locality, near Mitchell's Station, on the 28th.

In closing this report, I refer with pleasure to the unexceptionable conduct of the officers and men of all the batteries in the face of the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. POAGUE,
Major, Comdg. Artillery Battalion, Third Corps.

Col. R. L. WALKER,
Chief of Artillery, Third Corps.

No. 563.

Report of Maj. D. G. McIntosh, C. S. Artillery, commanding Reserve Artillery Battalion.

MITCHELL'S STATION,
July 30, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report, as called for, of the operations of this battalion since leaving Fredericksburg, June 15:

The command was moved from the latter place, by way of Culpeper Court-House, Front Royal, Shepherdstown, &c., to Cashtown, Pa., without incident worthy of special note.

On the morning of Wednesday, July 1, it moved with General Pender's division into the line of battle. One battery of Napoleons (Captain [R. S.] Rice) and a section of Whitworths were placed first in position a short distance to the right of the turnpike, by the side of a portion of Major Pegram's battalion, and fire was opened slowly upon the enemy wherever they brought into view considerable bodies of troops, and occasionally upon their batteries. The Whitworth guns were used to shell the woods to the right of the town.

After a short interval, Captain [M.] Johnson's battery and the remaining section of Captain [W. B.] Hurt's were placed on a commanding hill some distance to the right, near the Fairfield road, at or near which point they remained during the first day's action without any occasion for an active participation, though frequently

under fire. The remaining battery of the command, under Lieutenant [Samuel] Wallace, was also placed in position near the Cashtown pike, and contributed its portion of work.

The artillery fire on both sides was occasionally brisk, but deliberate on our part. At the time General Ewell's batteries occupied the enemy's attention, I opened on them a flank fire, which caused them to leave the position in haste. A fine opportunity was also afforded at this time of enfilading a heavy column of the enemy's infantry, formed in the railroad cut and along a line of fence, which was employed to advantage by my batteries in connection with Major Pegram's, and the enemy, entirely discomfited, disappeared from the field. Previous to this time, I had advanced two of my batteries to the intervening hollow, and followed close upon the enemy as he left the hills.

No further movements were made during the day, the casualties being 1 man killed of Captain Johnson's and 1 wounded of Captain Rice's by premature explosion, and several horses disabled.

On Thursday morning, July 2, the battalion was put in position behind a stone wall, on the range of hills to the left of the town of Gettysburg, Captain Rice's battery in reserve. The enemy opened upon this spot at various times throughout the two succeeding days a terrible artillery fire, accompanied with a galling fire of musketry from their sharpshooters. Our line remained quiet until a movement forward being made by the First Corps, a few rounds were fired by us to draw the enemy's attention, which never failed to do so.

The firing in the afternoon became extremely warm, and continued, and resulted in considerable loss, Lieutenants [J. W.] Tullis and [G. A.] Ferrell, of Hurt's battery, being wounded.

Two guns were disabled in the first day's action—one 3-inch rifle (Lieutenant Wallace's) being struck upon its face, which was sent to the rear with the wagon, and one Whitworth having had an axle broken. The latter was taken to Major [George] Duffy's train, and repaired.

The two Whitworth guns were moved Friday morning, by direction of Lieut. Gen. A. P. Hill, to a commanding point north of the railroad cut, to enable them to enfilade the enemy's position. They fired, it is believed, with effect from this point.

In the afternoon, it was reported to me that the gun formerly disabled had broken its axle again, this time from its own firing. I immediately ordered it to be sent back to the rear for repairs, and learning the next morning that the gun was on the road, and could not be hauled along, I sent Captain Hurt to superintend it himself. He succeeded in getting it repaired, and followed with it by the route of the wagon train, leaving the rear part of his caisson somewhere on the road. Captain Hurt rejoined me at Hagerstown, the horses belonging to that gun being completely broken down.

The day of the 3d witnessed in great measure a repetition of the 2d. Previous to the charge of our men, a general fire of artillery commenced on the right, and extended along the left. The bombardment was replied to with equal spirit by the enemy, but their fire in time slackened, and, when the charge was made by our men, had almost entirely ceased.

During the two days' engagement, and especially the terrific bombardment of the 3d, it gives me pleasure to speak of the general good conduct of officers and men of this command, and I am proud to say that, occupying a good position for observation, not a single case

came under my notice where any one flinched from the post of danger.

Where all behaved so well, it is difficult to draw distinctions, yet being nearest the company of Lieutenant Wallace, I can bear especial testimony to the coolness and gallantry of himself and men.

I cannot forbear also paying a tribute to the handsome conduct of my ordnance officer (Lieutenant [M. H.] Houston), who exposed himself frequently to the hottest fire, and assisted in working at one of the guns.

Saturday, the 4th, the same position was maintained with but little firing, and on the afternoon of that day, under orders from General Hill, I withdrew to Stone Bridge, and awaited there the body of the corps, with which I moved to the village of Fairfield. Ordered here to report to General Anderson with two batteries, which I did, moving with his division across the mountain before dark, leaving a section on the top of the Emmitsburg road, and sending a battery at night with a regiment of Posey's brigade, to take position on the hill overlooking Waynesborough.

Monday, the 5th, moved with the main column to Hagerstown, and sent one battery to picket with Anderson's and one with Lane's division.

On the 11th instant, moved with General Anderson's division into line of battle, and took position designated near Saint James' College, which, strong of itself, was well intrenched, but occupied without battle till the evening of the 13th, when I withdrew at dark, by your order, moving to Williamsport, and thence to Falling Waters, over the worst road and during the worst night of the season.

The river was reached and crossed in safety about 9 a. m., the caissons having been sent on before, under Lieutenant [B. Z.] Price, who conveyed them all safely to camp, about a mile and a half from the river. The Whitworth guns, under Captain Hurt, were put in position near the bridge by General Pendleton, and several shots were fired from them at columns of the enemy's cavalry. Captain Hurt, withdrawing by another road, rejoined the battalion at Bunker Hill. From Bunker Hill the battalion moved with General Anderson's division to Culpeper Court-House.

Annexed is a statement of casualties, with amount of ammunition expended.

Casualties in men—Killed and wounded, 24; captured, 16.* Casualties in horses—Disabled and killed, 38.

From the battle of Gettysburg to the time of reaching Culpeper Court-House, the horses received no corn, subsisting entirely upon grass, with a little sheaf oats and wheat.

Ammunition expended in battle:

Rounds of Napoleon	213
Rounds of 3-inch rifle	1,049
Rounds of Whitworth	133
Total rounds	1,395

Respectfully forwarded.

D. G. McINTOSH,
Major, Commanding.

Col. R. L. WALKER,
Commanding Artillery, Third Corps.

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* But see p. 345.

No. 564.

Report of Capt. E. B. Brunson, C. S. Artillery, commanding Reserve Artillery Battalion.

JULY 31, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this battalion from the time it left Fredericksburg to the present time:

On the evening of June 15, this battalion received orders, from headquarters artillery Third Corps, to be in readiness to move at early dawn the next morning.

This battalion took up the line of march from its encampment on the Old Mine road, near Fredericksburg, early on the morning of the 16th, and reached Culpeper Court-House on the evening of the 18th, from which point we marched, via Sperryville, Front Royal, and Berryville, to Shepherdstown, reaching the latter place on the 24th.

On the morning of the 25th, we crossed the Potomac at Boteler's Ford, near Shepherdstown, and proceeded through Hagerstown, Leitersburg, Waynesborough, Quincy, and Funkstown to a point on the Baltimore and Chambersburg pike, 6 miles southeast of the latter place, and near the town of Fayetteville.

We arrived at this point on June 27, and encamped there for two days.

No incident worthy of notice occurred on the march to this place, and I may say it was most successfully conducted, especially when we consider the miserable condition of the horses' feet, for lack of shoes, on the limestone pikes, over which a large portion of our march was made. My ordnance officer made every effort to obtain shoes, as did the chief of artillery, so I am informed, but without avail. Consequently, we were obliged to abandon some 20 horses by the time we reached this encampment. At this point, an effort was made to procure fresh horses by means of a strong foraging party, under command of Lieutenant [J. H.] Chamberlayne, of the Crenshaw battery.

This party obtained some horses, but, encountering the enemy's cavalry, Lieutenant Chamberlayne and 4 of his men were captured, and all the captured horses retaken.

On the morning of the 30th, we moved on the Baltimore pike a distance of 8 miles to Cashtown, a village about 5 miles west of Gettysburg. Here we encamped for the night.

We were ordered that night to report to Major-General Heth, and received orders to follow next morning immediately in the rear of General Heth's troops.

On the morning of July 1, we moved forward on the Baltimore pike, in rear of General Heth's division. When within 2 miles of Gettysburg, Captain [E. A.] Marye's section of rifled guns was run forward, unlimbered in the road, and opened on a piece of woods to the left of the pike, where was stationed a reconnoitering party of the enemy.

It was at this time and point that Major-General Reynolds, of the Yankee army, is reported to have been killed. After firing some eight or ten rounds, the pieces were limbered up, and the battalion moved forward to a commanding position on the right and left of the pike, a mile distant from Gettysburg.

Here we found the enemy's batteries in position, and partially concealed from view behind the crest of a hill. We opened upon them with ten Napoleons and seven rifled guns (the two 12-pounder howitzers were not brought into position, and one of Lieutenant [W. E.] Zimmerman's rifles was disabled while being brought rapidly into action), and forced them to limber up and retire their pieces three distinct times.

They were brought back twice under shelter of the hills, in order to support their advancing infantry, whose lines our guns played upon as they advanced, with telling effect.

During the day, Captain [T. A.] Brander's battery was ordered to report to Brigadier-General Davis, whose line was on the left of the pike, and considerably in advance of our position. Captain Brander was ordered to post his battery upon a hill immediately in rear of General Davis' skirmishers, about 500 yards from the enemy's batteries, and to open upon their infantry, which he did in handsome style, suffering considerably from the enemy's canister.

Our casualties in this battle were very small, considering the heavy fire to which the battalion was exposed for a greater portion of the day. They consisted of 2 men killed and 8 wounded; also 6 horses killed.

We bivouacked the night of the 1st near the position we occupied during the day.

At an early hour on the morning of the 2d, we took position a mile to the right of the pike, in advance of the position we occupied the day before, and opposite the Yankee center, about 1,400 yards from the crest upon which his artillery was massed.

From this position we opened upon the enemy at intervals, enfilading their batteries whenever they opened upon the batteries on our right.

Our loss in the second day's fight was 2 men killed, 7 wounded, and 25 horses killed.

We remained in this position, and were ordered about 12 o'clock on the third day to open upon the enemy's batteries in our front; and, when they were silenced and the batteries on our right advanced, we were ordered to advance our batteries to the crest then occupied by the Yankee guns. The enemy's cannoneers were driven repeatedly from their guns, and their batteries completely silenced. The artillery fight was one of the most terrific on record, and never were guns served more splendidly, and never did men behave more heroically, than the artillerymen did in that memorable battle of the 3d. Had the result of that day's fight on the luckless heights around Gettysburg been dependent upon the heroic conduct of the artillery, we might now read upon the resplendent roll of victories that have heretofore marked the career of the Army of Northern Virginia the battle of Gettysburg.

The infantry failed to dislodge the enemy from his position on the crest, and the operations of this battle at Gettysburg closed on the evening of July 3, with a total loss to the battalion of 10 men killed, 37 wounded, 38 horses killed, 3 guns and 1 caisson disabled, and 2 caissons exploded.

It is here my painful duty to mention the loss on the morning of the 1st of my ordnance officer—a noble and gallant young officer, whose chivalrous nature led him to expose himself unnecessarily, in the hope of being of service on the field. He was mortally wounded by a solid shot, and survived but a few hours.

Where officers and men, one and all, behaved so well, it would be unjust to make discrimination, but living worth will gladly award the meed of praise to our fallen and lamented comrade, [John C.] Eustace, whose conspicuous gallantry in his last battle attracted the admiration of all who witnessed it.

The battalion expended in the three days' fight 3,800 rounds of ammunition.

On the evening of the 4th, we were ordered to take up the line of march on the Fairfield road, and in rear of General Hill's corps. We arrived in the vicinity of Hagerstown on the 8th instant, without anything of interest transpiring.

On the evening of the 10th, we reported to Major-General Heth at Funkstown, and on the morning of the 11th we took position in line with General Heth's division, near Saint Mary's [James'] College, where we remained without opening with our guns until the night of the 13th, when we recrossed the Potomac.

Upon this march, we lost some 6 or 8 men prisoners, and had to abandon a howitzer caisson after every effort to save it had been made.

When we reached Gaines' Cross-Roads, we received orders to move on the dirt road to Culpeper Court-House, in rear of General Heth's division.

After moving on this road for several miles, we found the enemy's cavalry posted to harass our advance. I posted Lieutenant Zimmerman's battery in position, and it soon succeeded in silencing the Yankee battery of four guns. Two of Captain [Joseph] McGraw's guns were also placed in position, and opened with effect upon the enemy's cavalry. Lieutenant [A. B.] Johnston's section afterward relieved Lieutenant Zimmerman, and, with Captain McGraw's section, remained in position until the rear guard of the corps came up, when they were withdrawn.

Lieutenant Zimmerman had 3 men wounded, and was himself knocked down by a piece of shell. The other battery suffered no loss.

We encamped at Culpeper Court-House for two days, and reached this encampment on July 28.

Respectfully submitted.

E. B. BRUNSON,
Captain, Commanding Battalion.

Lieut. W. W. CHAMBERLAYNE,
Acting Adjutant, Artillery Third Corps.

No. 565.

Reports of Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, C. S. Army, commanding cavalry, Army of Northern Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
June 13, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the battle of Fleetwood, fought on the 9th instant:

Soon after dawn on the morning of the 9th, sharp firing of small-arms was heard in the direction of Beverly Ford, indicating a cross-

ing of the Rappahannock by the enemy. Brigadier-General Jones, whose pickets were at that ford, having heard the firing, notified me of it, and having first sent forward his grand guard, put the remainder of his command quickly in the saddle, and repaired to the support of his pickets. The Horse Artillery, encamped on the Beverly Ford road, was hastily hitched up and put in position, and orders were given to Brigadier-Generals Hampton and Robertson to move their brigades to the front, and to W. H. F. Lee, near Wellford's, to move his brigade toward Beverly, drawing toward him Fitz. Lee's brigade, commanded by Colonel [Thomas T.] Munford, each having a section of [James] Breathed's battery.

Before the commands had reached Fleetwood heights, where I encamped the night before, I received notice from General Robertson's pickets, at Kelly's Ford, that the enemy was crossing infantry with some cavalry at that point, two regiments being already over. I therefore sent Colonel [John L.] Black's First South Carolina Cavalry, of Hampton's brigade, down that road, to hold the enemy in check till Robertson's brigade could relieve him.

Hampton's brigade was directed to a more central position between the two roads, on Jones' right, excepting the Second South Carolina Cavalry, Colonel [M. C.] Butler, which was held in reserve at Brandy.

While these dispositions were being made, Jones' brigade became hotly engaged with the enemy's infantry and cavalry forces, which were advancing through the extensive woodland on the Beverly Ford road, and extricated the Horse Artillery from its exposed position. Brigadier-General Jones commanded in this contest (in which Acting Brig. Gen. B. F. Davis, U. S. Army, was killed), the Horse Artillery taking position to command the road and the open space on either side, near Saint James' Church, being at the same time in plain view of Fleetwood.

Robertson's brigade having been sent toward Kelly's, I repaired in person to Jones' position, and found the enemy checked, and his advance apparently abandoned. The movement of W. H. F. Lee's brigade toward Beverly Ford contributed to check the advance of the enemy at this point, for, attacking him in flank, he seriously threatened his rear, while Hampton closed upon his left flank, deploying sharpshooters in the woods in his front.

Hearing from General Robertson that the enemy was still crossing at Kelly's, and that the cavalry that had crossed there (apparently two regiments) was moving in the direction of Stevensburg, Colonel Butler's First [Second] South Carolina Cavalry was ordered at once to the latter point, and Wickham's regiment, Fourth Virginia Cavalry, was sent to his support; also one piece of artillery, and the promise of more force, if he needed it. I had all the wagons of the division sent to the rear, toward Culpeper Court-House, including every vestige of my own camp. I also sent Asst. Engineer F. S. Robertson to Brandy, to attend in person to the posting of a dismounted battalion of Hampton's brigade down the road from Brandy Station toward Carrico's Mills, one of the approaches from Kelly's. I afterward ascertained that this battalion could not be found, and was consequently never posted. General Robertson reported the enemy in force of artillery and infantry in his front, and the cavalry bearing farther to his right. Brigadier-General Jones had sent me an infantry prisoner of Slocum's corps. These facts, as well as the strength and advantages of the position, determined me to make the

real stand on the Fleetwood ridge. To this point I also ordered a section of artillery in reserve, and posted there my adjutant-general, Major [H. B.] McClellan, in observation, while I was absent on the left.

On a field geographically so extensive, and much of it wooded, presenting to the enemy so many avenues of approach, I deemed it highly injudicious to separate my command into detachments to guard all the approaches, as in such case the enemy could concentrate upon any one, and, overwhelming it, take the others in detail, especially as I was aware that the entire cavalry force of the enemy had crossed the river, with a large proportion of artillery, and supported by nine regiments of infantry on the road to Kelly's, and seven on the road to Beverly Ford. I conceived it to be my policy to keep my command concentrated, excepting sufficient to watch and delay the enemy as to his real move, and then strike him with my whole force.

Major McClellan reported to me that the column referred to appeared to be advancing upon the Fleetwood Hill, having turned to the right from the Stevensburg road. The artillery sent to that hill unfortunately had little ammunition. Ordering more artillery to that point, and directing General Jones to send two regiments without delay to hold the heights, I repaired in person to that point, leaving General Jones with the remainder of his brigade to occupy the enemy in his front.

The force moving on Fleetwood was at first reported to be two regiments, but, as I approached, I saw that the force was larger, and then sent orders to Hampton and Robertson to move up their brigades, and to Jones to follow, notifying General W. H. F. Lee to rejoin the command on the left.

Harman's and White's regiments (Jones' brigade) led the advance, and the former reached the hill about 50 yards in advance of the enemy, and just as the piece of artillery, which had up to that time checked the enemy's advance, having fired its last round, was retiring from the hill.

The contest for the hill was prolonged and spirited. Harman's regiment (Twelfth Virginia Cavalry) attacked the enemy, driving back his advance, but broke in confusion at the approach of the enemy's reserve, and, in doing so, deranged very much White's column, which was advancing to his support, and lessened materially the force of White's charge. That dashing officer, with the brave spirits he could hold together, broke the enemy's advance, and penetrated to his artillery, for which he was endeavoring to gain position on the hill, but the enemy was too strong for him. The more effectually to support White, the Sixth Virginia Cavalry (Major [C. E.] Flournoy commanding) was ordered by me to leave the house to the right, facing southward, and attack that portion of the enemy in flank which Harman and White engaged in front. This regiment, it appears, also reached the enemy's battery, but was unable to hold it.

The artillery was hurried up after White and Harman, and participated in their charge to such an extent that the cannoneers were for a time engaged hand to hand with the enemy. At this critical moment, the leading regiment of Hampton's brigade (Colonel [P. M. B.] Young's Georgia regiment) came up, and made a brilliant charge upon the flank of the enemy, supported by Black's First

South Carolina Cavalry, thus checking his advance on the hill, while the First North Carolina Cavalry (Colonel Baker), supported by the Jeff. Davis Legion, Lieutenant-Colonel Waring (Hampton's brigade), sweeping around on Young's left, facing southward, made a series of charges most successful and brilliant.

Colonel Lomax, Eleventh Virginia Cavalry (Jones' brigade), charged directly over the crest, took the enemy's artillery (three pieces), capturing the cannoneers, and it was soon after turned upon the enemy. Colonel Lomax pushed thence directly to Brandy Station, a short distance to his front and right, and, dispersing the enemy at that point, after a sharp encounter pursued his fleeing forces down the road toward Kelly's till the fire of our artillery, directed upon the retreating column, made it necessary to desist. The dust was so great that it was impossible to distinguish friends from foes at that distance.

General Hampton had an opportunity, being directly on the enemy's flank, of cutting off a large portion of the force which attacked our right flank, which he was directed to improve, but the fire of our artillery, it appears, stopped him also. Two of his regiments (the Cobb Legion and First South Carolina Cavalry) were ordered by me to reform in the flat near Fleetwood, as a support to our artillery.

Robertson's brigade, which, in withdrawing from the vicinity of Kelly's Ford, had some distance to march, reached the scene of action too late to participate in the fight.

My first care now was to open communication with Culpeper and Stevensburg, which Colonel Lomax was directed to do, and which was soon effected.

Until this time, I had heard nothing from Stevensburg since Colonel Butler first moved down from Brandy.

The enemy, with infantry and artillery, now debouched rapidly from the direction of Thompson's house and Saint James' Church (Jones' late position on our left), and threatened an immediate attack on the hill (Fleetwood), firing furiously.

This advance upon Fleetwood made it absolutely necessary to desist from our pursuit of the force retreating toward Kelly's, particularly as the infantry known to be on that road would very soon have terminated the pursuit.

Jones' brigade was posted behind Fleetwood, with artillery on the heights, and his sharpshooters were engaged with the enemy's infantry to the left.

Hampton's brigade was in position on the right as we now faced (northward).

Our artillery had scarcely a round of ammunition left, but great exertions were made to supply it.

Brig. Gen. W. H. F. Lee having joined our left, facing northward, on the same range of hills, was closely followed by Buford's division, composed principally of regulars, while the infantry skirmishers pushed through the woods to within 300 yards of our position. At this moment, General W. H. F. Lee engaged the enemy in a series of brilliant charges with his regiments, alternately routing the enemy, and, overpowered, falling back to reform. This continued till Munford's brigade, which, having been anxiously expected, arrived opposite this portion of the field, and was ordered in at once to the attack in flank. The enemy fell back, and Munford's sharpshooters

pressed him all the way to Beverly Ford, on the left. Our whole line followed the enemy to the river, skirmishing with his rear, and our line of pickets was re-established that night. Our infantry skirmishers, advancing through the woods, did not engage the enemy.

About the time of General W. H. F. Lee's hot engagement on the left, I received intelligence of affairs at Stevensburg. The two regiments sent there failed to resist the enemy effectually, and one (the Fourth Virginia Cavalry) broke in utter confusion without firing a gun, in spite of every effort of the colonel to rally the men to the charge. This regiment usually fights well, and its stampede on this occasion is unaccountable. Colonel Wickham's report is herewith forwarded.

The First [Second] South Carolina Cavalry (Colonel Butler), which had the advance there, had also a portion of its column thrown into confusion, which extended through the whole of the Fourth Virginia. Owing to the casualties to officers of the First South Carolina Regiment, no report has yet been received of its operations. The movement of the enemy on Stevensburg ought to have been checked by the force sent there sufficiently long for re-enforcements to be sent.

Attention is called to the accompanying reports of subordinate commanders for a more detailed account of their operations in this battle, and the names of those specially distinguished.

Brigadier-Generals Hampton, W. H. F. Lee, and Jones were prompt in the execution of orders, and conformed readily to the emergencies arising.

Brigadier-General Robertson kept the enemy in check on the Kelly's Ford road, but did not conform to the movement of the enemy to the right, of which he was cognizant, so as to hold him in check or thwart him by a corresponding move of a portion of his command in the same direction. He was too far off for me to give orders to do so in time. His detailed report will, I hope, account for this.* General Robertson's command, though not engaged, was exposed to the enemy's artillery fire, and behaved well.

Colonel Munford's delay in coming to the field has not been satisfactorily accounted for, as the distance was not very great.

General Jones' brigade had the hardest fighting, all five regiments having been engaged twice. The Twelfth Virginia Cavalry broke unnecessarily after a successful charge, which confusion entailed, as usual, harder fighting and severe loss on itself as well as on the rest of the command.

Brig. Gen. W. H. F. Lee's brigade was handled in a handsome and highly satisfactory manner by that gallant officer, who received a severe wound through the leg in one of the last of the brilliant charges of his command on the heights. I regret very much the absence of his report, especially because his brigade being not so much under my own eye, I am unable to mention with particularity the gallantry of the officers and men of his brigade. Still more do I deplore the casualty which deprives us, for a short time only, it is hoped, of his valuable services. The command of his brigade thereafter devolved upon Col. J. R. Chambliss, jr., Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry.

The conduct of the Horse Artillery, under that daring and efficient officer, Maj. R. F. Beckham, deserves the highest praise. Not one piece was ever in the hands of the enemy, though at times the can-

* See Robertson's report of June 13, p. 734.

noneers had to fight pistol and sword in hand in its defense. The accompanying report of Major Beckham shows one instance particularly deserving special mention: Lieutenants [C. E.] Ford and [William] Hoxton, of the Stuart Horse Artillery, charged the enemy with their detachments, and Private Sudley, of the same battery, knocked one of the enemy off his horse with the sponge-staff. The officers and men behaved with the greatest gallantry, and the mangled bodies of the enemy show the effectiveness of their fire. Two of the enemy's guns were turned upon him with decided effect; the other was disabled.

The enemy's loss is not known, and will, as far as possible, be carefully concealed by him. His dead on the field, together with the wounded and prisoners taken, exceed our entire loss, while he claims to have carried off his dead officers and all his wounded. A list of 192 of his wounded who reached one hospital in Alexandria, among whom were infantry as well as cavalry, is published in his papers, and in that list thirty-six regiments are represented, and it is not claimed that this hospital received all. Their dead, among whom were several field officers, were buried on different parts of the field before an opportunity was afforded to count them. A large number of arms, equipments, horses, 6 flags, and 3 pieces of his best ordnance (2 of which are serviceable) were captured. A list of captures is appended, as well as a statement of our killed, wounded, and missing, amounting to about 480 total.*

Among our gallant dead, the memory of whose deeds of heroism on the battle-field will be an heir-loom to posterity, I am grieved to record Col. Solomon Williams, Second North Carolina Cavalry—as fearless as he was efficient; the brave and chivalrous Lieut. Col. Frank Hampton, Second South Carolina, mortally wounded. The names of the other officers killed will be found appended.

The limits of this report will not admit of the names of those brave spirits who have fallen in the ranks, but their names are recorded on the muster-rolls of fame, and will live in the lasting remembrance of a grateful people.

Lieutenant-Colonel [J. C.] Phillips, Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry (a gallant officer), and Maj. M. D. Ball, Eleventh Virginia Cavalry, are among the wounded.

Capt. Benjamin S. White, of the regular army, serving on my staff, behaved with the most distinguished gallantry, and was wounded painfully in the neck.

Colonel Lomax, Eleventh Virginia Cavalry, Colonel Young, Georgia Legion, and Lieutenant-Colonel White, Thirty-fifth Virginia Battalion, as coming under my own eye, handled their regiments admirably, and behaved with conspicuous daring; the last-mentioned, though painfully wounded, is still in command of his regiment, on active and important duty.

Col. A. W. Harman, Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, while bravely leading his regiment, was wounded in the neck, but retained command till night.

Col. M. C. Butler, Second South Carolina Cavalry, received a severe wound, causing the loss of his foot, which deprived his regiment and the country of his gallant and valuable services for a time. Capt. W. D. Farley, of South Carolina, a volunteer aide on my staff,

*See Inclosures Nos. 7 to 11 to Stuart's report of August 20, 1863, pp. 718, 719, and Cooke's report, p. 720.

was mortally wounded by the same shell, and displayed even in death the same loftiness of bearing and fortitude which have characterized him through life. He had served without emolument, long, faithfully, and always with distinction. No nobler champion has fallen. May his spirit abide with us!

My own staff, on this, as on all other occasions, acquitted themselves handsomely.

Maj. Heros von Borcke, a gallant Prussian, who has fought bravely and served faithfully for one year, was everywhere, animating by his presence and prowess, and checking the wavering and broken.

Maj. H. B. McClellan, assistant adjutant-general, displayed the same zeal, gallantry, and efficiency which has on every battle-field, in the camp, or on the march, so distinguished him as to cause his selection for his present post.

Surg. Talcott Eliason; Maj. Andrew R. Venable, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. W. W. Blackford, engineers; Capt. John Esten Cooke, chief of ordnance; Capt. J. L. Clarke, volunteer aide; First Lieut. C. Dabney, aide-de-camp, and Maj. Norman R. Fitzhugh, division quartermaster, all in their respective spheres acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner. Surgeon Eliason, though without a superior in his profession, would, from his conduct on the field, excel as a colonel of cavalry.

First Lieut. Robert H. Goldsborough, aide-de-camp, while bearing an important message to Colonel Wickham, was captured by the enemy.

Captain Blackford, engineers, has prepared a map of the country embraced in these operations.*

To members of my personal escort, composed of privates from the ranks, I am specially indebted, acting as they did in the capacity of bearers of dispatches, oral or written. They discharged their duty with a zeal, fidelity, and intelligence deserving high praise.

Private Foy, of General Robertson's escort, was the first who brought me reliable news of the enemy's movement toward Stevensburg.

Capt. W. B. Wooldridge, Fourth Virginia Cavalry, Lieut. J. L. Jones, Second Virginia Cavalry, and Lieut. R. B. Kennon, Provisional Army, Confederate States, members of general court-martial, Fitz. Lee's brigade, lately adjourned, while *en route* to join their commands, met near Brandy a party of the enemy. Collecting a few stragglers, they attacked and routed the party, which was more than double their number, capturing a lieutenant, 6 privates, and a guidon.

I am, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. R. H. CHILTON,
Asst. Adjt. and Insp. Gen., Army of Northern Virginia.

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* See p. 686.

MAP

OF THE

BATTLE OF FLEETWOOD,

June 9, 1863.

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT

OF

MAJ. GEN. J. E. B. STUART.

Prepared under direction of Wm. W. Blackford,

Captain, Corps Engineers.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: I have received and read, with much pleasure, your report of the recent engagement at Fleetwood.

The dispositions made by you to meet the strong attack of the enemy appear to have been judicious and well planned. The troops were well and skillfully managed, and, with few exceptions, conducted themselves with marked gallantry.

The result of the action calls for our grateful thanks to Almighty God, and is honorable alike to the officers and men engaged.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

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HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
August 20, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Cavalry Division, Army of Northern Virginia, from the time of crossing the Rappahannock on June 16, to July 24, when, having recrossed the Blue Ridge after the Pennsylvania campaign, our pickets were re-established on the south bank of the Rappahannock:

After holding in check a cavalry force at least double our own for months, with a command stretched on the outposts from the Blue Ridge to the Chesapeake, engaging in numerous hand-to-hand encounters, illustrating the superiority of southern cavalry, it was with joy that the order of the commanding general to advance was received by the cavalry. I was instructed by the commanding general to leave a sufficient force on the Rappahannock to watch the enemy in front, and move the main body parallel to the Blue Ridge and on Longstreet's right flank, who was to move near the base of the mountains, through Fauquier and Loudoun Counties.

The position of the enemy as far as known was as follows: His cavalry massed in Fauquier, principally from Warrenton Springs to Catlett's Station, with the Twelfth Corps and other infantry supports, the main body of Hooker's army being in Stafford and Lower Fauquier, hastening to interpose itself between our main body and Washington, with a corps or two confronting A. P. Hill's corps at Fredericksburg, having made a lodgment on the south side of the river there, near the mouth of Deep Run.

I accordingly left the Fifteenth Virginia Cavalry (Major [C. R.] Collins), W. H. F. Lee's brigade, on the Lower Rappahannock, cooperating with A. P. Hill, and directed Brigadier-General Hampton to remain with his brigade on the Rappahannock, in observation of the enemy during the movement of our forces, and directed also Fitz. Lee's brigade (Col. T. T. Munford temporarily in command) to cross on the morning of the 15th at Rockford, and take the advance of Longstreet's column, via Barbee's Cross-Roads, and put Robertson's and W. H. F. Lee's brigades *en route* to cross the Rappahannock lower down (at Hinson's Mills), while Jones' brigade followed, with orders to picket the Aestham River the first day.

The movement was not interrupted the enemy having disappeared

from our front during the night, and our march continued to within a few miles of Salem, to bivouac for the night. Scouting parties were sent to Warrenton, where it was ascertained the enemy had withdrawn his forces to Centreville the day previous.

General Fitz. Lee's brigade, having encamped near Piedmont, moved on the morning of the 17th (Wednesday), by my direction, toward Aldie, via Middleburg, with the view, if possible, to hold the gap in Bull Run Mountain as a screen to Longstreet's movements. W. H. F. Lee's brigade was kept near the plains, reconnoitering to Thoroughfare Gap, while Robertson's brigade was halted near Rectortown, to move to the support of either.

I accompanied Fitz. Lee's brigade as far as Middleburg, where I remained to close up the command, and keep in more ready communication with the rear.

The brigade, moving to Aldie, being much worn and the horses having had very little food, was halted by its commander near Dover, to close up, and pickets sent forward to the Aldie Gap. These pickets were soon attacked by the enemy's cavalry, advancing from the direction of Fairfax, and were driven back on the main body, which took a position just west of Aldie, on a hill commanding the Snickersville road, but which was liable to be turned by the road to Middleburg.

Simultaneously with this attack, I was informed that a large force of the enemy's cavalry was advancing on Middleburg from the direction of Hopewell. Having only a few pickets and my staff here, I sent orders to Munford to look out for the road to Middleburg, as by the time my dispatch reached him the enemy would be in the place, and retiring myself toward Rector's Cross-Roads, I sent orders for Robertson to march without delay for Middleburg, and Chambliss to take the Salem road to the same place.

At Aldie ensued one of the most sanguinary cavalry battles of the war, and at the same time most creditable to our arms and glorious to the veteran brigade of Brig. Gen. Fitz. Lee. They fought most successfully, punishing the enemy with great severity, and maintaining their position till the dispatch received from me made it necessary to move farther back, on account of the threatening attitude of the force at Middleburg.

This brigade captured 134 prisoners, among whom were a colonel and captain, several stand of colors, together with horses, arms, and equipments. A large number of the enemy's dead, including a colonel, were left on the field.

Brigadier-General Robertson arrived at Middleburg just at dark. I ordered him to attack the enemy at once, and, with his two regiments, he drove him handsomely out of the place, and pursued him miles on the Hopewell road, the force appearing to scatter. He captured a standard and 70 prisoners.

Chambliss' brigade, approaching from that direction, caught that night and early next morning 160 and several guidons, the colonel and a small detachment only escaping. It was the First Rhode Island Cavalry. Horses, arms, and equipments were captured in proportion. Among the captured were included a number of officers.

Our own loss in Robertson's brigade was slight, excepting Major [James H.] McNeill, Sixty-third [Fifth] North Carolina Cavalry, whose wound deprived us of the services of a most valuable officer, and Lieutenant-Colonel [Edward] Cantwell, Fifty-ninth North Carolina troops [Fourth North Carolina Cavalry], captured.

Major Heros von Borcke, of my staff, being sent by me with the attacking column, behaved with his usual fine judgment and distinguished gallantry.

Our loss in Fitz. Lee's brigade was heavier, as the fighting was more desperate and continued. His report, which I hope to forward with this, will state the casualties.

We occupied Middleburg that night, and on the 18th took position around the place with Robertson's and W. H. F. Lee's brigades, and directed Fitz. Lee's brigade to take position at Union, on my left, while Jones' brigade was expected to arrive that day.

The enemy soon made such encroachments on our left that I deemed it requisite to leave Middleburg out of my line of battle, keeping pickets, however, close to the enemy. Slight skirmishing continued.

A general engagement of cavalry was not sought by me, because I preferred waiting for the arrival of the cavalry still in rear (Jones' and Hampton's brigades), and I confined my attention to procuring, through scouts and reconnoitering parties, information of the enemy's movements.

In one of these, Major Mosby, with his usual daring, penetrated the enemy's lines, and caught a staff officer of General Hooker, bearer of dispatches to General Pleasonton, commanding United States cavalry near Aldie. These dispatches disclosed the fact that Hooker was looking to Aldie with solicitude ; that Pleasonton, with infantry and cavalry, occupied the place, and that a reconnaissance in force, of cavalry, was meditated toward Warrenton and Culpeper.

I immediately dispatched to General Hampton, who was coming by way of Warrenton from the direction of Beverly Ford, this intelligence, and directed him to meet this advance at Warrenton. The captured dispatches also gave the entire number of divisions, from which we could estimate the approximate strength of the enemy's army. I therefore concluded in no event to attack with cavalry alone the enemy at Aldie. As long as he kept within supporting distance of his infantry at that point, my operations became necessarily defensive, but masking thereby the movement of our main body by checking the enemy's reconnaissance and by continually threatening attack. Hampton met the enemy's advance toward Culpeper, at Warrenten, and drove him back without difficulty, a heavy storm and night intervening to aid the enemy's retreat.

On the 19th, the enemy showed signs of an advance, and our pickets beyond Middleburg were driven back upon the main body, composed of Robertson's and W. H. F. Lee's brigades, posted far enough west of the place not to bring it under fire. The enemy, with a large force of cavalry, advanced, attacking with dismounted men deployed as infantry. This attack was met in the most determined manner by these two brigades, which rough roads had already decimated for want of adequate shoeing facilities, Chambliss commanding Lee's brigade upon the left and Robertson's on the right. Brig. Gen. Fitz. Lee's brigade in the meantime was occupied with the enemy on the Snickersville turnpike, opposite us. The enemy finally gained possession of a woodland in front of our line of battle, and while our brave men met and repelled every attempt to advance from it, yet our charges invariably brought us under a severe carbine fire from these woods, as well as a fire from the artillery beyond.

Appreciating this difficulty, I withdrew my command to a more commanding position a half mile to the rear, where we possessed

every advantage, and could more readily debouch for attack. In withdrawing, while riding at my side, the brave and heroic Major von Borcke received a very severe, and it was thought fatal, wound in the neck from one of the enemy's sharpshooters, who, from a stone fence a few hundred yards off, poured a tempest of bullets over us. I will not pause here to record the praise due this distinguished Prussian.

The enemy did not attack our new position on the 19th. Jones' brigade came up on the evening of the 19th, and was ordered to the left, near Union, General Fitz. Lee's brigade being farther to the left, looking out for Snicker's Gap and the Snickersville pike.

Hampton's brigade arrived on the 20th, too late to attack the enemy, still in possession of Middleburg. A continuous rain was also an obstacle to military operations. Skirmishing, however, continued principally on our left, beyond Goose Creek, where Colonel Rosser, with his regiment (Fifth Virginia Cavalry), attacked and drove the enemy's force across the stream in handsome style. He was supported by Brigadier-General Jones with a portion of his brigade.

I was extremely anxious now to attack the enemy as early as possible, having, since Hampton's arrival, received sufficient re-enforcement to attack the enemy's cavalry, but the next morning (21st) being the Sabbath, I recognized my obligation to do no duty other than what was absolutely necessary, and determined, so far as was in my power, to devote it to rest. Not so the enemy, whose guns about 8 a. m. showed that he would not observe it. Had I attacked the enemy, I would have encountered, besides his cavalry, a heavy force of infantry and artillery, and the result would have been disastrous, no doubt.

Hampton's and Robertson's brigades were moved to the front to a position previously chosen, of great strength against a force of ordinary size, or against cavalry alone; but although the enemy's advance was held in check gallantly and decidedly for a long time, it soon became evident that the enemy, utterly foiled for days in his attempt to force our lines, had, as usual, brought a heavy infantry force—part of the Fifth Corps, under General Vincent—to his support, and its advance was already engaged in conjunction with the cavalry.

I therefore directed General Hampton to withdraw to the next height whenever his position was hard pressed, and sent orders at once to Colonel Chambliss and General Jones—the former having informed me that the enemy was advancing in heavy force in his front—to afford all the resistance possible, and General Jones to join to his left, and, retiring apace with the main body, to effect a junction with it at Upperville, where I proposed to make a more determined stand than was compatible with our forces divided. The commands were from 4 to 6 miles apart.

In retiring from the first position before Middleburg, one of the pieces of Captain [J. F.] Hart's battery of horse artillery had the axle broken by one of the enemy's shot, and the piece had to be abandoned, *which is the first piece of my horse artillery which has ever fallen into the enemy's hands.* Its full value was paid in the slaughter it made in the enemy's ranks, and it was well sold.

The next position was on the west bank of Goose Creek, whence, after receiving the enemy's attack, and after repulsing him with slaughter, I again withdrew *en échelon* of regiments in plain view, and under fire of the enemy's guns. Nothing could exceed the cool-

ness and self-possession of officers and men in these movements, performing evolutions with a precision under fire that must have wrung the tribute of admiration from the enemy, even, who dared not trust his cavalry unsupported to the sabers of such men.

In the meantime, Jones' and W. H. F. Lee's brigades were hotly engaged with another column of the enemy moving parallel to this, and were gradually retiring toward Upperville, before reaching which point, however, the enemy had pressed closely up, so as to render an attempt to effect a junction at Upperville hazardous to those brigades, and also made it necessary for Hampton's and Robertson's brigades to move at once to the west side of Upperville, on account of the number of roads concentrating at that point, so as to favor the enemy's flank movements.

I was anxious on account of the women and children to avoid a conflict in the village, but the enemy, true to those reckless and inhuman instincts, sought to take advantage of this disinclination on our part, by attacking furiously our rear guard. In an instant, the same men who had with so much coolness retired before the enemy, wheeled about, and with admirable spirit drove back the enemy, killing, wounding, and capturing a large number. In this, General Hampton's brigade participated largely and in a brilliant manner. His report, not yet sent in, will no doubt give full particulars.

After this repulse, which was not followed up, as the enemy's infantry was known to be in close supporting distance, I withdrew the command leisurely to the mountain gap west of Upperville.

The enemy attacked Brigadier-General Robertson, bringing up the rear in this movement, and was handsomely repulsed. The brave and efficient Colonel [P. G.] Evans, of the Sixty-third North Carolina troops, was, however, severely, and it was feared fatally, wounded, his body falling into the hands of the enemy.

Jones' and W. H. F. Lee's brigades joined the main body near the gap, and positions were taken to dispute any farther advance. The day was far spent. The enemy did not attack the gap, but appeared to go into camp at Upperville. In the conflicts on the left, the enemy was roughly handled. Lieutenant-Colonel [M.] Lewis, Ninth Virginia Cavalry, was very severely, and it was believed fatally, wounded, and left in the hands of the enemy. The reports of brigade commanders will show further details of these encounters.

Fitz. Lee's brigade being before Snicker's Gap, did not participate in these operations. By night, part of Longstreet's corps occupied the mountain pass, and the cavalry was ordered farther back for rest and refreshment, of which it was sorely in need, leaving ample pickets in front and on either flank.

When the mist had sufficiently cleared away next morning, it was evident the enemy was retiring, and the cavalry was ordered up immediately to the front, to follow. The enemy was pursued to within a short distance of Aldie, and a number captured. Colonel Rosser, Fifth Virginia Cavalry, having been sent across from Snickersville early to reconnoiter, contributed very materially to the vigor of this pursuit. Major [John] Eells, of his regiment, a gallant and meritorious officer, was killed in a charge upon the enemy near Goose Creek Bridge. Our lines were much farther advanced than before, and Monday, the 22d, was consumed in their re-establishment.

Our loss in these operations was 65 killed, 279 wounded, and 166 missing.

I resumed my own position at Rector's Cross-Roads, and, being in

constant communication with the commanding general, had scouts busily engaged watching and reporting the enemy's movements, and reporting the same to the commanding general. In this difficult search, the fearless and indefatigable Major Mosby was particularly active and efficient. His information was always accurate and reliable.

The enemy retained one army corps (Fifth) at Aldie, and kept his cavalry near enough to make attack upon the latter productive of no solid benefits, and I began to look for some other point at which to direct an effective blow. I submitted to the commanding general the plan of leaving a brigade or so in my present front, and passing through Hopewell or some other gap in Bull Run Mountains, attain the enemy's rear, passing between his main body and Washington, and cross into Maryland, joining our army north of the Potomac. The commanding general wrote me, authorizing this move if I deemed it practicable, and also what instructions should be given the officer in command of the two brigades left in front of the enemy. He also notified me that one column should move via Gettysburg and the other via Carlisle, toward the Susquehanna, and directed me, after crossing, to proceed with all dispatch to join the right (Early) of the army in Pennsylvania.

Accordingly, three days' rations were prepared, and, on the night of the 24th, the following brigades, Hampton's, Fitz. Lee's, and W. H. F. Lee's, rendezvoused secretly near Salem Depot. We had no wagons or vehicles excepting six pieces of artillery and caissons and ambulances. Robertson's and Jones' brigades, under command of the former, were left in observation of the enemy on the usual front, with full instructions as to following up the enemy in case of withdrawal, and rejoining our main army. Brig. Gen. Fitz. Lee's brigade had to march from north of Snicker's Gap to the place of rendezvous. This brigade was now for the first time for a month under the command of its noble brigadier, who, writhing under a painful attack of inflammatory rheumatism, nevertheless kept with his command until now.

At 1 o'clock at night, the brigades with noiseless march moved out. This precaution was necessary on account of the enemy's having possession of Bull Run Mountains, which in the daytime commanded a view of every movement of consequence in that region. Hancock's corps occupied Thoroughfare Gap.

Moving to the right, we passed through Glasscock's Gap without serious difficulty, and marched for Hay Market. I had previously sent Major Mosby with some picked men through, to gain the vicinity of Dranesville, find where a crossing was practicable, and bring intelligence to me near Gum Springs to-day (25th).

As we neared Hay Market, we found that Hancock's corps was *en route* through Hay Market for Gum Springs, his infantry well distributed through his trains. I chose a good position, and opened with artillery on his passing column with effect, scattering men, wagons, and horses in wild confusion; disabled one of the enemy's caissons, which he abandoned, and compelled him to advance in order of battle to compel us to desist.

As Hancock had the right of way on my road, I sent Fitz. Lee's brigade to Gainesville to reconnoiter, and devoted the remainder of the day to grazing our horses, the only forage procurable in the country. The best of our information represented the enemy still at Centreville, Union Mills, and Wolf Run Shoals. I sent a dispatch

to General Lee concerning Hancock's movement, and moved back to Buckland, to deceive the enemy. It rained heavily that night. To carry out my original design of passing west of Centreville, would have involved so much detention, on account of the presence of the enemy, that I determined to cross Bull Run lower down, and strike through Fairfax for the Potomac the next day. The sequel shows this to have been the only practicable course. We marched through Brentsville to the vicinity of Wolf Run Shoals, and had to halt again in order to graze our horses, which hard marching without grain was fast breaking down. We met no enemy to-day (26th).

On the following morning (27th), having ascertained that on the night previous the enemy had disappeared entirely from Wolf Run Shoals, a strongly fortified position on the Occoquan, I marched to that point, and thence directly for Fairfax Station, sending General Fitz. Lee to the right, to cross by Burke's Station and effect a junction at Fairfax Court-House, or farther on, according to circumstances. Fairfax Station had been evacuated the previous day, but near this point General Hampton's advance regiment had a spirited encounter with and chase after a detachment of Federal cavalry denominated Scott's Nine Hundred, killing, wounding, and capturing the greater portion, among them several officers; also horses, arms, and equipments. The First North Carolina Cavalry lost its major in the first onset—Major [John H.] Whitaker—an officer of distinction and great value to us.

Reaching Fairfax Court-House, a communication was received from Brig. Gen. Fitz. Lee at Annandale. At these two points, there were evidences of very recent occupation, but the information was conclusive that the enemy had left this front entirely, the mobilized army having the day previous moved over toward Leesburg, while the local had retired to the fortifications near Washington. I had not heard yet from Major Mosby, but the indications favored my successful passage in rear of the enemy's army. After a halt of a few hours to rest and refresh the command, which regaled itself on the stores left by the enemy in the place, the march was resumed for Dranesville, which point was reached late in the afternoon. The camp-fires of Sedgwick's (Sixth) corps, just west of the town, were still burning, it having left that morning, and several of his stragglers were caught. General Hampton's brigade was still in advance, and was ordered to move directly for Rowser's Ford, on the Potomac, Chambliss' brigade being held at Dranesville till Brig. Gen. Fitz. Lee could close up.

As General Hampton approached the river, he fortunately met a citizen who had just forded the river, who informed us there were no pickets on the other side, and that the river was fordable, though 2 feet higher than usual. Hampton's brigade crossed early in the night, but reported to me that it would be utterly impossible to cross the artillery at that ford. In this the residents were also very positive, that vehicles could not cross. A ford lower down was examined, and found quite as impracticable from quicksand, rocks, and rugged banks. I, however, determined not to give it up without trial, and before 12 o'clock that night, in spite of the difficulties, to all appearances insuperable, indomitable energy and resolute determination triumphed; every piece was brought safely over, and the entire command in bivouac on Maryland soil. In this success the horse artillery displayed the same untiring zeal in their laborious toil through mud and water which has distinguished its members in battle.

The canal, which was now the supplying medium of Hooker's army, soon received our attention. A lock-gate was broken, and steps taken to intercept boats. At least a dozen were intercepted, and the next morning several loaded with troops, negroes, and stores were captured by Colonel Wickham, Fourth Virginia Cavalry, commanding rear guard. I ascertained that Hooker was on the day previous at Poolesville, and his army in motion for Frederick.

I realized the importance of joining our army in Pennsylvania, and resumed the march northward early on the 28th. General Hampton was sent by Darnestown to Rockville, and the other brigades took the direct route to the same place. General Hampton encountered small parties of the enemy, which, with a number of wagons and teams, he captured, and reached Rockville in advance of the main body. The advance guard of W. H. F. Lee's brigade had a running fight with the Second New York Cavalry, but the speed of their horses deprived us of the usual results in captures. At Rockville, General Hampton encountered what he believed to be a large force of the enemy, and, moving up W. H. F. Lee's brigade quickly to his assistance, I found that the enemy had already disappeared, having retreated toward the Great Falls.

Rockville was speedily taken possession of. This place is situated on the direct wagon road from Washington City to Hooker's army, and, consequently, on his route of communication with Washington after crossing the Potomac. The telegraph line along it was torn down for miles.

Soon after taking possession, a long train of wagons approached from the direction of Washington, apparently but slightly guarded. As soon as our presence was known to those in charge, they attempted to turn the wagons, and at full speed to escape, but the leading brigade (W. H. F. Lee's) was sent in pursuit. The farthest wagon was within only 3 or 4 miles of Washington City, the train being about 8 miles long. Not one escaped, though many were upset and broken, so as to require their being burned. More than one hundred and twenty-five best United States model wagons and splendid teams with gay caparisons were secured and driven off. The mules and harness of the broken wagons were also secured.

The capture and securing of this train had for the time scattered the leading brigade. I calculated that before the next brigade could march this distance and reach the defenses of Washington, it would be after dark; the troops there would have had time to march to position to meet attack on this road. To attack at night with cavalry, particularly unless certain of surprise, would have been extremely hazardous; to wait till morning, would have lost much time from my march to join General Lee, without the probability of compensating results. I therefore determined, after getting the wagons under way, to proceed directly north, so as to cut the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (now becoming the enemy's main war artery) that night. I found myself now encumbered by about 400 prisoners, many of whom were officers. I paroled nearly all at Brookeville that night, and the remainder next day at Cooksville. Among the number, were Major [James C.] Duane and Captain [Nathaniel] Michler, Engineers, U. S. Army.

At Cooksville, our advance encountered and put to flight a small party of the enemy, and among the prisoners taken there were some who said they belonged to the "Seven Hundred Loyal Eastern Shoremen."

Brig. Gen. Fitz. Lee reached the railroad soon after daylight, the march having continued all night. The bridge at Sykesville was burned, and the track torn up at Hood's Mills, where the main body crossed it. Measures were taken to intercept trains, but trains ran to the vicinity of the obstruction, took the alarm, and ran back. The various telegraph lines were likewise cut, and communications of the enemy with Washington City thus cut off at every point, and Baltimore threatened. We remained in possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad nearly all day.

The enemy was ascertained to be moving through Frederick City northward, and it was important for me to reach our column with as little delay as possible, to acquaint the commanding general with the nature of the enemy's movements, as well as to place with his column my cavalry force. The head of the column, following a ridge road, reached Westminster about 5 p. m. At this place, our advance was obstinately disputed for a short time by a squadron of the First Delaware Cavalry, but what were not killed were either captured or saved themselves by precipitate flight. In this brief engagement, 2 officers of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry (Lieuts. Pierre Gibson and [John W.] Murray) were killed. Gallant and meritorious, they were noble sacrifices to the cause. *The ladies of the place begged to be allowed to superintend their interment, and, in accordance with their wishes, the bodies of these young heroes were left in their charge.** The fugitives were pursued a long distance on the Baltimore road, and I afterward heard created a great panic in that city, impressing the authorities with the belief that we were just at their heels. Here, for the first time since leaving Rector's Cross-Roads, we obtained a full supply of forage, but the delay and difficulty of procuring it kept many of the men up all night. Several flags and one piece of artillery without a carriage were captured here. The latter was spiked and left behind. We encamped for the night a few miles beyond the town (Fitz. Lee's brigade in advance), halting the head of the column at Union Mills, midway between Westminster and Littlestown, on the Gettysburg road. It was ascertained here that night by scouts that the enemy's cavalry had reached Littlestown during the night, and encamped.

Early next morning (June 30), we resumed the march direct by a cross route for Hanover, Pa., W. H. F. Lee's brigade in advance, Hampton in rear of the wagon train, and Fitz. Lee's brigade moving on the left flank, between Littlestown and our road.

About 10 a. m. the head of the column reached Hanover, and found a large column of cavalry passing through, going toward the gap of the mountains which I intended using. The enemy soon discovered our approach, and made a demonstration toward attacking us, which was promptly met by a gallant charge by Chambliss' leading regiment, which not only repulsed the enemy, but drove him pell-mell through the town with half his numbers, capturing his ambulances and a large number of prisoners, all of which were brought safely through to our train, but were closely followed by the enemy's fresh troops. If my command had been well closed now, this cavalry column, which we had struck near its rear, would have been at our mercy; but, owing to the great elongation of the column by reason of the 200 wagons and hilly roads, Hampton was a long way behind, and Lee was not yet heard from on the left.

* On original report, the sentence in italics is inclosed in brackets by General Lee, with the note, "Omit, if published."

In retiring with the prisoners and ambulances, Lieut. Col. W. H. Payne, Fourth Virginia Cavalry, temporarily in command of the Second North Carolina Cavalry, was taken prisoner, in a gallant attempt to cut off a body of the enemy by a flank movement on the town.

The delay in getting up re-enforcements enabled the enemy to regain possession of the town, by no means desirable for us to hold, as it was in a valley completely commanded by the heights in our possession, which were soon crowned by our artillery. Our position was impregnable to cavalry even with so small a force. We cut the enemy's column in twain. General Fitz. Lee in the meantime fell upon the rear portion, driving it handsomely, and capturing one of Kilpatrick's staff and many other prisoners.

Our wagon train was now a subject of serious embarrassment, but I thought, by making a *détour* to the right by Jefferson, I could save it. I therefore determined to try it, particularly as I was satisfied, from every accessible source of information, as well as from the lapse of time, that the Army of Northern Virginia must be near the Susquehanna. My numerous skirmishers had greatly diminished—almost exhausted—my supply of ammunition. I had this immense train in an enemy's country, very near a hostile army, and, besides, about 400 prisoners, which had accumulated since the paroling at Cooksville. I therefore had the train closed up in park, and Hampton, arriving in the meantime, engaged the enemy farther to the right, and finally, with his sharpshooters, dislodged the enemy from the town, the enemy moving toward our left, apparently to reunite his broken column, but pressing us with dismounted men on our left flank. General Fitz. Lee's brigade was put at the head of the column, and he was instructed to push on with the train through Jefferson for York, Pa, and communicate as soon as practicable with our forces. Hampton's brigade brought up the rear.

We were not molested in our march, which, on account of the very exposed situation of our flank and the enemy's knowledge of it, was continued during the night. The night's march over a very dark road was one of peculiar hardship, owing to loss of rest to both man and horse. After a series of exciting combats and night marches, it was a severe tax to their endurance. Whole regiments slept in the saddle, their faithful animals keeping the road unguided. In some instances they fell from their horses, overcome with physical fatigue and sleepiness.

Reaching Dover, Pa., on the morning of July 1, I was unable to find our forces. The most I could learn was that General Early had marched his division in the direction of Shippensburg, which the best information I could get seemed to indicate as the point of concentration of our troops. After as little rest as was compatible with the exhausted condition of the command, we pushed on for Carlisle, where we hoped to find a portion of the army. I arrived before that village, by way of Dillsburg, in the afternoon. Our rations were entirely out. I desired to levy a contribution on the inhabitants for rations, but was informed before reaching it that it was held by a considerable force of militia (infantry and artillery), who were concealed in the buildings, with the view to entrap me upon my entrance into the town. They were frustrated in their intention, and although very peaceable in external aspect, I soon found the information I had received was correct. I disliked to subject the town to the consequences of attack; at the same time it was essential to us to

procure rations. I therefore directed General Lee to send in a flag of truce, demanding unconditional surrender or bombardment. This was refused. I placed artillery in position commanding the town, took possession of the main avenues to the place, and repeated the demand. It was again refused, and I was forced to the alternative of shelling the place.

Although the houses were used by their sharpshooters while firing on our men, not a building was fired excepting the United States cavalry barracks, which were burned by my order, the place having resisted my advance instead of peaceable surrender, as in the case of General Ewell. General Fitz. Lee's brigade was charged with the duty of investing the place, the remaining brigades following at considerable intervals from Dover. Maj. Gen. W. F. Smith was in command of the forces in Carlisle. The only obstacle to the enforcement of my threat was the scarcity of artillery ammunition.

The whereabouts of our army was still a mystery; but, during the night, I received a dispatch from General Lee (in answer to one sent by Major Venable from Dover, on Early's trail), that the army was at Gettysburg, and had been engaged on this day (July 1) with the enemy's advance. I instantly dispatched to Hampton to move 10 miles that night on the road to Gettysburg, and gave orders to the other brigades, with a view to reaching Gettysburg early the next day, and started myself that night.

My advance reached Gettysburg July 2, just in time to thwart a move of the enemy's cavalry upon our rear by way of Hunterstown, after a fierce engagement, in which Hampton's brigade performed gallant service, a series of charges compelling the enemy to leave the field and abandon his purpose. I took my position that day on the York and Heidlersburg roads, on the left wing of the Army of Northern Virginia.

On the morning of July 3, pursuant to instructions from the commanding general (the ground along our line of battle being totally impracticable for cavalry operations), I moved forward to a position to the left of General Ewell's left, and in advance of it, where a commanding ridge completely controlled a wide plain of cultivated fields stretching toward Hanover, on the left, and reaching to the base of the mountain spurs, among which the enemy held position. My command was increased by the addition of Jenkins' brigade, who here in the presence of the enemy allowed themselves to be supplied with but 10 rounds of ammunition, although armed with the most approved Enfield musket. I moved this command and W. H. F. Lee's secretly through the woods to a position, and hoped to effect a surprise upon the enemy's rear, but Hampton's and Fitz. Lee's brigades, which had been ordered to follow me, unfortunately debouched into the open ground, disclosing the movement, and causing a corresponding movement of a large force of the enemy's cavalry.

Having been informed that Generals Hampton and Lee were up, I sent for them to come forward, so that I could show them the situation at a glance from the elevated ground I held, and arrange for further operations. My message was so long in finding General Hampton that he never reached me, and General Lee remained, as it was deemed inadvisable at the time the message was delivered for both to leave their commands.

Before General Hampton had reached where I was, the enemy had deployed a heavy line of sharpshooters, and were advancing toward our position, which was very strong. Our artillery had, however,

left the crest, which it was essential for it to occupy on account of being of too short range to compete with the longer range guns of the enemy, but I sent orders for its return. Jenkins' brigade was chiefly employed dismounted, and fought with decided effect until the 10 rounds were expended, and then retreated, under circumstances of difficulty and exposure which entailed the loss of valuable men.

The left, where Hampton's and Lee's brigades were, by this time became heavily engaged as dismounted skirmishers. My plan was to employ the enemy in front with sharpshooters, and move a command of cavalry upon their left flank from the position lately held by me, but the falling back of Jenkins' men (that officer was wounded the day previous, before reporting to me, and his brigade was now commanded by Colonel [M. J.] Ferguson, Sixteenth Virginia Cavalry) caused a like movement of those on the left, and the enemy, sending forward a squadron or two, were about to cut off and capture a portion of our dismounted sharpshooters.

To prevent this, I ordered forward the nearest cavalry regiment (one of W. H. F. Lee's) quickly to charge this force of cavalry. It was gallantly done, and about the same time a portion of General Fitz. Lee's command charged on the left, the First Virginia Cavalry being most conspicuous. In these charges, the impetuosity of those gallant fellows, after two weeks of hard marching and hard fighting on short rations, was not only extraordinary, but irresistible. The enemy's masses vanished before them like grain before the scythe, and that regiment elicited the admiration of every beholder, and eclipsed the many laurels already won by its gallant veterans. Their impetuosity carried them too far, and the charge being very much prolonged, their horses, already jaded by hard marching, failed under it. Their movement was too rapid to be stopped by couriers, and the enemy perceiving it, were turning upon them with fresh horses. The First North Carolina Cavalry and Jeff. Davis Legion were sent to their support, and gradually this hand-to-hand fighting involved the greater portion of the command till the enemy were driven from the field, which was now raked by their artillery, posted about three-quarters of a mile off, our officers and men behaving with the greatest heroism throughout. Our own artillery commanding the same ground, no more hand-to-hand fighting occurred, but the wounded were removed and the prisoners (a large number) taken to the rear.

The enemy's loss was unmistakably heavy ; numbers not known. Many of his killed and wounded fell into our hands.

That brave and distinguished officer, Brigadier-General Hampton, was seriously wounded twice in this engagement.

Among the killed was Major [W. G.] Conner, a gallant and efficient officer of the Jeff. Davis Legion. Several officers and many valuable men were killed and wounded whose names it is not now in my power to furnish, but which, it is hoped, will be ultimately furnished in the reports of regimental and brigade commanders.

Notwithstanding the favorable results obtained, I would have preferred a different method of attack, as already indicated; but I soon saw that entanglement by the force of circumstances narrated was unavoidable, and determined to make the best fight possible. General Fitz. Lee was always in the right place, and contributed his usual conspicuous share to the success of the day. Both he and the gallant First Virginia begged me (after the hot encounter) to allow them to take the enemy's battery, but I doubted the practicability of the ground for such a purpose.

During this day's operations, I held such a position as not only to render Ewell's left entirely secure, where the firing of my command, mistaken for that of the enemy, caused some apprehension, but commanded a view of the routes leading to the enemy's rear. Had the enemy's main body been dislodged, as was confidently hoped and expected, I was in precisely the right position to discover it and improve the opportunity. I watched keenly and anxiously the indications in his rear for that purpose, while in the attack which I intended (which was forestalled by our troops being exposed to view), his cavalry would have separated from the main body, and gave promise of solid results and advantages.

After dark, I directed a withdrawal to the York road, as our position was so far advanced as to make it hazardous at night, on account of the proximity of the enemy's infantry.

During the night of July 3, the commanding general withdrew the main body to the ridges west of Gettysburg, and sent word to me to that effect, but his messenger missed me. I repaired to his headquarters during the latter part of the night, and received instructions as to the new line, and sent, in compliance therewith, a brigade (Fitz. Lee's) to Cashtown, to protect our trains congregated there. My cavalry and artillery were somewhat jeopardized before I got back to my command by the enemy having occupied our late ground before my command could be notified of the change. None, however, were either lost or captured.

During the 4th, which was quite rainy, written instructions were received from the commanding general as to the order of march back to the Potomac, to be undertaken at nightfall. In this order two brigades of cavalry (Baker's and Hampton's*) were ordered to move, as heretofore stated, by way of Cashtown, guarding that flank, bringing up the rear on the road, via Greenwood, to Williamsport, which was the route designated for the main portion of the wagon trains and ambulances, under the special charge of Brigadier-General Imboden, who had a mixed command of artillery, infantry, and cavalry (his own).

Previous to these instructions, I had, at the instance of the commanding general, instructed Brigadier-General Robertson, whose two brigades (his own and Jones') were now on the right, near Fairfield, Pa., that it was essentially necessary for him to hold the Jack Mountain passes. These included two prominent roads—the one north and the other south of Jack Mountain, which is a sort of peak in the Blue Ridge chain.

In the order of march (retrograde), one corps (Hill's) preceded everything through the mountain; the baggage and prisoners of war escorted by another corps. Longstreet's occupied the center, and the third (Ewell's) brought up the rear. The cavalry was disposed of as follows: Two brigades on the Cashtown road, under General Fitz. Lee, and the remainder (Jenkins' and Chambliss'), under my immediate command, was directed to proceed by way of Emmitsburg, Md., so as to guard the other flank.

I dispatched Captain [W. W.] Blackford, Corps of Engineers, to General Robertson, to inform him of my movement, and direct his co-operation, as Emmitsburg was in his immediate front, and was probably occupied by the enemy's cavalry. It was dark before I had passed the extreme right of our line, and, having to pass through

* Reference is to Fitz. Lee's and Hampton's brigades, the latter commanded by Col. L. S. Baker after Hampton was wounded.

very dense woods, taking by-roads, it soon became so dark that it was impossible to proceed. We were in danger of losing the command as well as the road. It was raining, also.

We halted for several hours, when, having received a good guide, and it becoming more light, the march was resumed, and just at dawn we entered Emmitsburg. We there learned that a large body of the enemy's cavalry (the citizens said 15,000, which I knew, of course, was exaggerated) had passed through that point the afternoon previous, going toward Monterey, one of the passes designated in my instructions to Brigadier-General Robertson.

I halted for a short time to procure some rations, and, examining my map, I saw that this force could either attempt to force one of those gaps, or, foiled in that (as I supposed they would be), it would either turn to the right and bear off toward Fairfield, where it would meet with like repulse from Hill's or Longstreet's corps, or, turning to the left before reaching Monterey, would strike across by Eyler's Gap, toward Hagerstown, and thus seriously threaten that portion of our trains which, under Imboden, would be passing down the Greencastle pike the next day, and interpose itself between the main body and its baggage. I did not consider that this force could seriously annoy any other portion of the command under the order of march prescribed, particularly as it was believed that those gaps would be held by General Robertson till he could be re-enforced by the main body. I therefore determined to adhere to my instructions, and proceed by way of Cavetown, by which I might intercept the enemy should he pass through Eyler's Gap.

In and around Emmitsburg we captured 60 or 70 prisoners of war, and some valuable hospital stores *en route* from Frederick to the army.

The march was resumed on the road to Frederick till we reached a small village called Cooperstown, where our route turned short to the right. Here I halted the column to feed, as the horses were much fatigued and famished. The column, after an hour's halt, continued through Harbaugh's Valley, by Zion Church, to pass the Catoctin Mountain. The road separated before debouching from the mountain, one fork leading to the left by Smithtown, and the other to the right, bearing more toward Leitersburg.

I divided my command, in order to make the passage more certain, Colonel Ferguson, commanding Jenkins' brigade, taking the left road, and Chambliss' brigade, which I accompanied, the other. Before reaching the western entrance to this pass, I found it held by the enemy, and had to dismount a large portion of the command, and fight from crag to crag of the mountains to dislodge the enemy, already posted.

Our passage was finally forced, and, as my column emerged from the mountains, it received the fire of the enemy's battery, posted to the left, on the road to Boonsborough. I ascertained, too, about this time by the firing that the party on the other route had met with resistance, and sent at once to apprise Colonel Ferguson of our passage, and directed him, if not already through, to withdraw, and come by the same route I had followed. Our artillery was soon in position, and a few fires drove the enemy from his position.

I was told by a citizen that the party I had just attacked was the cavalry of Kilpatrick, who had claimed to have captured several thousand prisoners and 400 or 500 wagons from our forces near Monterey; but I was further informed that not more than 40 wagons

accompanied them, and other facts I heard led me to believe the success was far overrated. About this time, Captain [G. M.] Emack, Maryland cavalry, with his arm in a sling, came to us, and reported that he had been in the fight of the night before, and partially confirmed the statement of the citizen, and informed me, to my surprise, that a large portion of Ewell's corps trains had preceded the army through the mountains.

It was nearly night, and I felt it of the first importance to open communication with the main army, particularly as I was led to believe that a portion of this force might still be hovering on its flanks. I sent a trusty and intelligent soldier (Private Robert W. Goode, First Virginia Cavalry) to reach the commanding general by a route across the country, and relate to him what I knew, as well as what he might discover *en route*, and moved toward Leitersburg as soon as Colonel Ferguson came up, who, although his advance had forced the passage of the gap, upon the receipt of my dispatch turned back and came by the same route I had taken, thus making an unnecessary circuit of several miles, and not reaching me till after dark.

Having heard from the commanding general at Leitersburg about daylight (6 o'clock) next morning, and being satisfied that all of Kilpatrick's force had gone toward Boonsborough, I immediately, notwithstanding the march of a greater portion of both the preceding nights, set out toward Boonsborough. Jones' brigade had now arrived by the route from Fairfield. Soon after night, Brigadier-General Jones, whose capture had been reported by Captain Emack, came from the direction of Williamsport, whither he had gone with the portion of the train which escaped. The enemy's movements had separated him from his command, and he had made a very narrow escape. He informed me of Imboden's arrival at Williamsport.

Having reached Cavetown, I directed General Jones to proceed on the Boonsborough road a few miles, and thence proceed to Funkstown, which point I desired him to hold, covering the eastern front of Hagerstown. Chambliss' brigade proceeded direct from Leitersburg to Hagerstown, and Robertson's took the same route, both together a very small command.

Diverging from Jones' line of march at Cavetown, I proceeded with Jenkins' brigade, by way of Chewsville, toward Hagerstown. Upon arriving at the former place, it was ascertained that the enemy was nearing Hagerstown with a large force of cavalry from the direction of Boonsborough, and that Colonel Chambliss needed reenforcements. Jenkins' brigade was pushed forward, and, arriving before Hagerstown, found the enemy in possession, and made an attack in flank by this road, Jones coming up farther to the left, and opening with a few shots of artillery. A small body of infantry, under Brigadier-General Iverson, also held the north edge of the town, aided by the cavalry of Robertson and Chambliss. Our operations were here much embarrassed by our great difficulty in preventing this latter force from mistaking us for the enemy, several shots striking very near our column. I felt sure that the enemy's designs were directed against Williamsport, where, I was informed by General Jones, our wagons were congregated in a narrow space at the foot of the hill, near the river, which was too much swollen to admit their passage to the south bank. I therefore urged on all sides the most vigorous attack to save our trains at Williamsport. Our force was very perceptibly much smaller than the enemy's, but by a bold front and determined attack, with a reliance on that help which

has never failed me, I hoped to raise the siege of Williamsport, if, as I believed, that was the real object of the enemy's designs. Hagerstown is 6 miles from Williamsport, the country between being almost entirely cleared, but intersected by innumerable fences and ditches. The two places are connected by a lane and perfectly straight macadamized road. The enemy's dismounted skirmishers fought from street to street, and some time elapsed before the town was entirely clear, the enemy taking the road first toward Sharpsburg, but afterward turned to the Williamsport road. Just as the town was cleared, I heard the sound of artillery at Williamsport.

The cavalry, excepting the two brigades with General Fitz. Lee, were now pretty well concentrated at Hagerstown, and one column, under Colonel Chambliss, was pushed directly down the road after the enemy, while Robertson's two regiments and Jenkins' brigade kept to the left of the road, moving in a parallel direction with Chambliss. A portion of the Stuart Horse Artillery also accompanied the movement. The first charge was gallantly executed by the leading brigade (Chambliss'), now numbering only a few hundred men, the Ninth and Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry participating with marked gallantry. The column on the flank was now hurried up to attack the enemy in flank, but the obstacles, such as post and rail fences, delayed its progress so long that the enemy had time to rally along a crest of rocks and fences, from which he opened with artillery, raking the road.

Jenkins' brigade was ordered to dismount and deploy over the difficult ground. This was done with marked effect and boldness, Lieutenant-Colonel Witcher, as usual, distinguishing himself by his courage and conduct. The enemy, thus dislodged, was closely pressed by the mounted cavalry, but made one effort at a countercharge, which was gallantly met and repulsed by Col. James B. Gordon, commanding a fragment of the Fifth North Carolina Cavalry, that officer exhibiting under my eye individual prowess deserving special commendation. The repulse was soon after converted into a rout by Colonel Lomax's regiment (Eleventh Virginia Cavalry), Jones' brigade, which now took the road, under the gallant leadership of its colonel, with drawn sabers, and charged down the turnpike under a fearful fire of artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel Funsten behaved with conspicuous gallantry in this charge, and Captain [S.] Winthrop, a volunteer aide of Lieutenant-General Longstreet, also bore himself most gallantly.

The enemy was now very near Williamsport, and this determined and vigorous attack in rear soon compelled him to raise the siege of that place, and leave in hasty discomfiture by the Downsville road. His withdrawal was favored by night, which set in just as we reached the ridge overlooking Williamsport. An important auxiliary to this attack was rendered by Brig. Gen. Fitz. Lee, who reached the vicinity of Williamsport by the Greencastle road very opportunely, and participated in the attack with his accustomed spirit.

Great credit is due the command for the fearless and determined manner in which they rushed upon the enemy and compelled him to loose his hold upon the main portion of the transportation of the army. Without this attack, it is certain that our trains would have fallen into the hands of the enemy, for, while some resistance was made by General Imboden, still, the size and nature of his command, the peculiar conformation of the ground, overlooked by hills and approached by six plain roads, go to show conclusively that not even

a display of Spartan heroism on the part of his command could have saved those wagons from the torch of the enemy. I communicated with him after opening the road, by a lieutenant, whom I met but a short distance from the town. Officers present with General Imboden during the attack assure me I am right in the foregoing opinion. I was apprised when about midway that Lieutenant-General Longstreet had arrived at Hagerstown.

As a part of the operations of this period, I will here report that about 60 of the wagons belonging to Lee's brigade, while in the special charge of General Imboden, *en route* to Williamsport, near Mercersburg, were captured by the enemy. A court of inquiry has been convened to inquire into the circumstances of this capture. I therefore forbear animadversion on the subject.

My command bivouacked near Hagerstown, and I took position that night on the road leading from Hagerstown to Boonsborough.

The next day (July 7), I proceeded to Downsville, establishing there a portion of Wofford's brigade, sent me for the purpose by General Longstreet, and posted Jenkins' cavalry brigade on that portion of our front in advance of the infantry. Robertson's brigade, being small, and the enemy being least threatening from that direction, was assigned to the north front of Hagerstown, connecting with General Jones, on the right, on the Cavetown road. The Maryland cavalry was ordered on the National road and toward Greencastle, on a scout.

On the 8th, the cavalry was thrown forward toward Boonsborough, advancing on the different roads, in order, by a bold demonstration, to threaten an advance upon the enemy, and thus cover the retrograde of the main body. The move was successful, the advance under General Jones encountering the enemy on the Boonsborough road, at Beaver Creek Bridge, from which point to the verge of Boonsborough an animated fight ensued, principally on foot, the ground being entirely too soft from recent rains to operate successfully with cavalry. This contest was participated in in a very handsome manner by the other brigades (Fitz. Lee's, Hampton's, now commanded by Baker, and W. H. F. Lee's, commanded by Chambliss) and the Stuart Horse Artillery. Prisoners taken assured us the main cavalry force of the enemy was in our front, which, notwithstanding their known superiority in numbers and range of fire-arms, was driven steadily before us, our brave men, nothing daunted or dispirited by the reverses of the army, maintaining a predominance of pluck over the enemy calculated to excite the pride and admiration of beholders. Just as we neared the village, Jenkins' brigade, under Ferguson, moved up on the Williamsport road, driving the enemy on that flank in such a manner as to cause him to begin his withdrawal from the village to the mountain pass. His batteries had been driven away from the hill by the Napoleons of McGregor's battery, which, for close fighting, evinced this day their great superiority over rifled guns of greater number.

About this time, I was informed that the enemy was heavily reenforced, and that our ammunition, by this protracted engagement, was nearly exhausted; and, despairing of getting possession of the town, which was completely commanded by artillery in the mountain gap, and believing that, in compelling the enemy to act upon the defensive (all that day retreating before us), the desired object had been fully attained, I began to retire toward Funkstown, excepting Jenkins' brigade, which was ordered to its former position on the Williamsport road. The enemy, observing this from his mountain

perch, tried to profit by it with a vigorous movemen on our heels, but was foiled.

As the last regiment was crossing the bridge over Beaver Creek, a squadron of the enemy more bold than its comrades galloped forward as if to charge. Steadily a portion of the First North Carolina Cavalry awaited their arrival within striking distance, but, before reaching their vicinity, the enemy veered off across the fields, when a Blakely gun of Chew's battery, advantageously posted on a point, marked their movement, and, although the squadron moved at a gallop, never did sportsman bring down his bird with more unerring shot than did that Blakely tell upon that squadron. In vain did it turn to the right and left. Each shot seemed drawn to the flying target with fatal accuracy, until the enemy, driven by the shots of the Blakely and followed by shouts of derision of our cavalry, escaped at full speed over the plain.

The command moved leisurely to the vicinity of Funkstown, and bivouacked for the night.

The fight of the 8th administered a *quietus* to the enemy on the 9th, and my command kept the position in front of Funkstown assigned to it the night before.

The left of our main line of battle now rested just in rear of Funkstown, on the Antietam, and some infantry and artillery were thrown forward as a support to the cavalry beyond.

The enemy advanced on the 10th on the Boonsborough road, and our cavalry was engaged dismounted nearly all day. General Jones was farther to the left, on the Cavetown road, and the infantry was placed in position covering Funkstown, with dismounted cavalry on each flank. The enemy's advance was handsomely repulsed, in which Lieutenant-Colonel Witcher's cavalry, on foot, behind a stone fence immediately on the left of the turnpike, performed a very gallant part, standing their ground with unflinching tenacity. On the left, a portion of Fitz. Lee's brigade, under Captain Wooldridge, Fourth Virginia Cavalry, who handled his skirmishers with great skill and effect, compelled the enemy's infantry to seek cover in a body of woods at some distance from our lines.

In this day's operations, the infantry before mentioned participated very creditably, indeed, in the center, and I regret exceedingly that I have not the means of knowing the regiments and commanders, so as to mention them with that particularity to which by their gallantry they are entitled ; but their conduct has no doubt been duly chronicled by their commanders, and laid before the commanding general, a part of which was under his own eye.

Owing to the great ease with which the position at Funkstown could be flanked on the right, and, by a secret movement at night, the troops there cut off, it was deemed prudent to withdraw at night to the west side of the Antietam, which was accordingly done.

July 11 was not characterized by any general engagement, excepting that General Fitz. Lee, now on the right, toward Downsville, was compelled to retire upon the main body; and the main body having assumed a shorter line, with its left resting on the National road, just west of Hagerstown, Chambliss' brigade was sent to that flank, and General Fitz. Lee's, also. The enemy made no movement on Jones' front, embracing the Funkstown and Cavetown roads.

On the 12th, firing began early, and the enemy having advanced on several roads on Hagerstown, our cavalry forces retired without serious resistance, and massed on the left of the main body, reach-

ing with heavy outposts the Conococheague, on the National road. The infantry having already had time to intrench themselves, it was no longer desirable to defer the enemy's attack.

The 13th was spent in reconnoitering on the left, Rodes' division occupying the extreme left of our infantry, very near Hagerstown, a little north of the National road. Cavalry pickets were extended beyond the railroad leading to Chambersburg, and everything put in readiness to resist the enemy's attack. The situation of our communications south of the Potomac caused the commanding general to desire more cavalry on that side, and, accordingly, Brigadier-General Jones' brigade (one of whose regiments, Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, had been left in Jefferson) was detached, and sent to cover our communication with Winchester. The cavalry on the left consisted now of Fitz. Lee's, W. H. F. Lee's, Baker's, and Robertson's brigades, the latter being a mere handful.

On the 13th, skirmishing continued at intervals, but it appeared that the enemy, instead of attacking, was intrenching himself in our front, and the commanding general determined to cross the Potomac. The night of the 13th was chosen for this move, and the arduous and difficult task of bringing up the rear was, as usual, assigned to the cavalry. Just before night (which was unusually rainy), the cavalry was disposed from right to left, to occupy, dismounted, the trenches of the infantry at dark, Fitz. Lee's brigade holding the line of Longstreet's corps, Baker's of Hill's corps, and the remainder of Ewell's corps. A pontoon bridge had been constructed at Falling Waters, some miles below Williamsport, where Longstreet's and Hill's corps were to cross, and Ewell's corps was to ford the river at Williamsport, in rear of which last, after daylight, the cavalry was also to cross, excepting that Fitz. Lee's brigade, should he find the pontoon bridge clear in time, was to cross at the bridge; otherwise to cross at the ford at Williamsport.

The operation was successfully performed by the cavalry. General Fitz. Lee, finding the bridge would not be clear in time for his command, moved after daylight to the ford, sending two squadrons to cross in rear of the infantry at the bridge. These squadrons, mistaking Longstreet's rear for the rear of the army on that route, crossed over in rear of it. General Hill's troops being notified that these squadrons would follow in his rear, were deceived by some of the enemy's cavalry, who approached very near, in consequence of their belief that they were our cavalry. Although this unfortunate mistake deprived us of the lamented General Pettigrew, whom they mortally wounded, they paid the penalty of their temerity by losing most of their number in killed or wounded, if the accounts of those who witnessed it are to be credited. The cavalry crossed at the fords without serious molestation, bringing up the rear on that route by 8 a. m. on the 14th.

To Baker's (late Hampton's) brigade was assigned the duty of picketing the Potomac from Falling Waters to Hedgesville. The other brigades were moved back toward Leetown, Robertson's being sent to the fords of the Shenandoah, where he already had a picket, which, under Captain [L. A.] Johnson, of the North Carolina cavalry, had handsomely repulsed the enemy in their advance on Ashby's Gap, inflicting severe loss, with great disparity in numbers.

Harper's Ferry was again in possession of the enemy, and Colonel Harman, Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, had in an engagement with the

enemy gained a decided success, but was himself captured by his horse falling.

Upon my arrival at the Bower that afternoon (15th), I learned that a large force of the enemy's cavalry was between Shepherdstown and Leetown, and determined at once to attack him in order to defeat any designs he might have in the direction of Martinsburg.

I made disposition accordingly, concentrating cavalry in his front, and early on the 16th moved Fitz. Lee's brigade down the turnpike, toward Shepherdstown, supported by Chambliss, who, though quite ill, with that commendable spirit which has always distinguished him, remained at the head of his brigade. Jenkins' brigade was ordered to advance on the road from Martinsburg toward Shepherdstown, so as by this combination to expose one of the enemy's flanks, while Jones, now near Charlestown, was notified of the attack, in order that he might co-operate. No positive orders were sent him, as his precise locality was not known.

These dispositions having been arranged, I was about to attack when I received a very urgent message from the commanding general to repair at once to his headquarters. I therefore committed to Brig. Gen. Fitz. Lee the consummation of my plans, and reported at once to the commanding general, whom I found at Bunker Hill. Returning in the afternoon, I proceeded to the scene of conflict on the turnpike, and found that General Fitz. Lee had, with his own and Chambliss' brigades, driven the enemy steadily to within a mile of Shepherdstown, Jenkins' brigade not having yet appeared on the left. However, it soon after arrived in Fitz. Lee's rear, and moved up to his support. The ground was not practicable for cavalry, and the main body was dismounted, and advanced in line of battle. The enemy retired to a strong position behind stone fences and barricades, near Colonel [A. R.] Boteler's residence, and it being nearly dark, obstinately maintained his ground at this last point until dark, to cover his withdrawal.

Preparations were made to renew the attack vigorously next morning, but daybreak revealed that the enemy had retired toward Harper's Ferry.

The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was heavy. We had several killed and wounded, and among the latter Col. James H. Drake, First Virginia Cavalry, was mortally wounded, dying that night (16th), depriving his regiment of a brave and zealous leader, and his country of one of her most patriotic defenders.

The commanding general was very desirous of my moving a large portion of my command at once into Loudoun, but the recent rains had so swollen the Shenandoah that it was impossible to ford it, and cavalry scouting parties had to swim their horses over.

In the interval of time from July 16 to the 22d, the enemy made a demonstration on Hedgesville, forcing back Baker's brigade. Desultory skirmishing was kept up on that front for several days with the enemy, while our infantry was engaged in tearing up the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Martinsburg. Parts of Jones' brigade were also engaged with the enemy in spirited conflicts not herein referred to, resulting very creditably to our arms, near Fairfield, Pa., and on the Cavetown road from Hagerstown, the Sixth and Seventh Virginia Cavalry being particularly distinguished. Accounts of these will be found in the reports of Brigadier-General Jones and Colonel Baker.

It soon became apparent that the enemy was moving upon our right

flank, availing himself of the swollen condition of the Shenandoah to interpose his army, by a march along the east side of the Blue Ridge, between our present position and Richmond. Longstreet's corps having already moved to counteract this effort, enough cavalry was sent, under Brigadier-General Robertson, for his advance guard through Front Royal and Chester Gap, while Baker's brigade was ordered to bring up the rear of Ewell's corps, which was in rear, and Jones' brigade was ordered to picket the Lower Shenandoah as long as necessary for the safety of that flank, and then follow the movement of the army. Fitz. Lee's, W. H. F. Lee's, and Jenkins' brigades, by a forced march from the vicinity of Leetown, through Millwood, endeavored to reach Manassas Gap, so as to hold it on the flank of the army, but it was already in possession of the enemy, and the Shenandoah, still high, in order to be crossed without interfering with the march of the main army, had to be forded below Front Royal.

The cavalry already mentioned, early on the 23d reached Chester Gap by a by-path, passing on the army's left, and, with great difficulty and a forced march, that night bivouacked below Gaines' Cross-Roads, holding the Rockford road and Warrenton turnpike, on which, near Amissville, the enemy had accumulated a large force of cavalry.

On the 24th, while moving forward to find the locality of the enemy, firing was heard toward Newby's Cross-Roads, which was afterward ascertained to be a portion of the enemy's artillery firing on Hill's column, marching on the Richmond road. Before the cavalry could reach the scene of action, the enemy had been driven off by the infantry, and on the 25th the march was continued, and the line of the Rappahannock resumed.

In taking a retrospect of this campaign, it is necessary, in order to appreciate the value of the services of the cavalry, to correctly estimate the amount of labor to be performed, the difficulties to be encountered, and the very extended sphere of operations, mainly in the enemy's country. In the exercise of the discretion vested in me by the commanding general, it was deemed practicable to move entirely in the enemy's rear, intercepting his communications with his base (Washington), and, inflicting damage upon his rear, to rejoin the army in Pennsylvania in time to participate in its actual conflicts.

The result abundantly confirms my judgment as to the practicability as well as utility of the move. The main army, I was advised by the commanding general, would move in two columns for the Susquehanna. Early commanded the advance of that one of these columns to the eastward, and I was directed to communicate with him as early as practicable after crossing the Potomac, and place my command on his right flank. It was expected I would find him in York. The newspapers of the enemy, my only source of information, chronicled his arrival there and at Wrightsville, on the Susquehanna, with great particularity. I therefore moved to join him in that vicinity. The enemy's army was moving in a direction parallel with me. I was apprised of its arrival at Taneytown when I was near Hanover, Pa.; but believing, from the lapse of time, that our army was already in York or at Harrisburg, where it could choose its battle-ground with the enemy, I hastened to place my command with it. It is believed that, had the corps of Hill and Longstreet moved on instead of halting near Chambersburg, York could have been the place of concentration instead of Gettysburg.

This move of my command between the enemy's seat of government and the army charged with its defense involved serious loss to the enemy in men and *matériel* (over 1,000 prisoners having been captured), and spread terror and consternation to the very gates of the capital. The streets were barricaded for defense, as also was done in Baltimore on the day following. This move drew the enemy's overweening force of cavalry, from its aggressive attitude toward our flank near Williamsport and Hagerstown, to the defense of its own communications, now at my mercy. The entire Sixth Army Corps, in addition, was sent to intercept me at Westminster, arriving there the morning I left, which in the result prevented its participation in the first two days' fight at Gettysburg.

Our trains in transit were thus not only secured, but it was done in a way that at the same time seriously injured the enemy. General Meade also detached 4,000 troops, under General French, to escort public property to Washington from Frederick, a step which certainly would have been unnecessary but for my presence in his rear, thus weakening his army to that extent. In fact, although in his own country, he had to make large detachments to protect his rear and baggage. General Meade also complains that his movements were delayed by the detention of his cavalry in his rear. He might truthfully have added, by the movement in his rear of a large force of Confederate cavalry, capturing his trains and cutting all his communications with Washington.

It is not to be supposed such delay in his operations could have been so effectually caused by any other disposition of the cavalry. Moreover, considering York as the point of junction, as I had every reason to believe it would be, the route I took was quite as direct and more expeditious than the alternate one proposed, and there is reason to believe on that route that my command would have been divided up in the different gaps of South Mountain, covering our flank, while the enemy, by concentration upon any one, could have greatly endangered our baggage and ordnance trains without exposing his own.

It was thought by many that my command could have rendered more service had it been in advance of the army the first day at Gettysburg, and the commanding general complains of a want of cavalry on the occasion; but it must be remembered that the cavalry (Jenkins' brigade) specially selected for advance guard to the army by the commanding general on account of its geographical location at the time, was available for this purpose, and had two batteries of horse artillery serving with it. If, therefore, the peculiar functions of cavalry with the army were not satisfactorily performed in the absence of my command, it should rather be attributed to the fact that Jenkins' brigade was not as efficient as it ought to have been, and as its numbers (3,800) on leaving Virginia warranted us in expecting. Even at that time, by its reduction incident to campaign, it numbered far more than the cavalry which successfully covered Jackson's flank movement at Chancellorsville, turned back Stoneman from the James, and drove 3,500 cavalry under Averell across the Rappahannock. Properly handled, such a command should have done everything requisite, and left nothing to detract by the remotest implication from the brilliant exploits of their comrades, achieved under circumstances of great hardship and danger.

Arriving at York, I found that General Early had gone, and it is to be regretted that this officer failed to take any measures by leaving

an intelligent scout to watch for my coming or a patrol to meet me, to acquaint me with his destination. He had reason to expect me, and had been directed to look out for me. He heard my guns at Hanover, and correctly conjectured whose they were, but left me no clew to his destination on leaving York, which would have saved me a long and tedious march to Carlisle and thence back to Gettysburg. I was informed by citizens that he was going to Shippensburg.

I still believed that most of our army was before Harrisburg, and justly regarded a march to Carlisle as the most likely to place me in communication with the main army. Besides, as a place for rationing my command, now entirely out, I believed it desirable. The cavalry suffered much in this march, day and night, from loss of sleep, and the horses from fatigue, and, while in Fairfax, for want of forage, not even grass being attainable.

In Fauquier, the rough character of the roads and lack of facilities for shoeing, added to the casualties of every day's battle and constant wear and tear of man and horse, reduced the command very much in numbers. In this way some regiments were reduced to less than 100 men; yet, when my command arrived at Gettysburg, from the accessions which it received from the weak horses left to follow the command, it took its place in line of battle with a stoutness of heart and firmness of tread impressing one with the confidence of victory which was astounding, considering the hardness of the march lately endured.

With an aggregate loss of about 2,200 killed, wounded, and missing, including the battle of Fleetwood, June 9, we inflicted a loss on the enemy's cavalry confessedly near 5,000.

Some of the reports of subordinate commanders are herewith forwarded; others will follow; and it is hoped they will do justice to that individual prowess for which Confederate soldiery is most noted, and which the limits of personal observation and this report deprive me of the power of doing.

Appended will be found a statement of casualties and a map; also a list of non-commissioned officers and privates whose conduct as bearers of dispatches and otherwise entitle them to favorable mention.

The bravery, heroism, fortitude, and devotion of my command are commended to the special attention of the commanding general, and are worthy the gratitude of their countrymen.

I desire to mention among the brigadier-generals one whose enlarged comprehensions of the functions of cavalry, whose diligent attention to the preservation of its efficiency, and intelligent appreciation and faithful performance of the duties confided to him, point to as one of the first cavalry leaders on the continent, and richly entitle him to promotion. I allude to Brig. Gen. Fitz. Lee.

I cannot here particularize the conduct of the many officers who deserve special mention of less rank than brigadier-general without extending my remarks more than would be proper. To my staff collectively, however, I feel at liberty to express thus officially my grateful appreciation of the zeal, fidelity, and ability with which they discharged their several duties, and labored to promote the success of the command.

Maj. Heros von Borcke, assistant adjutant and inspector general (that gallant officer from Prussia, who so early espoused our cause), was disabled in Fauquier, so as to deprive me of his valuable services on the expedition, but it is hoped that the command will not long be deprived of his inspiring presence on the field.

Maj. Henry B. McClellan, my adjutant-general, was constantly at my side, and with his intelligence, ready pen, and quick comprehension, greatly facilitated the discharge of my duties.

The untiring energy, force of character, and devotion to duty of Maj. A. R. Venable, my inspector-general, and Lieut. G. M. Ryals, C. S. Army, provost-marshal, deserve my special gratitude and praise.

The same qualities, united to a thorough knowledge of much of the country, are ascribable to Capt. B. S. White, C. S. Army, who, though still suffering from a severe wound received at Fleetwood, accompanied the command, and his services proclaim him an officer of merit and distinction.

Chief Surgeon Eliason; Captain Blackford, engineer; Captain [John Esten] Cooke, ordnance officer; Lieutenant [Chiswell] Dabney, aide-de-camp; Asst. Engineer F. S. Robertson; Cadet [W. Q.] Hullihen, C. S. Army, and Lieut. H. Hagan, Virginia Provisional Army, all performed their duties with commendable zeal and credit.

Major [Norman R.] Fitzhugh, chief, and Capt. J. M. Hanger, assistant quartermaster, and Maj. W. J. Johnson, chief commissary, discharged their arduous duties in their usual highly creditable manner.

First Lieut. R. B. Kennon, Provisional Army Confederate States, temporarily attached, on two different occasions was intrusted with duties attended with great peril, which he performed in a highly successful and satisfactory manner—once in testing experimentally at night an unknown ford on the Potomac, and again in bearing a dispatch to the commanding general from Emmitsburg.

Grateful to the Giver of all good for the attainment of such results with such small comparative losses, I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General.

Col. R. H. CHILTON,
Chief of Staff, Army of Northern Virginia.

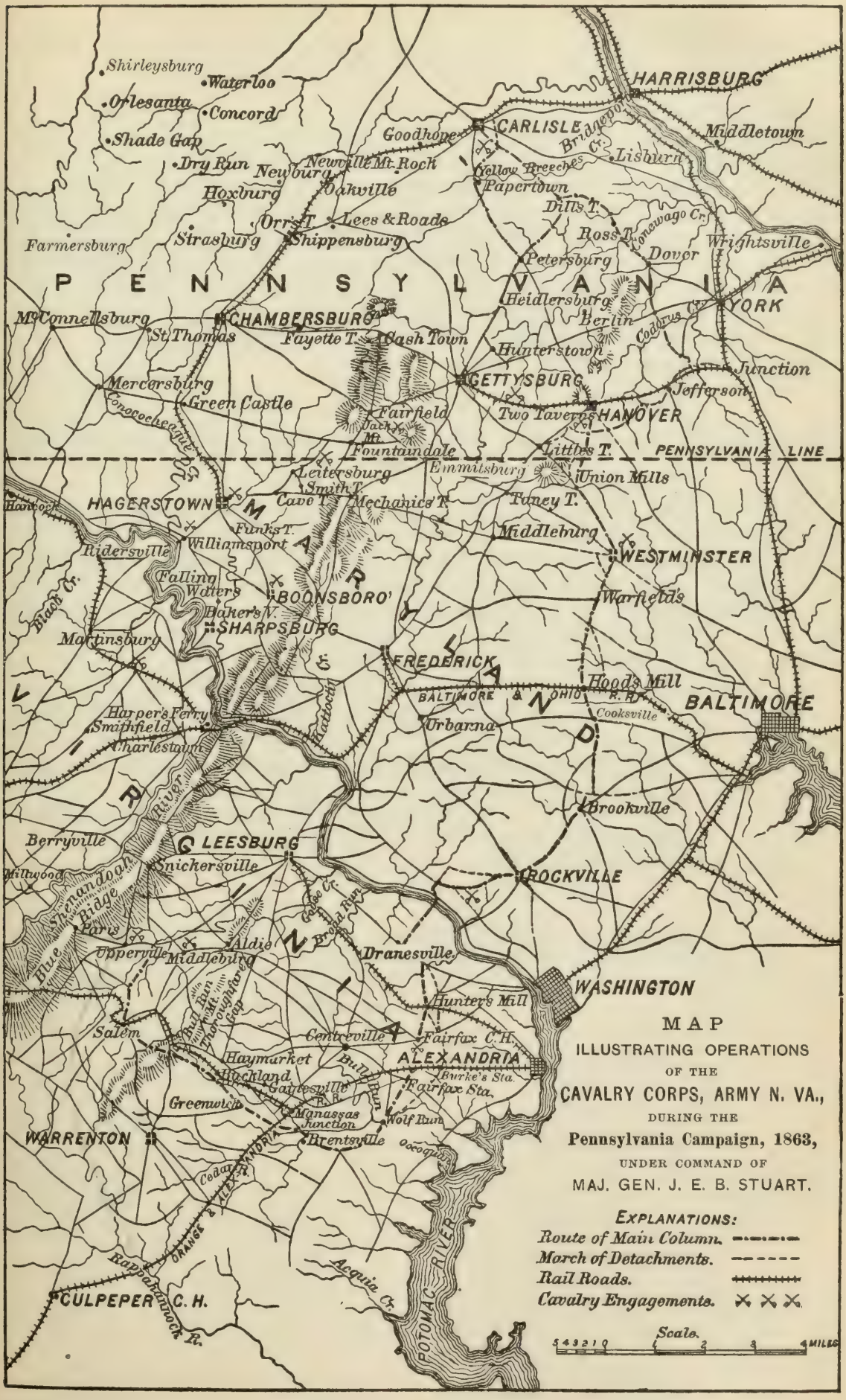
MEMORANDA.

Privates Benjamin F. Weller, Company E, and Robert W. Goode, Company G, First Virginia Cavalry, as couriers at these headquarters, rendered distinguished service, exhibiting rare intelligence, great daring, and heroism.

My field telegraph operator (J. Thompson Quarles) was present throughout, and when no opportunity offered for practicing in his profession, was active and enterprising in the discharge of other duties assigned him.

Actg. Sergt. S. A. Nelson, Fourth Virginia Cavalry, was ever faithful and indefatigable in his operations, and was ever ready and willing for duty.

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General, Commanding.


MAP
ILLUSTRATING OPERATIONS
OF THE
CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY N. VA.,
DURING THE
Pennsylvania Campaign, 1863,
UNDER COMMAND OF
MAJ. GEN. J. E. B. STUART.
EXPLANATIONS:
Route of Main Column.
March of Detachments.
Rail Roads.
Cavalry Engagements.
Scale.
5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 MILES
PENNSYLVANIA
MARYLAND
VIRGINIA
HARRISBURG
CARLISLE
Goodhope
Bridgeport
Middletown
Lisburn
Yellow Breeches Cr.
Papertown
Dills T.
Ross T.
Conewago Cr.
Wrightsville
Dover
Petersburg
Heidlersburg
Berlin
Codorus Cr.
YORK
Junction
Jefferson
Hunterstown
GETTYSBURG
Two Taverns
HANOVER
Little's T.
PENNSYLVANIA LINE
Union Mills
Emmitsburg
Taney T.
Middleburg
WESTMINSTER
Warfield's
Hood's Mill
BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R.
Cooksville
BALTIMORE
Urbarna
Brookville
ROCKVILLE
WASHINGTON
Hunter's Mill
Fairfax C.H.
ALEXANDRIA
Burke's Sta.
Fairfax Sta.
Wolf Run
Oocoquan
Centreville
Bull Run
Manassas Junction
Brentsville
Gainesville
Buckland
Haymarket
Bull Run Mt.
Thoroughfare Gap
Salem
Greenwich
WARRENTON
Cedar R.
ORANGE & ALEXANDRIA R.R.
Rappahannock R.
CULPEPER C.H.
Acquia Cr.
POTOMAC RIVER
Dranesville
Broad Run
Goose Cr.
Aldie
Middleburg
Upperville
Paris
Blue Ridge
Shenandoah River
Millwood
Berryville
LEESBURG
Snickersville
Harper's Ferry
Smithfield
Charlestown
Martinsburg
Black Cr.
Hancock
HAGERSTOWN
Williamsport
Funks T.
Cave T.
Mechanics T.
Leitersburg
Smith T.
Fountaindale
Jack Mt.
Fairfield
Conococheague Cr.
Mercersburg
Green Castle
CHAMBERSBURG
Fayette T.
Cash Town
St. Thomas
McConnellsburg
Farmersburg
Strasburg
Shippensburg
Orr's T.
Lees & Roads
Oakville
Newville
Mt. Rock
Newburg
Hoxburg
Dry Run
Shade Gap
Concord
Orlesanta
Waterloo
Shirleysburg
Ridersville
Falling Waters
Baker's V.
BOONSBORO'
SHARPSBURG
Kattoctin Cr.
FREDERICK

ADDENDA.

[No. 44.]—JOINT RESOLUTION of thanks to Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, and the officers and men under his command.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby cordially tendered, to Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, and to the officers and men under his command, for their distinguished gallantry and skill during the present war, especially as displayed in the summer of 1862, in the raid around the army of McClellan, across the Chickahominy, the expedition into Pennsylvania and to Catlett's Station, and in the battles of Fleetwood, Chancellorsville, and other places.

That the President be requested to communicate this resolution to General Stuart and the officers and men under his command.

Approved February 17, 1864.

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Resolution of thanks by the Confederate Congress to Maj. Heros von Borcke.

Whereas Maj. Heros von Borcke, of Prussia, assistant adjutant and inspector general of the cavalry corps of the Army of Northern Virginia, having left his own country to assist in securing the independence of ours, and by his personal gallantry in the field having won the admiration of his comrades as well as that of his commanding general, all of whom deeply sympathize with him in his present sufferings from wounds received in battle: Therefore,

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are due, and the same are hereby tendered, to Major von Borcke, for his self-sacrificing devotion to our Confederacy, and for his distinguished services in support of its cause.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be transmitted to Major von Borcke by the President of the Confederate States.

Approved January 30, 1864.

[Inclosure No 1.]

Return of Casualties in the Cavalry Division, Army of Northern Virginia, near Middleburg and Upperville, Va., June 10–24, 1863, inclusive.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Robertson's Brigade.							
4th North Carolina	1	11	5	25	4	54	100
5th North Carolina	.....	12	5	42	.....	13	72
Total	1	23	10	67	4	67	172
Hampton's Brigade.							
1st North Carolina	1	5	2	21	1	7	37
1st South Carolina	.....	.....	1	2	.....	9	12
2d South Carolina	.....	3	.....	7	.....	3	13
Cobb's Legion	.....	1	1	9	.....	4	15
Jeff. Davis Legion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phillips Legion	1	2	1	11	.....	10	25
Total	2	11	5	50	1	33	102

Return of Casualties in the Cavalry Division, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Fitz. Lee's Brigade.							
1st Virginia	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	4
2d Virginia	.....	1	.....	11	.....	.....	12
3d Virginia	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	14	17
4th Virginia	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	6	8
5th Virginia	2	2	2	9	8	26	49
Total	2	3	2	28	8	47	90
W. H. F. Lee's Brigade.							
2d North Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9th Virginia	.....	4	3	24	.....	1	*32
10th Virginia	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	7
13th Virginia	1	11	4	22	.....	1	39
15th Virginia†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	16	7	52	.....	2	78
Jones' Brigade.							
6th Virginia	.....	2	1	7	.....	1	11
7th Virginia	.....	1	3	23	.....	1	28
11th Virginia	.....	1	3	10	.....	1	15
12th Virginia	.....	2	2	9	.....	1	14
35th Virginia Battalion†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	6	9	49	.....	4	68
Stuart Horse Artillery‡	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	6	59	33	246	13	153	510

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Return of Casualties in the Cavalry Division, Army of Northern Virginia, on the march from Rector's Cross-Roads to Gettysburg, and including the battle at Hanover, Pa.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Robertson's Brigade.							
4th North Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5th North Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Hampton's Brigade.							
1st North Carolina	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	5
1st South Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d South Carolina	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3
Cobb's Legion	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	4
Jeff. Davis Legion	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3
Phillips Legion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	1	1	7	.....	6	15
Fitz. Lee's Brigade.							
1st Virginia	1	5	1	5	.....	2	14
2d Virginia	.....	.....	1	9	.....	2	12
3d Virginia	.....	2	1	6	.....	.....	9
4th Virginia	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	2	12
5th Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	7	3	30	.....	6	47

*Since died, 2. †On detached service. ‡Losses, if any, not reported on original.

Return of Casualties in the Cavalry Division, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
W. H. F. Lee's Brigade.							
2d North Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9th Virginia	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	12	18
10th Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
13th Virginia	.....	.....	1	2	.....	14	17
15th Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	1	8	.....	28	37
Jones' Brigade.							
6th Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
7th Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11th Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12th Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35th Virginia Battalion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Stuart Horse Artillery.							
Breathed's battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10
Chew's battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hart's battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McGregor's battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Moorman's battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15
Grand total	1	8	5	45	2	56	117

[Inclosure No. 3.]

Return of Casualties in the Cavalry Division, Army of Northern Virginia, at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
*Robertson's Brigade.**							
Hampton's Brigade.							
1st North Carolina	1	1	1	16	.....	4	23
1st South Carolina	.....	1	1	8	.....	4	14
2d South Carolina	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	7
Cobb's Legion	5	3	1	5	.....	7	21
Jeff. Davis Legion	1	3	1	9	.....	1	15
Phillips Legion	.....	1	3	6	.....	.....	10
Total	7	10	7	50	.....	16	90
Fitz. Lee's Brigade.							
1st Virginia	.....	4	2	6	.....	10	22
2d Virginia	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	5
3d Virginia	.....	.....	2	3	1	.....	6
4th Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	16	17
5th Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	5	4	12	2	27	50
W. H. F. Lee's Brigade.							
2d North Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9th Virginia	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	12
10th Virginia	.....	1	.....	9	.....	2	12
13th Virginia	.....	1	2	9	.....	5	17
15th Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	2	2	24	.....	13	41

*Not engaged.

Return of Casualties in the Cavalry Division, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Jones' Brigade.							
6th Virginia	1	3	.....	9	.....	5	18
7th Virginia	.....	1	4	22	.....	.....	27
11th Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12th Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35th Virginia Battalion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	4	4	31	.....	5	45
Stuart Horse Artillery*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	8	21	17	117	2	61	226

[Inclosure No. 4.]

Return of Casualties in the Cavalry Division, Army of Northern Virginia, in the engagement with Kilpatrick and Buford, from Hagerstown to Williamsport.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Robertson's Brigade.							
4th North Carolina	.....	3	2	5	3	71	84
5th North Carolina	.....	3	1	4	.....	.....	8
Total	.....	6	3	9	3	71	92
Hampton's Brigade.							
1st North Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st South Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d South Carolina	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Cobb's Legion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Jeff. Davis Legion	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	3
Phillips Legion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	5
Fitz. Lee's Brigade.							
1st Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12
2d Virginia	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	14	16
3d Virginia	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	16	18
4th Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
5th Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	48	52
W. H. F. Lee's Brigade.							
2d North Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9th Virginia	.....	2	.....	14	.....	6	22
10th Virginia	.....	.....	3	7	1	9	20
13th Virginia	.....	.....	1	8	1	23	33
15th Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	2	4	29	2	38	75
Jones' Brigade.							
6th Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7th Virginia	.....	.....	.....	2	1	11	14
11th Virginia	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	4	13
12th Virginia	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	3
35th Virginia Battalion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	1	12	1	16	30
Jenkins' Brigade.†							
Stuart Horse Artillery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	.....	8	9	56	6	175	254

* Loss, if any, not reported on original.

† No report.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

Return of Casualties in the Cavalry Division, Army of Northern Virginia, in the engagement about Funkstown and Boonsborough.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Robertson's Brigade.							
4th North Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
5th North Carolina	.....	8	1	41	.....	.....	50
Total	.....	8	1	41	.....	2	52
Hampton's Brigade.							
1st North Carolina	.....	1	1	2	.....	11	15
1st South Carolina	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	5
2d South Carolina	.....	.....	1	5	.....	5	11
Cobb's Legion	.....	2	.....	7	.....	.....	9
Jeff. Davis Legion	.....	5	.....	15	.....	2	22
Phillips Legion	.....	3	.....	4	.....	2	9
Total	.....	11	3	36	.....	21	71
Fitz. Lee's Brigade.							
1st Virginia	.....	3	1	3	.....	2	9
2d Virginia	.....	1	.....	4	.....	12	17
3d Virginia	.....	2	.....	5	.....	2	9
4th Virginia	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	6	9
5th Virginia*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	6	1	15	.....	22	44
W. H. F. Lee's Brigade.							
2d North Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9th Virginia	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8
10th Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
13th Virginia	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	4
15th Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	3	14
Jones' Brigade.							
6th Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
7th Virginia	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
11th Virginia	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
12th Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35th Virginia Battalion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	9
*Jenkins' Brigade.**							
Stuart Horse Artillery.							
Breathed's battery	.....	1	.....	4	.....	4	9
Chew's battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Griffin's battery	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Hart's battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McGregor's battery	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	6
Moorman's battery	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	2	8
Total	.....	1	.....	14	.....	11	26
Grand total	.....	26	5	125	.....	60	216

* No report.

[Inclosure No. 6.]

Return of Casualties in the Cavalry Division, Army of Northern Virginia, from the recrossing of the Potomac to the recrossing of the Rappahannock, including the battle of Shepherdstown, W. Va.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Robertson's Brigade.							
4th North Carolina							
5th North Carolina							
Total							
Hampton's Brigade.							
1st North Carolina		2		1			3
1st South Carolina			1			2	3
2d South Carolina			1	9			10
Cobb's Legion	1	1		10			12
Jeff. Davis Legion				1		1	2
Phillips Legion							
Total	1	3	2	21		3	30
Fitz Lee's Brigade.							
1st Virginia	1	5	1	5		2	14
2d Virginia			1	9		2	12
3d Virginia		2	1	6			9
4th Virginia				10		2	12
5th Virginia							
Total	1	7	3	30		6	47
W. H. F. Lee's Brigade.							
2d North Carolina							
9th Virginia		1					1
10th Virginia						7	7
13th Virginia		1				4	5
15th Virginia							
Total		2				11	13
Jones' Brigade.							
6th Virginia							
7th Virginia							
11th Virginia							
12th Virginia		1	1	6	1		9
35th Virginia Battalion							
Total		1	1	6	1		9
*Jenkins' Brigade.**							
Stuart Horse Artillery.							
Breathed's artillery		1		5			6
Chew's battery							
Hart's battery				1			1
McGregor's battery				4			4
Moorman's battery							
Total		1		10			11
Grand total	2	14	6	67	1	20	110

* No report.

[Inclosure No. 7.]

List of personal escort who, as bearers of written or oral dispatches, particularly distinguished themselves.

J. Thompson Quarles, chief of field telegraph.
Sergt. S. A. Nelson, Company B, Fourth Virginia Cavalry.
Benjamin F. Weller, Company E, First Virginia Cavalry.
George N. Woodbridge, Company E, Fourth Virginia Cavalry.
Robert W. Goode, Company G, First Virginia Cavalry.
Frank H. Deane, Company E, Fourth Virginia Cavalry.
A. H. Ellis, Company H, Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry.
E. D. Cole, Company H, Fifteenth Virginia Cavalry.
Theo. S. Garnett, Company ——, Ninth Virginia Cavalry.
W. T. Thompson, Company G, Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry.
Also Privates McComb, Pearson, Grant, Lowry, House, Walton, Harris, Davis, Fewell, Jones, and Smith.

[Inclosure No. 8.]

Recapitulation of list of Casualties among officers of the Cavalry Division Army of Northern Virginia, in the battle of Fleetwood, June 9, 1863.*

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
General officers	.....	1	1
1st South Carolina Cavalry	1	1	2
2d South Carolina Cavalry	1	1	2
1st North Carolina Cavalry	.....	1	1
2d North Carolina Cavalry	1	4	5
3d Virginia Cavalry	.....	1	1
6th Virginia Cavalry	2	2	4
7th Virginia Cavalry	.....	1	1
9th Virginia Cavalry	1	.....	1
10th Virginia Cavalry	.....	1	1
11th Virginia Cavalry	1	2	3
12th Virginia Cavalry	.....	6	6
13th Virginia Cavalry	.....	2	2
Total	7	23	30

[Inclosure No. 9.]

Recapitulation of losses in the Cavalry Division, Army of Northern Virginia, during the campaign in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and subsequent to the battle of Fleetwood, June 9, 1863.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Division staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
2d North Carolina†	1	5	5	25	4	20	60
Total in Cavalry Division	17	136	79	644	24	495	1,395
Total	18	141	85	669	28	515	1,456

The total of casualties will be swelled by the addition of the report of Jenkins' brigade, which has been accidentally misplaced, but which will be forwarded as soon as it can be obtained.

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General, Commanding.

* Nominal list on file. † Not embraced in the foregoing report.

[Inclosure No. 10.]

Tabular statement of ordnance, ordnance stores, &c., captured by Cavalry Division, Army of Northern Virginia, in the battle of Fleetwood, June 9, 1863.

Command.	Sharps carbines.	Pistols.	Sabers.	Enfield rifles.	Saddles.	Rifles.	Pieces of artillery.	Horses.	Prisoners.*	
									Officers.	Enlisted men.
Hampton's brigade	82	64	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
Robertson's brigade	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Fitz. Lee's brigade	6	3	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. H. F. Lee's brigade	15	9	9	.....	4	1	.....	20	.....	.....
W. E. Jones' brigade	52	152	107	.....	.....	52	3	.....	.....	.....
Horse Artillery	8	4	8	.....	10	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Grand total	165	232	164	4	14	53	3	98	10	363

* [NOTE ON ORIGINAL.]—Of these prisoners, 60 were wounded; 1 newspaper reporter was also captured.

[Inclosure No. 11.]

Tabular statement of Casualties in Cavalry Division, Army of Northern Virginia, in the battle of Fleetwood, June 9, 1863.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Horses.	
					Killed.	Wounded.
Hampton's brigade	15	55	50	120	.....	.....
Robertson's brigade	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fitz. Lee's brigade	3	33	27	63	15	14
W. H. F. Lee's brigade	13	70	7	90	.....	.....
Jones' brigade	19	82	47	*200	.....	.....
Horse Artillery	1	10	1	12	.....	.....
Grand total	51	250	132	485	15	14

*[NOTE ON ORIGINAL.]—No report from White's battalion (Thirty-fifth Virginia). Loss heavy. Total loss in this brigade, probably 200. [But see White's report, p. 768.]

[Inclosure No. 12.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24. HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, *June* 15, 1863.

The major-general commanding congratulates the cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia upon the victory of Fleetwood, achieved, under Providence, by the prowess of their arms on the 9th instant.

Comrades! two divisions of the enemy's cavalry and artillery, escorted by a strong force of infantry, tested your mettle and found it proof-steel. Your saber blows, inflicted on that glorious day, have taught them again the weight of Southern vengeance. You confronted with cavalry and horse artillery alone this force, held the infantry in check, routed the cavalry and artillery, capturing three pieces of the latter without losing a gun, and added six flags to the trophies of the nation, besides inflicting a loss in killed, wounded, and missing at least double our own, causing the entire force to retire beyond the Rappahannock. Nothing but the enemy's infantry,

strongly posted in the woods, saved his cavalry from capture or annihilation. An act of rashness on his part was severely punished by rout and the loss of his artillery. With an abiding faith in the God of battles, and a firm reliance on the saber, your successes will continue. Let the example and heroism of our lamented, fallen comrades prompt us to renewed vigilance, and inspire us with devotion to duty.

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General, Commanding.

No. 566.

Report of Capt. John E. Cooke, chief ordnance officer, Cavalry Division, of arms, &c., captured in engagement at Brandy Station.

Command.	Pieces of artillery.	Carbines.	Pistols.	Rifles.	Sabers.	Saber belts.	Saddles and bridles.	Remarks.
Hampton's brigade	.....	82	64	.....	35	35	.....	Many arms captured by Hampton's brigade were sent to the rear with prisoners, chiefly Smith's carbines, for which no ammunition is obtainable.
Fitz. Lee's brigade	.....	6	3	4	5	5	.....	Only the artillery and sharpshooters of Fitz. Lee's brigade were engaged.
W. H. F. Lee's brigade	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	See inclosure.
Robertson's brigade	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Only slightly engaged.
Jones' brigade	3	52	152	52	107	130	.....	Jones' brigade lost some small-arms in the engagement. One of the pieces of artillery captured afterward burst. All were 3-inch rifled guns.
Stuart Horse Artillery	.....	.....	4	.....	8	.....	10	
Total	3	142	223	56	155	170	10	

JNO. ESTEN COOKE,
Captain, Chief of Ordnance, Cavalry Division.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Ordnance Office, June 11, 1863.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
June 11, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have gotten in a report of arms captured in the recent engagement from all of my regiments excepting the Second North Carolina, which is on picket. As soon as it returns, you shall hear from it through me. There were no arms or equipments of any sort captured by any of the other regiments.

Your obedient servant,

B. B. TURNER,
Ordnance Officer, W. H. F. Lee's Cavalry Brigade.

Capt. JOHN ESTEN COOKE,
Chief of Ordnance, Cavalry Division.

No. 567.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, with congratulatory orders.

HEADQUARTERS HAMPTON'S BRIGADE, *June* 12, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to lay before you the following report of the operations of my brigade during the fight on the 9th instant, near Brandy Station:

On the morning of that day, about 6 o'clock, hearing heavy firing on the picket line, I ordered my command to mount and proceed to the station, while I reported to General Stuart at his headquarters. On arriving there, I was directed to take my command to the support of General Jones, who was engaging the enemy on the Beverly Ford road, leaving one regiment in reserve to protect Brandy Station. The Second South Carolina, Colonel Butler, was detailed for this purpose, with orders to picket the roads leading to Carrico's Mills and to Kelly's Ford. One regiment (the First South Carolina) had already been sent off by General Stuart, by direct orders from the general to Colonel [J. L.] Black, and as no information as to its position could be given to me, I could not find it for an hour or more.

With the only three regiments thus left at my disposal (the First North Carolina, the Cobb and the Jeff. Davis Legions), I took position on the right of the artillery, which was engaged, and deployed 100 men, dismounted, as sharpshooters, to dislodge the enemy from the woods in my front.

Colonel Black rejoined the command at this point, and his sharpshooters were sent in with the others. Our men soon met the enemy, and drove them back steadily. Seeing that a heavy force of infantry and cavalry held the woods, I re-enforced my sharpshooters by sending 100 more men to their support. Forming a junction, the whole line pressed forward, and in my view charged the enemy at double-quick, driving him from his position in confusion until he fell upon his reserves. A heavy infantry fire here met my men, who were directly afterward charged by the cavalry of the enemy. The Jeff. Davis Legion was immediately thrown forward to support the sharpshooters, when the enemy instantly fled to the woods. The sharpshooters again advanced, regaining their lost ground, and were pressing forward, when, to my surprise, I discovered the enemy in my rear, attacking the hill upon which the headquarters of General Stuart were located, and over which ran the only road giving egress from my position. Knowing that if this hill was held by the enemy, I should be entirely surrounded, I at once began withdrawing my regiments singly, and recalled my sharpshooters, who were ordered to fall back, fighting.

Both of these objects were accomplished safely, and I then notified General Robertson, who was on the Kelly's Mills road, of the position of the enemy; that I was moving to attack him, and that he had better withdraw rapidly, as my withdrawal would leave his rear entirely open.

At this moment I received an order from General Stuart to send up one regiment at a gallop, as the enemy had possession of his headquarters. I ordered up a regiment (the Eleventh, I think, of Jones' brigade*), which had been left under my charge by General Jones, and at once followed with the mounted men of my command, order-

* It was the Sixth Virginia Cavalry. See Flournoy's report, p. 755.

ing the sharpshooters to mount and follow. Another message from General Stuart met me as I was moving to attack the enemy, ordering up a second regiment at a gallop. I directed Colonel Young, Cobb's Legion, to take a gallop, and to charge the enemy, who were then driving our men in my front. The same orders were extended to Colonel Black, First South Carolina, who followed the Cobb Legion closely. In conjunction with this charge on the enemy in front, I moved with the First North Carolina and the Jeff. Davis Legion so as to turn his right. The leading regiments (Cobb's Legion and First South Carolina) charged gallantly up the steep hill upon which the enemy were strongly posted, and swept them off in a perfect rout without a pause or a check. Their guns were abandoned and many of their men killed and captured.

In the meantime, as the enemy attempted to escape down the side of the railroad, the two regiments which were with me met the head of their fleeing column, and dispersed it in every direction. The First North Carolina, which was in front, took many prisoners and the colors of the Tenth New York Regiment. The capture of the whole force which had been driven from the hill would have been almost certain but that our own artillery, which had again been posted on the hill we had recovered, opened a heavy and well-directed fire at the head of my column. The delay rendered necessary to make this fire cease enabled the enemy to gain the woods in his rear.

I at once prepared to follow them, and ordered Colonels Black and Young to join me with their regiments, as I had only a portion of the First North Carolina Regiment and of the Jeff. Davis Legion with me. In response to my order, their officers informed me that they had been directed by General Stuart to remain where they were, to support the battery on the hill. No notice of this disposition of half of my brigade by General Stuart had been given to me by that officer, and I found myself deprived of two of my regiments at the very moment they could have reaped the fruits of the victory they had so brilliantly won. This division of my command left me too small a force to operate to advantage, and when the other regiments rejoined me, I received orders to assume a position to protect the hill. This was done, and this closed the offensive operations of my brigade for the day until late in the afternoon, when we drove a small party across the river, below the railroad bridge. While in my position, however, to hold the hill, my men were subjected to a heavy artillery fire, which they bore without even a momentary confusion.

The Second South Carolina, which had been left to protect Brandy Station, was ordered off by General Stuart without notifying me, and, after its removal, the enemy took unresisted possession of the station, which was in the rear of our whole position. This regiment having been detached from my command during the whole fight, I can make no report of its operations. I have called for a report from the officers who commanded it, and it shall be forwarded as soon as received. The accompanying reports of Colonels Baker, Black, Young, and Lieutenant-Colonel Waring are forwarded for the information of the major-general commanding. These reports show an aggregate loss of 15 killed, 55 wounded, and 50 missing ; total loss, 120. Among the killed I regret to announce the name of Lieut. Col. Frank Hampton, Second South Carolina Regiment, a brave and gallant officer, and that of Capt. Robin Ap. C. Jones, First South Carolina, a most admirable officer, who fell while gallantly leading his men in the dashing charge made by his regiment.

In the list of wounded are Colonel Butler, who has lost his leg, thus depriving the service (for the present only, I trust) of one of the most gallant and able officers it has been my good fortune to command; Captain [R.] Barringer, First North Carolina, who acted as field officer on that occasion, and who bore himself with marked coolness and good conduct; Captain [J. R. P.] Fox, First South Carolina, who commanded well the sharpshooters from that regiment, and Lieutenants [James L.] Clanton and [F. A.] Singuefield, of the Cobb Legion.

For particular instances of good conduct on the part of officers and men, I beg to refer to reports of regimental commanders. I cannot close this report without expressing my entire satisfaction at the conduct of the four regiments which were under my immediate command and observation. I have never seen any troops display greater coolness, bravery, and steadiness. The sharpshooters charged and drove back the infantry skirmishers of the enemy, holding them in check perfectly on the extreme right of our line. When the enemy had gained my rear, and it became necessary to dispossess them of the hill they had gained, which commanded the whole position, without the slightest confusion or hesitation (though their critical condition was manifest to all) they moved to the charge, which they executed in the most brilliant manner and with complete success, recovering all the ground which had here been lost by our troops; and the ground which they had so gallantly won they held until the close of the fight. During the entire fight of twelve hours, I did not see, nor do I think there was, one single straggler from my ranks.

Where all the officers behaved so well, it would be invidious to specify any particularly. All the commanding officers of regiments met my fullest expectations and wishes.

I beg to acknowledge my indebtedness to Colonels Baker, Black, Young, and Lieutenant-Colonel Waring, commanding the regiments which were with me, for a large part of the success which attended our efforts in the late fight. They handled their commands with skill and judgment, while their conduct was marked by conspicuous gallantry.

Captain [W. H. H.] Cowles, First North Carolina, accompanied by Captain [W. R.] Wood, of the same regiment, performed a dashing feat by charging with a squadron through the ranks of the enemy, following him for some miles, and returning around his column in safety, with 60 prisoners.

The members of my staff—Captains [T. G.] Barker and [Rawlins] Lowndes, with Lieutenants [John] Preston and [T. P.] Hampton—rendered me invaluable assistance on the field, and bore themselves with great gallantry.

The reports of field officers show that 216 prisoners were captured by the brigade, while the ground over which they fought proved by the dead and wounded on it how faithfully they performed their work.

In conclusion, I beg to express to my officers and men in the most emphatic manner my earnest thanks for the gallantry and good conduct displayed by them during the whole fight.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WADE HAMPTON,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. H. B. McCLELLAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBIA, *August* 13, 1863.

MAJOR: I avail myself of the first opportunity at which I am able to do so, to send in a report of the part taken by my brigade during the battle of Gettysburg. The previous operations of the brigade shall be embodied in a subsequent report as soon as I am well enough to make it out. I send the present report, as I deem it important that it should go in at the earliest moment.

The brigade was stationed on July 2, at Hunterstown, 5 miles to the east of Gettysburg, when orders came from General Stuart that it should move up, and take position on the left of our infantry. Before this could be accomplished, I was notified that a heavy force of cavalry was advancing on Hunterstown, with a view to get in the rear of our army. Communicating this information to General Stuart, I was ordered by him to return, and hold the enemy in check. Pursuant to these orders, I moved back, and met the enemy between Hunterstown and Gettysburg. After skirmishing a short time, he attempted a charge, which was met in front by the Cobb Legion, while I threw the Phillips Legion and the Second South Carolina as supporting forces on each flank of the enemy. The charge was most gallantly made, and the enemy were driven back in confusion to the support of his sharpshooters and artillery, both of which opened on me heavily. I had no artillery at this time, but soon after two pieces were sent to me, and they did good service. Night coming on, I held the ground until morning, when I found that the enemy had retreated from Hunterstown, leaving some of his wounded officers and men in the village.

The Cobb Legion, which led in this gallant charge, suffered quite severely, Lieutenant-Colonel [W. G.] Delony and several other officers being wounded, while the regiment lost in killed quite a number of brave officers and men, whose names I regret not being able to give.

On the morning of July 3, I was ordered to move through Hunterstown, and endeavor to get on the right flank of the enemy. In accordance with these orders, the brigade passed through the village just named, across the railroad, and thence south till we discovered the enemy. I took position on the left of Colonel Chambliss, and threw out sharpshooters to check an advance the enemy were attempting. Soon after, General Fitz. Lee came up, and took position on my left. The sharpshooters soon became actively engaged, and succeeded perfectly in keeping the enemy back, while the three brigades were held ready to meet any charge made by the enemy. We had for the three brigades but two pieces of artillery, while the enemy had apparently two batteries in position.

In the afternoon (about 4.30 o'clock, I should think), an order came from General Stuart for General Fitz. Lee and myself to report to him, leaving our brigades where they were. Thinking that it would not be proper for both of us to leave the ground at the same time, I told General Lee that I would go to General Stuart first, and, on my return, he could go. Leaving General Lee, I rode off to see General Stuart, but could not find him. On my return to the field, I saw my brigade in motion, having been ordered to charge by General Lee. This order I countermanded, as I did not think it a judicious one, and the brigade resumed its former position; not, however, without loss, as the movement had disclosed its position to the enemy.

A short time after this, an officer from Colonel Chambliss reported to me that he had been sent to ask support from General Lee, but that he had replied my brigade was nearest and should support Cham-

bliss' brigade. Seeing that support was essential, I sent to Colonel Baker, ordering him to send two regiments to protect Chambliss, who had made a charge (I know not by whose orders), and who was falling back before a large force of the enemy. The First North Carolina and the Jeff. Davis Legion were sent by Colonel Baker, and these two regiments drove back the enemy; but in their eagerness they followed him too far, and encountered his reserve in heavy force.

Seeing the state of affairs at this juncture, I rode rapidly to the front, to take charge of these two regiments, and, while doing this, to my surprise I saw the rest of my brigade (excepting the Cobb Legion) and Fitz. Lee's brigade charging. In the hand-to-hand fight which ensued, as I was endeavoring to extricate the First North Carolina and the Jeff. Davis Legion, I was wounded, and had to leave the field, after turning over the command to Colonel Baker. The charge of my brigade has been recently explained to me as having been ordered by Captain Barker, assistant adjutant-general, who supposed that it was intended to take the whole brigade to the support of Colonel Chambliss—a mistake which was very naturally brought about by the appearance of affairs on the field.

Of what occurred after I gave up the command, I am, of course, ignorant; nor can I state the casualties of my command. I am now only able to give a brief and bare statement of the part taken by my brigade in the battle of July 3, showing how it became engaged.

The disposition I had made of my command contemplated an entirely different plan for the fight, and beyond this disposition of my own brigade, with the subsequent charge of the First North Carolina and the Jeff. Davis Legion, I had nothing whatever to do with the fight.

I am, major, very respectfully, yours,

WADE HAMPTON,
Brigadier-General.

Major [H. B.] MCCLELLAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HDQRS. CAVALRY DIV., ARMY N. VA., *August* 6, 1863.

The gallant and spirited resistance offered by Hampton's brigade to a body of the enemy's cavalry, greatly superior in numbers, on the 1st instant, deserves the highest commendation at the hands of the division commander.

The good conduct of the officers and men of that veteran brigade in such a conflict, reflects the highest credit on their patriotism and good soldierly qualities, and is worthy of the emulation of the entire division.

In this contest, the Horse Artillery, as usual, performed a part equal in heroism to its already brilliant prestige, and but for its supply of ammunition on the field becoming exhausted, the enemy's losses, confessedly more than three times our own, would have been far greater.

The division must mourn the loss of some brave spirits, and the noble wounded, who for a time have left us, will, it is hoped, ere

long be welcomed to our ranks, to strike again for independence and victory.

Let the sons of the Carolinas and the Gulf, in Virginia continue to rival the heroism of their noble comrades of Vicksburg and Charleston, remembering that every blow struck at the enemy, no matter where, is a blow for home and its hallowed rights.

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General.

No. 568.

Report of Col. L. S. Baker, First North Carolina Cavalry, of engagement at Brandy Station.

JUNE 10, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that my regiment was engaged at various times yesterday, from early in the morning to late in the evening.

The entire regiment was engaged fighting the enemy's infantry in the morning with good success.

Captain [W. R.] Wood (a squadron dismounted) charged the enemy's infantry, driving them rapidly back. I consider that the most brilliant part of the day's work performed by the regiment.

The regiment made two charges with perfect success on cavalry, capturing the standard of the Tenth New York Regiment, and routing them.

The whole regiment behaved admirably. Captain [R.] Barringer was wounded severely in the face. Killed, 5; wounded, 12; missing, 14. By the best calculation I can make, by referring to the several captains, the number of prisoners captured and sent to the rear was 137.

Nearly all these, with their arms, horses, and whatever they had, were turned over to the provost-marshal and other officers in the rear who seemed to take charge. I cannot tell the number of horses and equipments captured, as they were turned over with the prisoners; but I find this morning in my regiment 19 horses, 9 saddles, 36 guns, 28 pistols, and 12 sabers. Seven horses have been sent to the brigade quartermaster. The others were required to supply the places of horses killed, wounded, and lost.

The arms have been turned in, and I would be glad to retain all the pistols, as I am very deficient in that particular arm, and sufficient quantity of the arms to supply the deficiency caused by accidental loss on the field.

I have the honor to report the names of Captains Wood and [W. H. H.] Cowles for marked gallantry, and to acknowledge my thanks to my adjutant (Lieutenant [J. L.] Gaines) for his great coolness and assistance rendered me in reforming my regiment and keeping them in proper order to resist the enemy.

My major ([J. H.] Whitaker), although on the sick report and very unwell, remained all day, doing all in his power.

I am, captain, with much respect,

L. S. BAKER,
Colonel First North Carolina Cavalry.

Capt. T. G. BARKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Brigade.

No. 569.

Report of Col. John L. Black, First South Carolina Cavalry, of engagement at Brandy Station.

CULPEPER COUNTY, VA., *June* 10, 1863.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report relative to the movements of the regiment under my command, in the action near Brandy Station on the 9th:

My regiment was formed at sunrise for the purpose of moving to a new camp. About this time, brisk firing was heard, and, being near General Stuart's headquarters, I instantly reported there, and was ordered forward on the road leading to Rappahannock Station, and halted at a point designated by Lieutenant [C.] Dabney, of General Stuart's staff. I here found the first squadron of my regiment (Captains [M. T.] Owen and [S. H.] Jones) dismounted and skirmishing with the enemy on my left. This squadron had been ordered to this point on the evening of the 8th, and remained there through the night.

I immediately dismounted a party of sharpshooters from the fifth squadron, and moved them forward to support this squadron, at the request of Major [C. E.] Flournoy, commanding [Sixth] Virginia Regiment, drawn up on the right of the line; but about the time the second line came up, a report reached me that the enemy was advancing on the road from Kelly's Ford and Rappahannock Station. Communicating with Major Flournoy, I at once withdrew my second line, and moved to the right, crossing the railroad, and selecting a position at the junction of the roads leading to Kelly's and Rappahannock Station Fords, not knowing at the time that General Robertson's brigade was in front of me.

Soon after I had changed position, Captain Owen, commanding my first squadron, retired from Major Flournoy's left. This was done by a misconstrued order, delivered by a courier. As the ammunition of this squadron was exhausted, I at once replaced it with my fifth squadron (Captains [Niles] Nesbitt and Fox), which retired from this position, as I am informed, by the direction of the officer in charge of this part of the line.

At this time I was ordered to join General Hampton's brigade, on the north side of the railroad. Here, by direction of General Hampton, I dismounted first my fifth squadron, and deployed them as sharpshooters, under Captain J. R. P. Fox; afterward the fourth squadron, under Captains [L. J.] Johnson and [J. S.] Wilson, in command of their respective detachments of sharpshooters; one company of the second squadron, under Lieutenant [F. A.] Sitgreaves, the other company of this squadron (Captain [E.] Sharpe) having been left deployed as flankers on the extreme right. These companies deployed and moved forward steadily, and although they, with the sharpshooters from the other regiments of the brigade, were charged by the enemy's cavalry, they held their ground and charged on foot in return, and held their position until ordered by General Hampton to retire, which they did in proper order, coming out with very few rounds of ammunition in their boxes.

Before my sharpshooters could remount, I moved rapidly to the left, toward Brandy, as ordered, following Colonel Young, of the Cobb Legion, to support him. This march was made in column of squadrons. As the head of the Georgia Legion was near General

Stuart's headquarters, the enemy was seen approaching on my then left. Colonel Young immediately changed the head of his column to the left, and charged. A portion of the enemy's force turned to the right, along the railroad, to avoid Colonel Young's column. I immediately changed the head of my column to the half left, and ordered my first squadron to charge, and immediately after ordered the second squadron to charge, changing its direction at right angles to the direction of the first, to intercept the enemy escaping in that direction. Both squadrons charged in gallant order, as well as the second squadron, which was in rear.

The companies in this charge were Captains Owen, Jones, [J. D.] Trezevant, [T. W.] Whatley, Sharpe, and Fox (Lieutenant [Frederick] Horsey commanding the latter, Captain Fox having previously been severely wounded).

In this charge, the first squadron was separated from the others entirely. The second and third were checked by a cut in the railroad, but the men delivered the fire of their rifles on the retreating enemy with effect. The squadrons were soon joined by the first on the hill, as a support on the left of our batteries.

From this position I was ordered to rejoin General Hampton south of the railroad, and, by order, changed position several times. The fourth change of position brought my regiment into line in the ravine between General Stuart's headquarters and Brandy, on the east side of the run, my right resting on the road. Here I was directly in rear of our battery, on which the enemy were firing rapidly, and a storm of shells passed over the regiment, one exploding in the column as the regiment was coming into line, but, fortunately, inflicted little damage, though many exploded near by.

I was here ordered to move to the left, to support Brigadier-General [W. H. F.] Lee, and moved up the ravine for that purpose, and reported to Colonel Chambliss, commanding Lee's brigade, before coming into action. Here I was ordered to return to General Hampton, near Brandy, and from thence was ordered to hold the road leading from Brandy to Madden's, where I remained until ordered into camp.

There were 14 or more prisoners and as many horses captured by the regiment under my command. Some of the latter were turned over on the field, besides arms and equipments.

The loss of the regiment in action was 3 killed, 9 wounded (1 since dead), and 5 missing.

I regret to report the fall of Capt. Robin Ap. C. Jones, who fell, gallantly leading his company in the charge, near division headquarters. A gallant and accomplished officer, his loss cannot be easily repaired. Capt. J. R. P. Fox was severely wounded early in the action while in charge of the sharpshooters from his squadron, which he fought and managed well. I fear he fell into the enemy's hands in leaving the field.

Fully satisfied that every man under my command did his duty, and his whole duty, and at the same time proud that not a man who left camp with the regiment at sunrise left it during the day, without first being wounded or ordered off on duty, until marched back at night, I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. L. BLACK,
Colonel First South Carolina Cavalry.

Capt. T. G. BARKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 570.

Report of Maj. T. J. Lipscomb, Second South Carolina Cavalry, of engagement at Brandy Station.

NEAR BRANDY STATION, VA.,
June 11, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report:

The Second Regiment South Carolina Cavalry, commanded by Col. M. C. Butler, left camp on the morning of June 9, with 220 men. After sending 30 men, commanded by Captain [L.] Williams, to picket at Carrico's Mills, he was to hold his command as a reserve at Brandy Station. About one hour after reaching Brandy Station, Colonel Butler was notified that the enemy were in Stevensburg. He immediately hastened toward that point.

Upon arriving opposite Beckham's farm, Colonel Butler sent me with about 40 men across by Hansborough's, to intercept them on the Stevensburg road; but before reaching the road, the enemy had fallen back in front of Lieut. Col. Frank Hampton, who had been sent to Stevensburg with an advance guard of 14 men. I reached the road in advance of Lieutenant-Colonel Hampton, and immediately pursued them down the road toward Carrico's Mills, until I came upon their main body, which was reported by a citizen who came from that direction to be about 5,000. Our sharpshooters were immediately engaged, when, finding them in overwhelming numbers, we fell back slowly, fighting, toward Stevensburg.

At Doggett's house, I found Lieutenant-Colonel Hampton with a portion of the regiment. He sent me with one company to the support of Colonel Butler. Our line now extended from the Stevensburg road, near Doggett's house, to Hansborough's, about 1 mile in length, to defend which Colonel Butler had about 190 men. Colonel Butler in person commanded the center, Lieutenant-Colonel Hampton the right, and Captain [T. E.] Screven the extreme left. I was ordered by Colonel Butler to take position between himself and Captain Screven.

The enemy made their principal attack on the right of our line, at the Stevensburg road. Lieutenant-Colonel Hampton dismounted all his sharpshooters, and, deploying Captain [T. H.] Clark's company of rifles on the left, placed sharpshooters in the road, and held them in check for half or three-quarters of an hour.

The enemy then, having deployed squadrons on both sides, charged in masses up the road. Lieutenant-Colonel Hampton gallantly attempted to charge them with 36 men—all that he had left mounted. He was mortally wounded, and his little force driven before the heavy columns of the enemy.

The enemy having gained possession of the road, and passed through Stevensburg on the road to Culpeper, the right of our line fell back obliquely to the road leading from Stevensburg to Brandy Station. They were rallied, and formed by Colonel Butler between Stevensburg and Norman's Mills; but the columns of the enemy pouring out of the woods on his left, and threatening to gain his rear, compelled him to fall back beyond Norman's Mills, and take a new position on the hill near Beckham's house. Colonel Butler ordered me to hold my position, and, if they pressed on the right, to move in that direction. The firing on the right gradually got to my rear, and I was in the act of moving when Captain [W. D.] Farley, of General

Stuart's staff, brought to me a squadron of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, with orders to hold my position. I immediately put all the riflemen in position.

About half an hour afterward, I received orders from Colonel Butler to retire with rapidity across Mountain Run. My line was extended, and, by the time the riflemen were mounted, the right and left of our line had both fallen back across Mountain Run. Having 16 dismounted men with me, I was obliged to retirely slowly, to protect them. When I reached the open field, I found a column of the enemy on either flank, from 300 to 400 yards distant, and also moving toward Mountain Run. Our artillery fired two shots, which fell near me, and which, I think, caused the enemy to take me for one of their columns, as they did not fire on me until after I had crossed the run. Immediately after crossing, I reported to Colonel Butler, and found him severely wounded. He directed me to take command, and fall back toward Culpeper. I did not do so at once, as I desired to save the wounded; but placed my force so as to check, if possible, any advance of the enemy.

Shortly after this, Adjutant [James W.] Moore, who had been sent by Colonel Butler with a message to General Stuart, returned without being able to communicate with the general at Brandy Station. While attempting to get through, he ran into a regiment of the enemy, and escaped with difficulty. He reported that at the time he left Brandy Station they were driving our troops back toward Culpeper.

Upon receiving this information, I thought it prudent to retire at once toward Culpeper, and, having notified Colonel [W. C.] Wickham of my intention, accordingly took a position near the railroad, where I could intercept them if they did advance toward that place. Finding that they had advanced but a short distance in that direction, I determined to reoccupy my former position near Stevensburg. I was met by Colonel Wickham, who ordered me to move back to Stevensburg, and then to follow the enemy toward Kelly's Ford.

As soon as I was engaged with the enemy, I notified him that they were retiring in my front. He then ordered me to drive them before me, if possible, to Kelly's. I moved on till I reached the Bridge Ford road, when the enemy made their appearance in force on my left. My force was too small to move forward and leave my flank unprotected. I therefore dismounted my sharpshooters, to hold my position, and sent back to Stevensburg, to notify Colonel Wickham of my situation, at the same time suggesting the propriety of sending a squadron to Carrico's Mills, to protect my left flank. Captain Clark's squadron had been separated from the regiment, and, having reported to him for orders, he sent it to that place. He also sent to me a squadron from his own regiment.

As soon as I heard the squadron had reached Carrico's Mills, I moved forward with 40 riflemen from my command and 15 men from the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, leaving a force under Captain Screven at the mouth of the Bridge Ford road, to protect my rear.

Driving in the enemy's vedettes, I moved on cautiously, and reached Kelly's Ford after night, and half an hour after the enemy had crossed. When I had placed my pickets on the bank of the river, I again sent back to Stevensburg, and notified Colonel Wickham of the fact. He ordered me to remain on picket with the force I had with me. I did so, and, after sunrise the next morning, was relieved by a squadron from the Fourth Virginia Cavalry.

In conclusion, I am happy to state that the conduct of the men

while I was in command was everything that could be desired. The conduct of the sharpshooters especially was marked by great coolness and courage, all orders being promptly carried out, and with an enthusiasm that commanded admiration.

The labors of Lieutenant [J. F.] Hodges, who commanded the sharpshooters through a great part of the day, and who was on foot nearly all the time, were very severe. Perhaps it would be invidious to speak of his coolness and forethought where all the officers acted so well.

Our loss, though small in number, is deeply felt, and while the regiment is deprived for a long time of their young but trusted and well-tried colonel, they are called upon at the same time to lament the death of their gallant and beloved lieutenant-colonel. It is with deep regret that I report that the same shell which struck down Colonel Butler also inflicted a death wound on another of Carolina's sons—the gallant Captain Farley, of General Stuart's staff—whose resignation to his fate and expression of devotion to his country's cause aroused for him emotions of the highest admiration and love in the bosoms of his brother Carolinians who bore him from the field.

Respectfully,

T. J. LIPSCOMB,
Major, Comdg. Second Regiment South Carolina Cavalry.

Capt. T. G. BARKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[P. S.]—Having submitted my report to Colonel Butler, he begs that I will attach the following facts to it, which I was not aware of. I have penned them as he dictated.

Prior to the charge made by the enemy, and while establishing our lines, the command was turned over to Colonel Wickham, of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, who had been sent by General Stuart with his command and one piece of artillery to the support of Colonel Butler, who had gone to the left, to establish sharpshooters along the crest of the wooded hills, which the enemy were threatening. Colonel Butler informed Colonel Wickman that the enemy were reported advancing in heavy force, and what disposition he had made of the small force under his command, and suggested to him to move his regiment up the road to the support of Lieutenant-Colonel [Frank] Hampton, leaving the piece of artillery on the hill near Stevensburg, as he believed that would be the main point of attack. Colonel Butler had no personal interview with Colonel Wickham, but sent these messages through Lieutenant-Colonel [William H.] Payne and couriers. As soon as he had established the line of skirmishers and they had commenced firing, he moved rapidly toward where Lieutenant-Colonel Hampton was stationed, on the right and in the road. Before reaching him, he met Adjutant Moore, who informed him that a heavy column of the enemy had charged him, and swept his little force before them. He turned at right angles to the right, and met the men about 300 yards from where they had been charged. They rallied and formed promptly, the enemy pursuing the Fourth Virginia Cavalry along the road toward Culpeper. The artillery was never placed in position beyond Norman's Mills, and was of no service, notwithstanding repeated messages from Colonel Butler to bring it over and place it in position. Nor did Colonel Butler hear from Colonel Wickham.

No. 571.

Report of Col. P. M. B. Young, Cobb's Legion (Cavalry), of engagement at Brandy Station.

JULY 12, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my regiment during the engagement of the 9th instant:

At 5 a. m. I was ordered to move down the railroad with as little delay as possible. I moved down about a mile beyond Fleetwood, where General Jones was engaging the enemy. I immediately moved to the support of the First North Carolina, and remained its support until General Hampton ordered me to throw forward a body of skirmishers. Captain Ritch, commanding sharpshooters, dismounted, in conjunction with other skirmishers of the brigade, engaged the enemy for about two hours in the woods, the enemy losing heavily from their excellent firing.

About 12 a. m. I received information through one of General Stuart's aides, that his headquarters were in great danger of being captured by a large body of the enemy, which had gotten in the rear. I immediately moved up in the direction of General Stuart's headquarters, when General Hampton ordered me to move forward at a gallop, and engage the enemy to his front and right. After moving about a mile at almost a full run, I began to ascend the hill upon which were General Stuart's headquarters. The general sent me the second aide, saying that his headquarters were in possession of the enemy, and desired that I should clear the hill.

About this time a regiment of the enemy, which was supporting one of their batteries near General Stuart's headquarters, swept down the hill, charging my front. I immediately ordered the charge in close columns of squadrons, and I swept the hill clear of the enemy, he being scattered and entirely routed. I do claim that this was the turning point of the day in this portion of the field, for in less than a minute's time the battery would have been upon the hill, and I leave it to those whose province it is to judge to say what would have been the result had the battery gained its destination. We killed and captured 60 of the enemy, utterly routing him, with but little loss to ourselves. Among the captured were several commissioned officers, including the lieutenant-colonel.

After the charge, I supported Beckham's artillery, and, a short time after, was ordered to open communication with Stevensburg, which I did, and, finding no enemy, returned to the field.

My loss in killed, wounded, and missing is 3 officers and 41 men.

I beg leave to say that the officers and men of my command acted in a gallant and praiseworthy manner. All acted so well that it seems unfair to mention the names of any particular individuals; but I cannot fail to mention the intrepid personal gallantry of my lieutenant-colonel, W. G. Delony. Among others whose distinguished conduct came under my personal observation, was my adjutant, Lieut. W. L. Church; Capt. J. E. Ritch, commanding sharpshooters (who, I regret to say, while dismounted, was captured by a cavalry charge), and Lieutenant [J. L.] Clanton, of Company K. Captain [B. S.] King also deserves praise for the manner in which he commanded his sharpshooters. I desire also to mention the most distinguished gallantry of Privates McCroan and Landrum, who,

on foot, refused to surrender when surrounded by the enemy, but cut their way through safely.

I have the honor, captain, to be, very respectfully,

P. M. B. YOUNG,
Colonel, Commanding Cobb's Legion (Cavalry).

Capt. T. G. BARKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 572.

Report of Lieut. Col. J. F. Waring, Jeff. Davis Legion, of engagement at Brandy Station.

BIVOUAC NEAR CULPEPER COURT-HOUSE,
June 10, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I beg leave to report that my command met with but few casualties during yesterday's engagement. Two privates slightly wounded, my ordnance sergeant seriously wounded in both legs, and 1 private severely wounded, comprise all the casualties. I had 3 horses killed, 1 badly wounded, and quite a number slightly injured. I have had reports of 15 prisoners captured by my men. Two horses captured have been turned over to my quartermaster, who will account for them; the balance were sent to the rear with the prisoners. The arms and equipments are as follows: Pistols, 9; sabers, 5; rifles, 3; saddles, 5; bridles, 4. These last have been distributed to men who were without these articles, and my ordnance sergeant will account for them.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

J. F. WARING,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Jeff. Davis Legion.

Capt. T. G. BARKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hampton's Brigade.

No. 573.

Reports of Brig. Gen. B. H. Robertson, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of engagement at Brandy Station.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
June 12, 1863.

MAJOR: On the 9th instant, according to orders, my brigade proceeded to within 2 miles of Kelly's Ford, to check the enemy's advance upon the railroad, near which our forces were engaged. I dismounted a portion to oppose the enemy's infantry in the woods. The enemy's cannon had just opened when several orders were received to fall back rapidly to Brandy Station, the Yankees being in my rear.

I had reported their advance upon Stevensburg and Brandy, and was ordered, through Lieutenant Johnston, to hold the ground in my front. One regiment of my brigade was then ordered to move rapidly to the general's headquarters. The other was instructed to

cover the right and rear of Hampton's brigade. Both regiments were subsequently drawn up in line of battle, to repel the advance of the enemy's columns, which finally moved to the left. One of my regiments was then ordered in that direction. I accompanied it, and, in accordance with instructions, deployed it as skirmishers, to hold that wing until re-enforcements should arrive. The other regiment remained with Hampton.

My command, although opposed to the enemy during the entire day, was not at any time actively engaged. Will make a detailed report.

Very respectfully,

B. H. ROBERTSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry.

Maj. H. B. MCCLELLAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
June 13, 1863.

MAJOR: In answer to yours, just received, I have the honor to make the following statement:

About 2 miles this side of Kelly's Ford, at Brown's house, I think, I met Captain [William] White falling back from his picket line. He reported that five regiments of infantry and a large amount of cavalry had crossed the river, and were slowly advancing toward the railroad. Just then the enemy's line of skirmishers emerged from the woods, and I at once dismounted a large portion of my command, and made such disposition of my entire force as seemed best calculated to retard their progress. I immediately sent scouting parties to my right, and went forward myself to ascertain what was transpiring there. I soon learned that the enemy was advancing upon the Brandy Station road, and dispatched Captain [W. N.] Worthington with the information.

Soon afterward, the enemy was reported marching upon Stevensburg in large force. I ordered Lieutenant [William J.] Holcombe to report the fact to the major-general commanding, who informed me that a force had been sent to Stevensburg, and that troops were at Brandy Station. Before receiving this message, I had contemplated making an attack in rear should it meet the general's approval. I therefore sent Lieut. James Johnston to report to General Stuart, who sent me orders to hold my front. A division of my force was impossible, as I needed them all.

I consider it extremely fortunate that my command was not withdrawn from the position it occupied (which was a very strong one), as the enemy's force, consisting of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, were marching directly upon the right flank of our troops engaged in front of Rappahannock Station. I had not force sufficient to hold this body in check (and it was vitally important to do so), and at the same time follow the flanking party.

All the facts may be summed up as follows: Before my arrival, the enemy's cavalry had turned off to the points upon which they intended to march. They had posted artillery, cavalry, and infantry so as to cover this movement, or, if unopposed, march upon the railroad. Had I pursued the flanking party, the road I was ordered to

defend would have been left utterly exposed. I acted according to orders and the dictates of judgment.

I came to this army resolved that my official conduct should meet the approbation of my military superiors, and whenever in their opinion I deserve censure, I shall most cheerfully submit to official investigation.

Very respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

B. H. ROBERTSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry.

Maj. H. B. McCLELLAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Cavalry Division.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
June 15, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

It is very clear that General Robertson intended to do what was right. At the time Lieutenant Johnston reported to me, it was too late for any movement to have been made from General Robertson's front, and it would have been extremely hazardous for him to have interposed his command between the enemy's infantry and artillery and the column of cavalry that had already passed on his right flank. At the time he arrived on the spot, it is presumed he could have made the detachment to get to the front of the flanking column and delay its progress.

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General.

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HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
June 15, 1863.

MAJOR: Early on the morning of the 9th instant, Captain White, commanding outposts, reported the enemy crossing in force at Kelly's Ford with cavalry and infantry, three regiments of the latter having passed at the time this dispatch was written.

I immediately announced this intelligence to the major-general commanding, and shortly afterward received instructions to proceed with my command in that direction, to hold the enemy in check, and protect the right flank of our forces, then engaged between Rappahannock and Beverly Fords. Another courier from Captain White informed me that five regiments of infantry, several regiments of cavalry, with artillery, had crossed, and were moving slowly up the river. I at once dispatched this information to headquarters.

About 2 miles from Kelly's, I met Captain White, and learned that the enemy was then occupying a piece of woods directly in our front. Dismounting a portion of my men, and deploying them as skirmishers, I made such disposition of the remainder as in my judgment would successfully resist the enemy's farther advance. I then reconnoitered his position, and ascertained that some of his cavalry had gone in the direction of Brandy Station, which fact I communicated to Major-General Stuart, through Captain Worthington, of my staff.

Upon further investigation, I learned that several cavalry regiments had taken the road to Stevensburg, via Willis Madden's, and reported the same through Lieutenant Holcombe, from whom I

learned that a force to meet them had been sent in the directions above stated. I therefore determined to hold the ground in my front should the infantry attempt to advance upon the railroad, and placed my skirmishers behind an embankment (parallel to a ditch), to protect them from the artillery, which had been opened from the woods.

Soon after firing commenced, I received orders to fall rapidly back toward Brandy, as the enemy was in my rear, and had probably turned my left. When I reached the railroad, I discovered on my right a considerable force of the enemy's infantry. At this point, a courier from the major-general commanding directed me to advance rapidly with one regiment, and report to him, as the enemy had possession of his headquarters. I selected the Sixty-third [Fifth North Carolina Cavalry], which was in front, and pushed rapidly forward, sending instructions to Colonel [Dennis D.] Ferebee to cover my rear and right.

The enemy having retired before my arrival, I was ordered to support General Hampton, who was making preparations to pursue. Soon afterward, the enemy displaying a large force in our immediate front, apparently with the intention of attacking, I drew my two regiments up in line of battle, and awaited his advance. His columns advancing to our left, one of my regiments was ordered in that direction. I accompanied it, and deployed it as skirmishers, dismounted, to hold that end of the line, in case it should be pressed. The other regiment I instructed to report to Brigadier-General Hampton.

When General [W. H. F.] Lee was wounded, I was ordered to command the left wing, and saw nothing more of my brigade. Although in sight of the enemy for many hours, and exposed to the fire of his artillery, my command was not at any time actively engaged. With the exception of 4 horses mortally wounded, or totally disabled, I have no casualties to report.

Very respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

B. H. ROBERTSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry.

Maj. H. B. MCCLELLAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Cavalry Division.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIV., ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 20, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded, to accompany my report of the battle of Fleetwood.

The enemy having been reported moving by Madden's to Stevensburg, two regiments (Second South Carolina and Fourth Virginia) were sent to the latter place, but a portion of the enemy was detached from this column and sent to Brandy, whereas at Fleetwood they were soon routed by Jones' and Hampton's brigades. Nothing of any value was at Brandy. My own headquarters' baggage having been sent off early to the rear, the place spoken of as my headquarters was a high hill (Fleetwood), where they had been, but had early in the day been transferred to the field—everything packed and sent off. General Robertson's report appears satisfactory.

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General.

No. 574.

Reports of Col. Thomas T. Munford, Second Virginia Cavalry, commanding Fitz. Lee's brigade, of engagement at Brandy Station and action at Aldie.

HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Oak Shade, Culpeper County, June 11, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that, on the morning of the 9th, I received the following order:

HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
June 9—7 a. m.

COLONEL: General [Fitzhugh] Lee desires me to inform you that the enemy have crossed at Beverly Ford, and are now fighting around the church. He desires you to pack up your train, and keep everything ready to move; to bring your command a little farther in this direction, and keep up communication with him, and to look out well for your picket line.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

HENRY C. LEE,
First Lieutenant, and Aide-de-Camp.

Immediately afterward (at 10.15 a. m.), I received the following:

JUNE 9.

GENERAL: General Stuart wishes all of Colonel Munford's regiments but one brought this way, leaving a guard for the baggage, which can be sent toward Culpeper.

Yours, &c.,

R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Lieutenant.

No locality being indicated in this order, but presuming Welford's Ford to be meant, the brigade was immediately moved for that place, and arrived there just as a brigade of the enemy's cavalry, supported by a battery, were pressing Colonel Davis, of the Tenth Virginia Cavalry, near Green's house.

Captain Breathed's battery was now put in position, and a few well-directed shots checked the enemy's advance, the head of his column turning toward Barbour's house. At this time, I received a verbal message from General W. H. F. Lee, to move around toward Barbour's house, and at the same time informed him of the advance of the enemy on his extreme left.

I now learned for the first time that General Lee's pickets on the Rappahannock had been withdrawn, which caused me to instruct Colonel Rosser, who was picketing above Warrenton Springs, to withdraw his command to Rixey's Ford, and picket the Hazel River. Moving in the direction ordered, I came up just as the Ninth Virginia Cavalry made a charge. Not knowing our position, and the indefinite orders I had received as to location, made me apprehend a collision with our own troops, which did occur to a limited extent.

As soon as General Lee's left was ascertained, a squadron of the Second Virginia Cavalry was advanced, and became engaged with the enemy's sharpshooters, who were strongly posted in a heavily timbered piece of woods and a pine thicket.

The sharpshooters of the brigade, under Captains [C. T.] Litchfield, [James] Breckinridge, and [G. D.] White, of the First, Second, and Third Regiments, were now ordered to the front, to dislodge the enemy (who had wounded several of Colonel Watts' men), which

object they effected, after a stubborn resistance on the part of the enemy. They encountered both infantry and dismounted cavalry skirmishers.

A good opportunity now presenting itself, three of Captain Breathed's guns were run up by hand, and opened simultaneously on a brigade of cavalry supporting a battery, which caused them to stampede. Seeing this, I pressed on the sharpshooters, and hurried the brigade down the road to Welford's house, at the same time sending Captain Ferguson, the efficient assistant adjutant-general of this brigade, with the Whitworth gun and two squadrons of the Second Virginia Cavalry, to cut off the enemy's retreat by Welford's Ford.

Our sharpshooters, though contending against double their numbers, drove the enemy steadily back, and, on arriving on the hill below Welford's house, I saw between that place and Green's house a division of cavalry, a brigade of infantry, and two or three detachments of dismounted cavalry. Here again Captain Breathed used his artillery with effect. The enemy's right flank being protected by infantry, artillery, and twice our number of sharpshooters, made it impracticable at any time to engage them in a hand-to-hand fight; but they were driven until they crossed the river, the infantry and dismounted men moving down the railroad and crossing at the bridge.

It affords me pleasure to commend the conduct of Captain Breckinridge and Lieutenants [Edward] Brugh and [William] Walton, of the Second Virginia Cavalry, who report the ambulances and litters of the enemy very busily engaged. They speak in the highest terms of the spirited conduct of Privates James K. Preston, Company F, and Kent Langhorne, Company B, who were killed in front of their companies; also of the distinguished gallantry of Sergeant [Samuel] Griffin, Company C.

Captain Litchfield, of the First Virginia Cavalry, with his sharpshooters, supported by Lieutenants [G. W.] Dorsey, [R.] Cecil, and [R. B.] Edmondson, deserve my thanks for their boldness and dash in driving the enemy's sharpshooters from the woods.

Captain White, of the Third Virginia Cavalry, with his "waving plume," was everywhere in the thickest of the fight.

Second Lieut. John P. Puryear, Company A, while gallantly leading a party of sharpshooters whom he found without an officer, was shot through both thighs.

Fourth Sergt. F. W. Guy, Company E, is highly commended for his soldierly bearing in the fight, and Orderly Sergt. R. H. Simmons was killed while gallantly leading his men.

Captain Breathed handled his guns with his usual skill and dash.

Capt. J. D. Ferguson, assistant adjutant-general, rendered me prompt assistance during the fight.

First Lieut. Henry [C.] Lee, aide-de-camp, had his horse wounded while rendering valuable assistance.

Major [R. F.] Mason, Captain [S.] Bolling, and Lieutenants [G. M.] Ryals and [Charles] Minnegerode were also present, ready to respond to any call.

While only the sharpshooters of the brigade were engaged, the cheerfulness and promptness with which each regiment moved wherever ordered would have insured a rough handling of the enemy could they have met them.

The Fourth Virginia Cavalry having been detached from the brigade during the action, I respectfully call attention to the accompanying official report of Col. Williams C. Wickham.

The following is a list of the casualties in the brigade:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Horses. Killed.	Horses. Wounded.
1st Virginia Cavalry	.....	1	.....	5	1
2d Virginia Cavalry	2	9	.....	2	8
3d Virginia Cavalry	1	8	.....	8	5
4th Virginia Cavalry	.....	15	27	.....	.....
5th Virginia Cavalry [absent on picket]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3	33	27	15	14

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS T. MUNFORD,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. H. B. McCLELLAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
August 7, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that, on the morning of June 17, at Upperville, Fauquier County, Va., I received a verbal order from the major-general commanding to move with my regiment and the Third Virginia Cavalry (Col. Thomas H. Owen) to Aldie, and establish a picket, covering the Snickersville [?] Gap and Aldie pike, and to go into camp at some point near by.

Arriving at Middleburg, I sent forward a picket under Lieutenant [A. U.] Hatcher, Company A, Second Virginia Cavalry, with instructions to hold his reserve on the heights and in front of Aldie, and to have his picket at the intersection of the Leesburg and Little River pike, with vedettes well out on each road. Three miles below Middleburg, I moved the command across to the Snicker's Gap pike, remaining on the pike myself, and sent the command to Mr. Franklin Carter's, to feed their horses and to bring corn enough for night and morning before we went into camp.

While waiting for them to return, I was informed by a courier from the outpost that the enemy was moving upon Aldie rapidly and in considerable force. Ordering up the Second and Third, I hastened to the front to reconnoiter, when I met another courier, telling me that Col. Williams C. Wickham, commanding the rest of the brigade, had come up, and was ordered to report to me, and informing me at the same time that Colonel Rosser (Colonel Wickham's advance) had engaged the enemy, who were running in my pickets.

I posted the reserve of my picket on the crest of a hill this side of the town, behind a stone wall, with instructions to hold that point until the Second and Third Regiments could get up, and hurried over to look after the right. There I found Colonel Wickham bringing up two pieces of Breathed's battery for action. Being satisfied with the disposition he had made of his troops, and feeling assured that his gallantry would insure me a cordial support, and that my right flank was in safe hands, I left him in command, with the

sharpshooters of the Fifth as skirmishers in front of his guns, and the First Virginia Cavalry supporting the battery.

Ordering the Fifth and Fourth Cavalry and one piece of artillery to follow me, I moved to the left, which soon became the main point of attack. Here I found the enemy concentrating and endeavoring to flank the stone wall, which was being held by 15 men, under Lieutenant [William] Walton, Company C, Second Virginia Cavalry, with a spirit worthy the highest commendation. Again and again a squadron of the enemy charged up to the fence, but each time was repulsed.

The enemy, dismounting his sharpshooters (five to our one), were now engaging the right and center of my extended line heavily, and compelled the sharpshooters of the Fifth to fall back after a desperate resistance, and, to add to their discomfort, they received several casualties from the bad ammunition of our own battery, thus making a gap in my line. The enemy attempted to cut off those men on the left of the pike. Seeing his intention, I ordered Lieutenant [A. D.] Payne, Fourth Virginia Cavalry, who was supporting the piece I had in position to shell the woods, to check them by charging with his company. This he did handsomely, but was repulsed and countercharged by the enemy's reserve. As they dashed after Payne, Colonel Rosser coming up, was ordered to charge them, which was vigorously done, capturing some 20 or 30, and driving the rest pell-mell as they scampered away to a by-road on our left flank.

My sharpshooters on the left, now heavily pressed, were compelled to retire about 50 steps behind a house and orchard, which commanded the only opening through which they could pass. Another squadron of the enemy coming up to attack Colonel Rosser, who was rallying his men, Captain Newton, commanding Colonel Wickham's regiment (four companies), was ordered to charge, and drove them back in considerable disorder, capturing a considerable number.

In each of these successive charges the enemy suffered terribly, as his flank was exposed to our sharpshooters, who would give them a fire as they advanced and one as they returned. Determined to submit to that no longer, he now made an effort to drive them away, and again brought up a considerable force.

Just at this critical moment, the Second and Third Regiments arrived. The sharpshooters of the Second Virginia, under Breckinridge and Graves, now advanced, supported by Captain [G. D.] White, of the Third, with his squadron. I immediately ordered Lieutenant-Colonel [J. W.] Watts to drive them from their position, and, as he moved up, the enemy advanced to meet him. They crossed sabers in the narrow road. While this was going on with the front squadrons, Captain [Jesse] Irvine threw down the fence, dashed to the front, and opened a fire in their left flank. Captain [W. W.] Tebbs moved his squadron in the same way, and gave them a fire in their right, and the sharpshooters did good work in their rear. They were completely routed, and nearly the whole of his front squadron was killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. Amid the confusion, another support moved up, and Colonel Rosser repulsed them handsomely.

In this fight, Lieutenant-Colonel Watts was severely wounded and taken from the field, the command of the regiment devolving upon Major Breckinridge, who moved it off to the right, carrying Colonel Di Cesnola, of the Fourth New York Cavalry, and his colors with him.

The enemy, seeing some confusion with the prisoners and wounded horses and men, started up again, when Colonel Owen, with his gallant little regiment, took the center of the road, supported by the Second Virginia on his right and the Fifth on his left, and dashed in with the most spirited charge of the day, driving the regiment before him, using the saber with terrible effect, capturing and killing nearly the whole regiment. He, however, pressed his success too far, and was charged and driven back, losing not less than 50 of the men he had taken prisoners.

Captain Newton, having rallied his small command and a good many men from other commands, was again ready to relieve Colonel Owen as he fell back, and by a timely charge repelled another effort to flank him. As the enemy came up again, the sharpshooters opened upon him with a terrible fire from the stone wall they had regained, and checked him completely. I do not hesitate to say that I have never seen as many Yankees killed in the same space of ground in any fight I have ever seen, or any battle-field in Virginia that I have ever been over.

We held our ground until ordered by the major-general commanding to retire, and the Yankees had been so severely punished that they did not follow.

The sharpshooters of the Fifth were mostly captured, this regiment suffering more than any other.

Captain Breathed and his fighting battery did admirable service, and are entitled to much credit, and have my thanks for their spirited conduct in this engagement.

I herewith inclose the reports of Colonels Wickham, Rosser, Owen, Captain Newton, Major Breckinridge, and Captain Breathed, and cordially indorse the commendation they have made.

I am much indebted to Capt. J. D. Ferguson, assistant adjutant-general, Major [R. F.] Mason, and Lieut. Henry [C.] Lee, for efficient services, and particularly commend Surg. J. B. Fontaine for his promptness in moving all of our dead and wounded from the field, besides assisting me materially as an aide.

In this engagement, we captured 1 colonel, 3 captains, 5 lieutenants, and 129 non-commissioned officers and privates, with their horses and arms, representing seven regiments. Below is a list of casualties in this command:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
1st Virginia Cavalry	1	4	1	6
2d Virginia Cavalry	2	11	.....	13
3d Virginia Cavalry	....	5	15	20
4th Virginia Cavalry	1	7	9	17
5th Virginia Cavalry	3	17	38	58
Breathed's battery	2	3	.....	5
Total	9	47	63	119

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS T. MUNFORD,

Colonel Second Virginia Cavalry, Comdg. Fitz. Lee's Brigade.

Maj. H. B. McCLELLAN,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 575.

Report of Maj. Cary Breckinridge, Second Virginia Cavalry, of action at Aldie.

JULY —, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I make the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the cavalry action near Aldie, on June 17:

As soon as notified of the advance of the enemy, the regiment was formed, and moved quickly to the front, the second squadron (sharpshooters) being sent in advance, who immediately, upon arriving on the field, engaged the enemy, driving their advance back a short distance, and posting themselves behind a fence, on the left of the Snicker's Gap and Aldie pike. This position was held by the sharpshooters during the action.

As soon as the rest of the regiment arrived on the ground, Colonel Watts was ordered to charge down the road, and drive the enemy from his position. In this charge, we were met by the enemy, and, after a sharp fight, succeeded in driving him back under cover of his dismounted sharpshooters, who were posted in the woods on each side of the road. The regiment formed quickly, and made a second charge with the rest of the brigade, driving the enemy some distance.

In leading the second charge, Lieutenant-Colonel Watts was severely wounded in the arm, and taken from the field.

The second squadron (Captains [W. F.] Graves and [James] Breckinridge), sharpshooters, acted with much spirit during this action, and twice drove the enemy back, with heavy loss.

In the two charges made by this regiment, about 35 prisoners were brought off, one stand of colors, one guidon, a number of horses, arms, &c.

The regiment generally behaved well. Among those most conspicuous for gallantry, I mention Captain [T. B.] Holland, Company D; Adjutant [Lomax] Tayloe, Sergt. D. Vandergrift, Company I; Privates Wade, Company F, and Scruggs, Company K, who captured and brought off Colonel Di Cesnola, Fourth New York.

Very respectfully submitted.

CARY BRECKINRIDGE,
Major, Commanding Second Virginia Cavalry.

Capt. J. D. FERGUSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fitz. Lee's Brigade.

No. 576.

Report of Col. Thomas H. Owen, Third Virginia Cavalry, of action at Aldie.

JUNE 22, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the cavalry engagement at Aldie, on the 17th instant:

I left my camp at Summerville Mills about 8 a. m., and followed the Second Regiment along the direct road to Upperville; thence

by Middleburg to Mr. Carter's, where the two regiments procured corn.

I was ordered to move forward toward Aldie about 3 p. m., as the enemy were advancing rapidly and in heavy force. Moving off at once after the Second Regiment, with drawn sabers, I soon reached the heights about half a mile west of Aldie, and, forming my regiment in line of battle to the left of the turnpike, sent forward my sharpshooters, and awaited further orders.

The skirmishing was now quite severe, and, having received orders from you to form my men in column upon the turnpike preparatory to charging, took that position at once. Finding that the enemy were pressing, and no time was to be lost, I ordered a charge simultaneously with a charge of the Second Regiment, on my right. The result exceeded my highest expectations. My regiment drove the First Massachusetts (reported 600 strong, supported on its left flank by the First Maine and in rear by a battalion of cavalry) in complete rout before it, doing greater execution than I have ever witnessed before in any cavalry charge.

Such was the enthusiasm of my men, they charged farther than I desired, and were thus prevented from bringing off many of the prisoners taken, but secured a large number, together with one stand of colors (the number was not definitely ascertained, but was a good proportion of those captured during the day), and brought them off the field, besides leaving the road strewn with killed and wounded men and horses. I have since learned that the First Massachusetts reported a loss of 180 men, which exceeds the number of rank and file I had with me. Another regiment (reported Fourth New York) attempted to make a counter-charge when my regiment retired, but were three times disastrously repulsed by my sharpshooters, who had a fine position, commanding the road.

It is with pride and pleasure that I add, in conclusion, the expression of my high satisfaction at the conduct of my officers and men. Never have they acquitted themselves better, or rendered more efficient service to their country, than in the sanguinary engagement of June 17.

I am happy to report that my casualties were comparatively few—none killed or seriously wounded. Total wounded, 5; captured, 15.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. OWEN,
Colonel.

Col. T. T. MUNFORD,
Commanding Lee's Cavalry Brigade.

No. 577.

Reports of Col. Williams C. Wickham, Fourth Virginia Cavalry, of engagement at Brandy Station, and action at Aldie.

JUNE 11, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by my command on the 9th instant at Stevensburg [Brandy Station]:

Early in the morning, I was ordered to report to General Stuart, and, upon reporting, was ordered by Major [H. B.] McClellan to

proceed to Stevensburg, and support the Second South Carolina Cavalry, the colonel of which reported that there was a heavy force of the enemy approaching. I was told that a piece of artillery would follow me upon nearing Norman's Mills.

I received a message from Captain [W. D.] Farley, of General Stuart's staff, that I had better come by the road on the left of the field than to go direct to the village, as I proposed to do. Going forward at a trot, I found myself with the head of my column at the road from Stevensburg to Willis Madden's, about three-quarters of a mile from the village, in a by-road running through a thick pine copse, and on the flank of the Second South Carolina Cavalry.

Receiving a message at the moment from Colonel Butler that he wanted more sharpshooters, I detached my first squadron, and sent it to him on the left, and ordered the rest of the regiment to be put in the road, with its head resting a quarter of a mile in rear of the Second South Carolina, while I galloped to the front, to see the state of affairs.

On reaching Doggett's house, I saw the enemy with a squadron formed in the road in column, and a squadron forming in line on the right, about 400 yards from me. Here I found Lieutenant-Colonel [Frank] Hampton, who had two very small squadrons with him, drawn up ready to meet a charge, if made. Finding no sharpshooters on the right, I dismounted a company, and threw them on the right. Before the arrangement could be completed, I found that the enemy were charging the Second South Carolina, which, without meeting the charge, had broken, and were rushing down on the rear of my column, which was just emerging from the pines.

Finding that my desire to put my right in front was thus frustrated, I wheeled my column by fours, and ineffectually endeavored to get my men to meet the charge, but the rush of the Second South Carolina Cavalry utterly demoralized them, and they broke and fled in confusion. After going some third of a mile, I succeeded in stopping some men, and again attempted to charge the enemy, who, upon seeing my stand, had halted, and were forming a line; but although the line wavered at the approach of only 6 who went forward to within 20 feet of it, the others would not follow, but again fled at the approach of a squadron of the enemy; nor for the next mile could all my efforts obtain the slightest halt in my fleeing squadrons. On reaching Barbour's gate, I turned in, and with me 3 or 4 officers and 5 or 6 men. These I immediately halted, and commenced firing at the flank of the pursuing squadron, which at once wheeled about, and retired through the village.

The squadron sent to the left retired at Colonel Butler's command in good order, crossing below the mill, and going to the support of the artillery. The fifth squadron, though fleeing at first, went toward the mill, and, not being pursued, were rallied, and retired from under the enemy's artillery fire across the mill-dam. There were four regiments of the enemy's cavalry at Stevensburg.

After much difficulty, I collected my scattered men, and, in connection with Major Lipscomb, then in command of the Second South Carolina Cavalry, I ascertained that the enemy had passed off to the left, and were no longer in my front.

My loss was 15 wounded and 27 missing. I took some prisoners, but not as many as I lost.

I regard the conduct of my regiment, in which I have heretofore had perfect confidence, as so disgraceful in this instance that I have

been thus minute in my report, that the major-general commanding, to whom I request that this be forwarded, may have the facts before him on which to base any inquiry he may see fit to institute.

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAMS C. WICKHAM,
Colonel Fourth Virginia Cavalry.

Capt. J. D. FERGUSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Lee's Cavalry Brigade.

JUNE 20, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I submit the following report of the part taken by the troops under my command in the engagement near Aldie, on the 17th instant:

I was ordered to take my own regiment, the First, and Fifth, and Breathed's battery, through Middleburg to Aldie, and go into camp there, where I would find the rest of the brigade.

On reaching Dover Mills, I ordered Colonel Rosser to go on to Aldie and select a camp, and, while the other regiments were watering, received a dispatch from him to the effect that a regiment of the enemy's cavalry was in his front, between him and Aldie, and that he was about to attack them. I at once placed the Fourth Regiment in a position to cover my left flank, on the road from the Snickersville pike, and, with the First Regiment and two of Breathed's guns, went forward to the support of Colonel Rosser, who I found had driven the enemy back, but had been in turn compelled to give way a little before a very large force.

A few well-directed shots from Breathed's guns checked the advance of the enemy upon this road, but not in time to save the gallant sharpshooters of the Fifth, who had unfortunately been pushed rather too far forward on ground where it was impossible for cavalry to aid them.

The enemy, finding themselves foiled in their attempt on this line, turned their attention to our left, where Colonel Munford, commanding the brigade, met them with the Second and Third Regiments, reenforced by the Fourth, and later by the Fifth.

For the rest of the evening, I held my position with the First and Breathed's guns, driving back their skirmishers whenever they attempted to advance. Captain [C. T.] Litchfield's sharpshooters were, as they always are, most efficient.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to Captain Breathed and his brave men, who handled their guns with the utmost coolness while their comrades were falling, dead, under the point-blank range of the enemy's carbines. This position I held until ordered to retire, bringing off all my killed and wounded.

For the part borne by my own regiment, under the command of Captain Newton, who always acts well his part, I refer to his report. Suffice it to say, that its conduct gave me entire satisfaction. Its loss was 1 killed, 7 wounded, and 9 missing.

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAMS C. WICKHAM,
Colonel Fourth Virginia Cavalry.

Capt. J. D. FERGUSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Lee's Brigade.

No. 578.

Report of Capt. W. B. Newton, Fourth Virginia Cavalry, of action at Aldie.

AUGUST 5, 1863.

COLONEL: In pursuance of an order from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to present the following report of the operations of the second, third, and fifth squadrons of this regiment, in the cavalry action near Aldie, on June 17:

Upon reaching Dover Mills, I was notified of the approach of the enemy, and directed to assume command of the three squadrons present, and prepare to receive a charge.

The squadrons were accordingly formed in the following order in supporting distance of each other: Second, third, and fifth. Immediately thereafter, I was ordered by Colonel Munford, commanding brigade, to send a squadron to protect a piece, then in position, to cover the road from Aldie to Snicker's Gap. The third squadron (Lieutenant [A. D.] Payne) was detached for that purpose, and ordered to send a picket down the Aldie road. In a few moments, I was ordered to move my whole command up rapidly, to support Lieutenant Payne.

Upon reaching the road to Snicker's Gap, I found the enemy in full pursuit of our picket. He was charged in flank by the reserve of the third squadron, under Lieutenant Payne, and handsomely repulsed.

Upon receiving orders from Colonel Munford to pursue a portion of the enemy's column which had been cut off by the third squadron, I started in pursuit, when it was brought to my notice that the enemy were charging with a fresh regiment. Wheeling to the rightabout, the second and fifth squadrons charged, and drove back the head of his column, but were repulsed in turn. Having rallied within 100 yards of the scene of the first charge, a heavy column was seen approaching from the direction of our rear. Being uncertain as to the character of this force, I deemed it prudent to move across to the Middleburg side of the road, to provide against the contingency of its being a hostile force. A messenger sent to ascertain its character having reported it to be the Second and Third Regiments, I again moved forward. The Second Regiment having moved up the road, the Third on the left of the road, I was directed to bring up my command on the extreme right and in reserve.

The Second and Third having driven the advanced forces of the enemy back to a piece of timber in which his reserves seemed to be posted, he pushed forward three fresh squadrons, the most advanced of which attempted to charge the Third Regiment while forming. The second and third squadrons accordingly met the charge, the enemy halting and standing until we got within saber-reach of them, then breaking in confusion. The Second and Third Regiments charging at the same time, a rout ensued, during which 2 squadron-markers and about 40 prisoners were captured by this regiment.

With few exceptions, the conduct of men and officers was all that could be desired. The chiefs of squadrons (Captain [Charles] Old. Lieutenants Payne and [L. A.] Davis) attracted my particular attention by their coolness and gallantry.

Respectfully submitted.

W. B. NEWTON,
Captain, Commanding Second Squadron.

Col. WILLIAMS C. WICKHAM.

No. 579.

Report of Col. Thomas L. Rosser, Fifth Virginia Cavalry, of action at Aldie.

AUGUST 4, 1863.

CAPTAIN: The brigade leaving Piedmont, in Loudoun County, on the morning of June 17, I was ordered to withdraw my pickets after the column had passed, and followed in the rear, marching via Paris and Upperville.

I arrived at Dover (near Aldie) about 12 or 1 o'clock. Finding the brigade going into camp, I received an order from Colonel Wickham, under whose command I had been temporarily placed, to move down the road and select a camp, make my men comfortable, &c. I consequently did so, and, when I was just passing the brigade, I met the pickets running in, and the Yankees rapidly and closely pursuing them.

I caused sabers to be drawn, and charged immediately, at the same time sending the information to the rear, to the colonel commanding. I drove the enemy upon his main body, which was in the town of Aldie. His sharpshooters got possession of the heights on my left, in the wood and behind the fences, and it was impossible for me to engage him further with the saber; consequently I deployed my sharpshooters to the front, under Capt. R. B. Boston, and withdrew the regiment beyond the range of the enemy's rifles. As soon as this was done, he charged my skirmishers, who were doing terrible execution in his ranks, endeavoring to dislodge them, but, by a counter-charge, I gave them immediate relief.

The enemy now showed considerable force, his flanks extending far beyond mine on the left, on the Snicker's Gap pike. His dismounted skirmishers had pressed upon mine until their fighting had become desperate and close. The most of the horses of my dismounted men had been killed, and the enemy, seeing that my force was small (the brigade had not yet gotten up), made a desperate effort to capture them, charging them in flank, right, and left. As soon as his intentions were made known, I charged the regiment which was threatening the right, drove them back, and the gallant Boston drove his assailants on the left back in confusion and dismay, after emptying many of their saddles.

The enemy brought his artillery into position, but the brigade coming to my support, our own artillery replied briskly, and for a moment the fight between the cavalry became less vigorous. Each battery, the enemy's and our own, firing over my regiment, and having suffered several casualties from the latter, it became necessary for me to move from between the two, which I did promptly, but was compelled to take a position from which I could not support my line of skirmishers so well as before; and the re-enforcements sent from the brigade to them taking up a position considerably in their rear, and the remainder of the brigade being engaged on the left, on the Snicker's Gap pike, their condition became very critical. The enemy, greatly outnumbering us, appeared in force everywhere, and it became apparent that victory was the only means of escape. I ordered Boston to hold his position at all hazards, and nobly and faithfully did he obey. Onset after onset of the enemy he gallantly repulsed, until after the enemy had pressed beyond the left, overwhelmed his support, killed one of his lieutenants, wounded another

and his junior captain, and killed and wounded a third of his men—then he surrendered to overwhelming odds.

The enemy gaining some advantage on the left, I moved immediately in that direction, reporting at the same time to Colonel Wickham, who was supporting the battery in my rear. I arrived on the heights near Aldie, on the Snicker's Gap pike, just as the enemy had charged and was pursuing one of our regiments. I charged with my entire regiment, with a view of cutting the enemy off and capturing him, but as soon as I was discovered, he escaped through the field, with the exception of a squadron, all of which were killed, wounded, or captured, with their horses and arms.

I then rallied my regiment, and moved around the hill, with a view of attacking a regiment which had formed on the hill, but as soon as they discovered my intention, they began to fall back, and were charged by one of our regiments, and we thus got possession of the field.

What occurred after this was under the immediate eye of the colonel commanding, and I deem it unnecessary to relate it.

The gallant and heroic manner in which Captain Boston and his men acted in this, one of the most vigorous cavalry fights I was ever engaged in, makes them the pride of their regiment.

I regret to say that Lieut. John L. Ragsdale was among the killed. Captains [F. R.] Windsor and [L. B.] White and Lieutenant [G. M.] Hoard were severely wounded.

The list of casualties I have submitted to the chief surgeon of brigade. They amounted to 58 killed, wounded, and missing.

I am, captain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. L. ROSSER,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. J. D. FERGUSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 580.

Reports of Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS JONES' CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Brandy Station, Va., June 11, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to inclose the reports of the commanders of troops under me on the 9th instant, in the battle near this place, and submit such remarks as seem pertinent to the occasion.

At daylight, the report of small-arms in the direction of Beverly Ford indicated a serious attack. Knowing the park of division artillery was without other protection than the pickets in front, its safety was doubtful. The Sixth Virginia Cavalry was on picket at the time, and the Seventh Virginia Cavalry was grand guard. Going to the scene of action at the top of speed, the Sixth and Seventh Regiments were found rapidly approaching the position of the enemy, only a few hundred yards beyond the artillery. The batteries being neither ready for action or movement, it was a matter of the utmost importance to gain time.

Major Flournoy, in command of the Sixth, was ordered down the Beverly road and to its right, and Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall on his left. Both were directed to attack with vigor whatever force

they encountered. At the same time, directions were sent to the artillery to withdraw as quickly as practicable from the edge of the woods. The cavalry did its work well, but with considerable sacrifice. The artillery took position near the brick church. Capt. W. K. Martin, assistant adjutant-general, having ordered up the Eleventh and Twelfth Regiments and Thirty-fifth Battalion Virginia Cavalry, they were posted in support of the artillery. When the Sixth and Seventh Regiments could no longer withstand greatly superior numbers of footmen in the woods, they retired to the right and left of the position held by the remainder of the brigade.

By this time the enemy had penetrated through the woods, showing himself in some force in the open ground. A little shelling having caused a withdrawal, an attack was deemed expedient. Colonel Harman, leading with his regiment, moved along the road, supported on the left by the Thirty-fifth Battalion and Eleventh Regiment. As the head of Colonel Harman's regiment reached the woods, it received a severe fire, and was immediately charged by cavalry. The prompt arrival of supports soon turned the tide of battle in our favor. The enemy lost here very considerably in killed and wounded and heavily in prisoners.

About this time, General Hampton took position on my right, and General W. H. F. Lee notified me he was on my left. He was requested to keep up connection with me, which for some time was done, our lines making a right angle at the junction.

The enemy now made his appearance in our rear, at Brandy Station and Miller's house. This was the force which early in the day was reported by Captain [D. A.] Grimsley, through me to General Stuart, as advancing from Kellysville. Two regiments having been called for to meet this force of the enemy, the Twelfth Regiment and Thirty-fifth Battalion were sent, and the Sixth Regiment soon followed in support. General Hampton having withdrawn to the east side of the railroad, this part of the field was left in my charge with only a section of artillery and one regiment of cavalry (the Eleventh), the Seventh Regiment being then well to the left, more in connection with General Lee than with myself.

My position becoming isolated and my force inadequate, I had started to make closer connection with General Lee, on my left, with the view of extending his line to join our forces with those near Brandy Station and Miller's house. The artillery was moved on the Jeffersonton road, so as to secure the heights between Barbour's and Thompson's houses.

Orders coming now from General Stuart to move all my artillery and cavalry on Miller's house, the Eleventh Regiment was at once put in motion, and the artillery recalled to follow. The Seventh Regiment was ordered across the hills to the same point, and General Lee notified of the movement. I arrived in time to see the Twelfth and Sixth Regiments and the Thirty-fifth Battalion clearing Miller's hill of General Pleasonton's division of Federal cavalry.

This charge was followed up by the Eleventh, under Colonel Lomax. In this he captured the third and last time a battery of three pieces, the Sixth Regiment and Thirty-fifth Battalion having done so before him. Pushing his success, he divided his regiment, sending Captain [E. H.] McDonald with a squadron after the fugitives east of the railroad, while with the remainder of his regiment he assailed three regiments of cavalry awaiting him near the depot. He routed this whole force completely. Having driven them off, he sent, by

order of General Stuart, 200 men to Culpeper Court-House, and went himself with the remainder of his command to guard against another attack from the direction of Stevensburg. The Twelfth, Sixth, and Seventh Regiments were from this time on held in reserve, alternately supporting the artillery at Miller's house and re-enforcing General Lee, on our extreme left.

The serious fighting being over, the brigade took no further active part. It resumed its picket posts by nightfall.

My brigade bore the brunt of the action both in the morning and evening, and lost severely in killed and wounded, but had the satisfaction of seeing the enemy worsted in every particular more than ourselves. We ended the fight with more horses and more and better small-arms than we had in the beginning. We took two regimental colors, many guidons, and a battery of three pieces. We took many prisoners, probably 250, as one regiment reports 122. Throughout the officers and men sustained their well-earned reputation for gallantry.

To my personal staff I am under the greatest obligations. Lieut. W. M. Hopkins entered the fight in the morning, killing his man in the charge near the brick church.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. JONES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. H. B. MCCLELLAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Division.

[P. S.]—List of killed and wounded: Killed, 12, and wounded, 90. This is exclusive of the casualties of the Thirty-fifth Battalion, and will probably in all amount to 130 killed and wounded. The missing in prisoners cannot yet be ascertained, as some have straggled. The number of prisoners is known to be small.

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HEADQUARTERS JONES' BRIGADE, *June* 11, 1863.

MAJOR: In addition to the property captured on 9th instant, already reported, I have to report the capture of 20 horses by the Seventh Regiment Virginia Cavalry, under Lieut. Col. Thomas Marshall.

Very respectfully,

W. E. JONES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. H. B. MCCLELLAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Cavalry Division.

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HEADQUARTERS JONES' BRIGADE,
Snickersville, June 28, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, on the 21st instant, while on picket with my brigade in front of Union, the vedettes reported the enemy were crossing Goose Creek, at Millville. Soon they reported the force, amounting to many regiments, moving toward Upperville (all cavalry).

A note from General Stuart to Colonel Chambliss, directing him to retire toward Upperville, as the fire of the artillery receded in that direction, was at this time sent me from my outpost.

Finding my front relieved of pressure, I notified Colonel Munford, on my left, of my intention to abandon my post, and moved at once to the support of the brigades on my right. Colonel Lomax, in charge of the sharpshooters, on the first appearance of the enemy in our front, was sent to support the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, on picket. In retiring, this became our rear guard.

Having arrived in rear of Colonel Chambliss' position, he was found retiring, and the advance of the enemy toward Upperville was such as to necessitate a deviation toward the mountain. This increase of distance rendered rapid movement necessary. The artillery of both brigades was put in the road and the cavalry on the flanks—Chambliss' to the left and mine to the right—approaching rapidly the elevation on which stands the house of Captain Gibson, to secure a position for our artillery. We found ourselves anticipated by the enemy, who, taking advantage of his shorter line, forced us into an engagement with Buford's whole division. The artillery, finding the struggle unavoidable, accepted with alacrity the part forced upon it by the enemy. The stone fence next the enemy was soon down, and the pieces in position were heard and felt by the enemy ; but the hostile cavalry pushing on, a charge became necessary to save the artillery. The Eleventh Virginia Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Funsten (Colonel Lomax still being in charge of the rear guard), made the attack, checking the advance until the artillery could cross the lane, where it again took position.

In the meantime, the Seventh Virginia coming up, it was held in reserve. The leading squadron, under Captain [H. R. T.] Koontz, was sent to attack a body of the enemy approaching the road, and acquitted itself with credit. The remainder of the regiment attacked the force to the front and left of the first position of our battery. The check thus given the enemy enabled our artillery and cavalry to cross the road.

By this time the enemy was massed in force in our front, and our cavalry having cleared our battery, it played with fearful effect on their men and horses. The punishment here inflicted, together with the difficulties of the ground, soon caused the enemy to abandon his intention of preventing a junction of our forces in Ashby's Gap. The difficulties of the ground brought Colonel Chambliss to my left in this engagement, our commands retiring together as soon as the pressure was removed.

Our loss was 14 killed, 51 wounded, and 6 missing.

The enemy took 61 wounded to two different hospitals. In horses, the losses seem to have been about 35 on each side.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. JONES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. H. B. McCLELLAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Division.

HEADQUARTERS JONES' BRIGADE,
Rixeyville, Va., July 30, 1863.

MAJOR : I respectfully report the operations of my command from June 29 to July 14.

At the date first mentioned, the Sixth, Seventh, and Eleventh Regiments of Virginia Cavalry left Snickersville, and joined Brigadier-

General Robertson at Berryville. The Twelfth Virginia Cavalry having been sent to picket toward Harper's Ferry, was left on that duty. June 30, a part of this regiment, under Lieutenants [Samuel] Hammon and [George] Baylor, surprised and captured a cavalry picket of the enemy on Bolivar Heights. They killed 1 and captured 21, including 2 officers, with all their arms, horses, and equipments.

White's battalion, which was detached at Brandy Station, has not been reporting its operations.

The three remaining regiments of the brigade accompanied General Robertson, by way of Williamsport and Chambersburg, arriving at Cashtown July 3. Near this point, an order from General Lee required a force of cavalry to be sent at once to the vicinity of Fairfield, to form a line to the right and rear of our line of battle. In the absence of General Robertson, I determined to move my command at once into position, which met with the approbation of the general, who returned to camp before I was in motion.

About 2 miles from Fairfield, we encountered the Sixth U. S. Regular Cavalry, *en route* to capture our cavalry division train, which must have fallen an easy prey but for our timely arrival. Many wagons in quest of forage were already within a few hundred yards of the enemy.

We met in a lane, both sides of which were of post and rail fences, too strong to be broken without the ax. The country is open, the fields small, and all the fences of the same character as along the lane. No estimate could be made of the opposing force; but knowing a vigorous assault must put even a small force on a perfect equality with a large one until a wider field could be prepared, I at once ordered the Seventh Regiment, which was in front, to charge. Before the enemy could be reached, he succeeded in throwing carbineers through gates right and left, who poured into our flanks a galling fire. The leading men hesitated; the regiment halted and retreated, losing more men than a glorious victory would have cost had the onset been made with vigor and boldness. A failure to rally promptly and renew the fight is a blemish in the bright history of this regiment. Many officers and men formed noble exceptions.

In their efforts to renew the fight, fell the noble brothers, Captain [John C.] and Lieutenant [Jacob G.] Shoup, the former desperately wounded and the latter instantly killed.

Lieutenant [Samuel J.] Simpson, of this regiment, on provost-guard duty, was in the thickest of the fight from first to last, capturing many more prisoners than he had men.

Captains [Isaac] Kuykendall and [J. H.] Magruder also added to their brilliant and well-earned reputations.

Fortunately the Seventh had a chance in a day or so, and cleared its reputation.

The Sixth Virginia Cavalry (Maj. C. E. Flournoy commanding) was next ordered to charge, and did its work nobly. Adjutant [John] Allan and others fell, at its head, but, nothing daunted, it passed the skirmishers, assailing and completely routing one of the best United States regiments, just flushed with victory.

The fruits were many killed and wounded—among the latter, Major Starr, commanding—and 184 prisoners taken.

It is believed that in an open country a bold charge of cavalry will in all cases whip a line of skirmishers, and such attacks would soon reduce the Federal cavalry to its former relative standing.

The evening of July 4, when it was reported the enemy were

advancing in force on the Emmitsburg and Waynesborough road, I saw that General Ewell's train (then on its way to Williamsport) was in danger, and asked to go with my command to its protection. I was allowed the Sixth and Seventh Regiments and Chew's battery; but the Seventh was afterward ordered back, and Colonel Ferebee's regiment (Fifty-ninth [Fourth Cavalry] North Carolina) allowed to take its place, the latter being then on this road. This narrow and difficult way, rendered doubly so by heavy rain just fallen, was so blocked by wagons as to render it wholly impracticable to push ahead the artillery or even the cavalry. With my staff I hastened on, to rally all the stragglers of the train to the support of whatever force might be guarding the road.

Arriving, I found Captain [G. M.] Emack's company of the Maryland cavalry, with one gun, opposed to a whole division of Federal cavalry, with a full battery. He had already been driven back within a few hundred yards of the junction of the road. Not a half of the long train had passed. Darkness had just set in. This brave little band of heroes was encouraged with the hope of speedy re-enforcements, reminded of the importance of their trust, and exhorted to fight to the bitter end rather than yield. All my couriers and all others with fire-arms were ordered to the front, directed to lie on the ground, and be sparing of their ammunition. The last charge of grape was expended and the piece sent to the rear. For more than two hours, less than 50 men kept many thousands in check, and the wagons continued to pass long after the balls were whistling in their midst. Some 60 or 70 of Colonel Ferebee's men had gotten up, and were doing their duty well.

The enemy, driven to desperation, resorted to a charge of cavalry that swept everything before it. The led horses, wagons, straggling infantry, and camp followers were hurled down the mountain in one confused mass. Ineffectual efforts were made for a rally and resistance, but without avail, until at the foot of the mountain a few joined Captain [W. G.] Welsh's company of the Maryland cavalry, stationed at this point, and drove back the advance of the enemy. But this mere handful of men had to yield to the increasing numbers of the enemy.

My staff and all my couriers having gotten separated from me, and the enemy having the road in my front, I made through the fields and by-ways for Williamsport, to escape or be useful as occasion might require. Arriving early in the morning, all was found in confusion. Every one was anxious to cross the river, too much swollen to ford, and the only boat available could not exceed seventy trips in twenty-four hours. To deprive all of the hope of what but a small fraction could attain, was deemed the most expedient means of establishing order. I assumed command, and put 15 or 20 infantry (the only organized men I could see) to guard the boat and stop the crossing. Officers and men, appealed to, cheerfully took up arms, posting themselves in buildings to resist cavalry attacks. Soon a respectable defense could have been made, and a rash attack would doubtless have been severely punished. Order being restored, the wounded and wagons with important papers were allowed to recommence crossing the river.

By evening, two regiments of infantry having arrived from Martinsburg, and General Imboden having gotten in from the direction of Greencastle with his brigade and some twenty-four pieces of artillery, I determined to make my way with half a dozen men through

the enemy's lines to my command. This was effected, with some very narrow escapes, on the night of the 5th, and the morning of the 6th I rejoined my command at Leitersburg, and returned with it by way of Smithtown [Smithsburg], Cavetown, and the old Frederick road, so as to participate in the attacks on General Kilpatrick at Hagerstown, and General Buford at Williamsport, that evening.

The brilliant charge of the Eleventh Virginia Cavalry (Colonel Lomax commanding) is more fully detailed in the inclosed report.

The evening of the 7th, the Sixth U. S. Regular Cavalry, making a reconnaissance near Funkstown, fell in with the Seventh Virginia Cavalry, which availed itself of the opportunity of settling old scores. Sabers were freely used, and soon 66 bloody-headed prisoners were marched to the rear, and the road of slumbering wrath was marked here and there by cleft skulls and pierced bodies. The day at Fairfield is nobly and fully avenged. The Sixth U. S. Regular Cavalry numbers among the things that were. Colonel Marshall's report will give more fully the particulars.

The report of Colonel Massie will give the particulars of the affair of the 14th instant near Harper's Ferry, in which we captured 1 major, 1 lieutenant, and 25 men, losing Colonel Harman, 1 lieutenant, and 3 men.

In this campaign my brigade participated in three battles and the affair of Boonsborough. It killed and wounded many of the enemy, and captured over 600 prisoners.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. JONES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. H. B. MCCLELLAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Division.

No. 581.

Reports of Maj. C. E. Flournoy, Sixth Virginia Cavalry.

JUNE 10, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with orders from brigade headquarters, I have the honor herewith to transmit the report of the part taken by my regiment in the battle of the 9th instant.

Early in the morning, I was aroused by a courier from Captain [Bruce] Gibson, Company A, announcing that the enemy had crossed the river in considerable force, and charged his post. He fought them gallantly for some minutes, charging and driving back their advance of 100 men, when they were stoutly re-enforced by two regiments of cavalry, and then they drove his pickets to within 300 yards of my camp.

I hastily collected a portion of my regiment, amounting to about 150 men, and charged down the road toward Beverly Ford. Here I attacked two regiments of cavalry (the Eighth New York and Eighth Illinois). We drove them before us for a short distance, killing and wounding some of them, and capturing 3 or 4 prisoners, with their horses, &c. The prisoners mention Colonel Davis, of the Eighth New York, as killed.

I wish to mention as acting with distinguished gallantry Lieut. R. O. Allen and Lieutenant [C. G.] Shumate, of Company D. These officers led their men with distinguished gallantry. Lieutenant

Shumate was severely wounded, but remained on the field all day, notwithstanding his left arm was entirely disabled.

In this fight, Captains [D. T.] Richards and [William T.] Mitchell led their men well, and Sergeant [John B.] Stone, of Company H, acted very gallantly, killing 1 and capturing 2 of the enemy. He was afterward killed, fighting gallantly in the charge near the Miller house.

Lieutenants [C. B.] Brown and [J. T.] Mann, of Company I, were killed while leading their men.

Captain [J. A.] Throckmorton led the second squadron in fine style, charging the right of the enemy's line; and although they proved too strong for him, he contested his ground fiercely, keeping them back for some time.

The regiment held the enemy in check long enough for the baggage trains of the camps, which were near by, to be gotten out of danger, and the battery to be placed in position. In this position, I lost 30 men killed, wounded, and prisoners.

My regiment was then ordered by General Jones to the right, where I reported to General Hampton, and acted with his brigade. I was there ordered by him to move quickly in the direction of Brandy Station, and, while on my way, I received orders from General Stuart to cut off 300 Yankees who were near the Miller house. I moved across the railroad, and, instead of 300, I met what prisoners reported as five regiments. I charged with my regiment, now reduced by casualties and the detachment of four of my companies to 200 men. We drove back the whole force, and had them in retreat, when we were attacked in rear, and forced to fall back toward the Miller house, where the enemy opened on us with artillery. We charged, and took the battery, but were unable to hold it, having been charged by five times our number. We fell back in confusion toward the hill in front of the Miller house, where the men were rallied and reformed.

Captain [R. H.] Owen, Company G, and Captain Mitchell, Company E, acted well in this fight, leading a squadron to the charge, which would have proved entirely successful had the enemy been kept off of our rear.

The officers and men of the regiment fought bravely until almost surrounded. We lost 24 men in this charge. Lieutenant Allen, Company D, was severely wounded while leading his men over the battery.

I had 5 men killed, 25 wounded, and 24 taken prisoners (many of whom were wounded) in the two engagements.

I am indebted to Surgeons [J. S.] Lewis and [Robert] Galt for their prompt and careful attention to my wounded.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. E. FLOURNOY,
Major, Commanding Sixth Virginia Cavalry.

Capt. WALTER K. MARTIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 18, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In pursuance of orders from brigade headquarters, received this day, I have the honor herewith to transmit a report of the part taken by my regiment (Sixth Virginia Cavalry) in the actions

in which the brigade has been engaged since crossing the Rappahannock River.

This regiment marched with the brigade, and was in no action after crossing the river until the cavalry fight which took place between Union and Upperville on June 21. My regiment did no fighting here, but merely held a stone fence to cover the retreat of some of our cavalry, in which I lost 2 men killed, 8 wounded, and 1 missing; some 8 or 10 horses killed and wounded.

The men behaved well, keeping well in place under a heavy fire from the enemy's sharpshooters, not being able to return the fire, the range being too long for pistols. Captain Owen, with the fifth squadron, supported the battery. He had 1 lieutenant and 1 man wounded by shell.

The regiment then marched and picketed with the brigade until arriving at Fairfield, Pa., where we met the Sixth U. S. Regular Cavalry, strongly posted with long-range guns behind post and rail fences and in an apple orchard. I formed the regiment in column of squadrons immediately after arriving on the ground, seeing that the Seventh Virginia Cavalry had already engaged the enemy, and, at the intimation from the commanding general, gave the order to charge. The men, with a wild yell, went forward splendidly, led by Captain Richards and his gallant squadron. The Yankees were soon broken and put to flight. A party having rallied on my right, I charged them with Captain Owen's squadron, and soon started them in flight.

In this fight, my adjutant (Lieut. John Allan) was killed while gallantly leading the regiment. In his death the service loses a gallant soldier and most efficient officer. All of my officers and men acted well their parts with few exceptions.

Captains Richards, [William R.] Welch, [Bruce] Gibson, [D. A.] Grimsley, and [C. M.] Kemper behaved with marked gallantry, leading their men in good style.

Lieutenant [R. R.] Duncan, Company B, was conspicuous for his daring, having sabered five Yankees, running his saber entirely through one, and twisting him from his horse.

In this fight, I lost 3 men killed and 17 wounded, 1 officer killed and 2 wounded, and 5 missing.

The regiment was in no further engagement until the advance on Boonsborough, when, being in front, I commenced the attack with my sharpshooters, aided by the sharpshooters of the Eleventh Virginia Cavalry. We soon drove in the enemy's advance force, and succeeded in capturing several prisoners, horses, and arms. In this affair I made no charge; only had the sharpshooters engaged, commanded by Captain Gibson. They seem to have done their duty.

In the fight at Fairfield, my regiment captured about 150 prisoners, with arms and horses. A good many of the arms and horses were taken possession of by another command.

The Boonsborough affair closed our active operations. We were several times engaged in unimportant skirmishes, in which we neither lost any men (excepting one wounded) nor hurt the enemy. We then moved back across the Potomac with the brigade, and my regiment is now picketing at Snicker's Ferry, on the Shenandoah River.

C. E. FLOURNOY,
Major Sixth Virginia Cavalry, Commanding.

Capt. W. K. MARTIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 582.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Thomas Marshall, Seventh Virginia Cavalry.

JUNE 10, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I herewith send a report of the part taken by the Seventh Regiment in the action of yesterday, in the vicinity of Beverly Ford and Brandy Station.

Soon after reveille, a considerable skirmish fire in the direction of Beverly Ford showed that the enemy was probably making an advance. One regiment was mounted, and moved at a rapid gait in a few moments to the scene of action. The reserve of the Sixth Regiment being immediately in our front, I ordered the Seventh to move upon our left flank. Just as we were emerging from a skirt of woods, we came under the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, protected by woods, about 200 yards distant. Not knowing what might be the force hidden from view, we continued the charge upon the flank. The head of my column, which went some depth into the woods, fell back, encountering a superior force. At this point one of the enemy was killed and another taken prisoner, and about the same time 2 of our men were killed.

I then received orders to fall back gradually, if pressed upon by a much heavier force. Throwing out skirmishers, I moved the regiment into a body of woods about 150 yards distant. Here a number of sharpshooters, in charge of Lieutenant [J. G.] Neff, were dismounted and placed near the edge of the woods, and protected by a fence, who kept the enemy in check. The pickets upon my left having reported that the enemy had placed a piece of artillery in a position which would command the body of woods held by us, we fell back slowly, and, moving in the direction of Brandy Station, I drew up the regiment in line upon a commanding hill, with a wood in our rear, and from which position we had an extensive view of the field of battle.

At this point, receiving orders to regain the position occupied earlier in the morning, the regiment was moved by me in column of fours in the direction of the river. Previous to this I had ordered out a body of sharpshooters, in charge of Major [S. B.] Myers, to feel the woods in our front, in order to ascertain the force of the enemy thought to have possession of it.

Hearing from Lieutenant [W. W.] Buck, Company E, that there was a force of cavalry in such a position that we could probably gain something by an attack upon them, I ordered the regiment forward, and, as soon as we came in view, charged them. Before we came in effective range of them, they wheeled about, and made good speed. A portion of our column pursued them for some distance until they fell upon a supporting force. The enemy then opened upon us from a battery on our flank. I then moved the regiment in column of fours under the shelter of a hill, at which point we fell in with General W. H. [F.] Lee's brigade, which had come up on our left. Being for the time effectually separated from our own brigade, I continued to operate in conjunction with General Lee. A portion of the artillery of the Third Brigade coming up, was placed in a commanding position, and did admirable service.

We remained under the shelling of the enemy for some hours without any casualties, excepting a slight wound received by Captain [B. P.] Crampton from the bursting of one of the enemy's

shells, as we were moving in the direction of Brandy, by order of General Lee.

On my way, I received orders from General Jones to rejoin his brigade, which I did in a portion of the field about half a mile from brigade headquarters. Here we remained, resting in place, until ordered to move up in column of squadrons, to charge the enemy in case of an attempt on his part to take our batteries. While in this position, the fighting on the left wing became much warmer, and the Seventh was ordered to go to the support of General W. H. [F.] Lee, at a rapid trot.

Arriving near the scene of action, and upon information given by a soldier who appeared to know the position of affairs, I ordered a charge; but upon reaching the brow of a very steep hill, our column was a good deal separated. Instead of finding the enemy at the point indicated, they were discovered drawn up in heavy force upon a still higher eminence, and protected in their rear by a wood. In this charge, which resulted only, perhaps, in checking their advance, our right flank was fired upon by one of the enemy's batteries, and we had 1 man wounded.

I then fell back, and, in accordance with an order from Colonel [J. L.] Davis (who was commanding in that portion of the field, General Lee having been wounded), I moved down in column of squadrons, preparatory to a charge upon the enemy.

We were afterward ordered to support General Robertson, and subsequently, in the evening, to support infantry skirmishers. At the close of the day, we received orders to move in the direction of our old camp. Thence we marched in the direction of Beverly Ford, and took charge of the picket posts in that vicinity.

Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing is as follows: Killed, 2 men, 1 in Company C, and 1 in Company F; wounded, mortally, as supposed, 2 (1 since dead); severely, 4; slightly, 8; not seriously, 6. Total killed and wounded, 22.

Among the wounded is Sergeant Whiting, who is represented to have acted with a great deal of gallantry.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS MARSHALL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Seventh Virginia Cavalry.

Capt. W. K. MARTIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[P. S.]—There were also 2 men missing, supposed to be captured. Our loss in horses was—Killed, 8; wounded, 15. Both officers and men acted their parts well, and though not on this occasion tested by any imminent peril, yet I feel quite sure they would have done their duty had such been the case. The report upon horses, arms, saddles, &c., captured will be handed in by the adjutant of the regiment.

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AUGUST 9, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to the order from brigade headquarters, I beg leave to submit the following report. Owing to constant active employment in the field, I have been delayed hitherto, and the same cause must be my excuse for its imperfection.

On June 17, our regiment, which had been on picket, crossed the Rappahannock near the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, and, passing through Warrenton, encamped for the night near Salem.

On the 18th, we moved forward, and encamped near Bloomfield, Loudoun County.

June 19, we had a skirmish with the enemy near the pot-house. Moving forward at a rapid trot in support of Colonel Rosser, we came up with the enemy's sharpshooters. Our long-range guns (mounted by order) were sent to the front, and soon became engaged with the enemy, who were protected by a body of woods. There appearing to be a good deal of confusion, I ordered the Seventh to charge on the right flank, which was done with spirit. A stone fence was soon discovered in front, which had to be pulled down. We then charged through the gap, and uncovered the position of the enemy, which proved to be too strong to be attacked, three pieces of artillery occupying the crest above us, and with cavalry support and dismounted skirmishers behind a stone fence immediately in front of us. We moved on the flank and to the rear, but in quite good order, the enemy opening upon us with canister, but having only 2 horses wounded. Among the sharpshooters, Sergeant [Phineas] Stickley, Company H, was wounded in the hand, and Captain [J. C.] Shoup's horse wounded. The regiment then fell back with the brigade to Union. Remained near Union on the 20th.

On the 21st, commenced skirmishing with the enemy near Union. Moved, as the day progressed, toward Ashby's Gap, and encountered the enemy in force near Upperville. Companies F and G had been ordered to support the battery. In obedience to General Jones' order, I charged upon the right flank of the enemy, who were posted behind a stone fence. The enemy charging on our flank, Company D was ordered by General Jones to charge them, which was done. Being exposed to a flank fire for a considerable distance, and the enemy being strongly posted, we failed to dislodge him, but succeeded in preventing the advance of the enemy. By this charge, the squadron with me became separated from the rest of the brigade, and acted, by order from General Stuart, in support of General Robertson. We made a successful charge in concert with him, driving the enemy a considerable distance before us. In this fight our losses were as follows:* Total--5 killed, 3 men mortally wounded, 13 others wounded in various degrees, and 1 missing. Total horses killed, 21; wounded, 27. Adjutant McCarty's horse also wounded.

In reviewing this fight, I desire to pay a passing tribute specially to two noble spirits among the fallen—Lieut. Walter [W.] Buck, Company E, Seventh Virginia Cavalry, and Private J. Warren Brent, Company A, Seventh Virginia Cavalry. Few more gallant have yielded up their spirits on the gory field since the opening of the war. Lieutenant Buck was bright, intelligent, and full of zeal in the service of his country. He was temporarily detailed to attend to the wants of the regiment in the assistant quartermaster's and commissary of subsistence departments, but nothing could withhold him from the field. The manly qualities of Private Brent are well illustrated by his words of encouragement to his fellows at the battle of Beverly Ford—"Come on, boys; it is better to die a brave man than live a coward;" and his sacrifice of life in the forefront, extorting from his enemies the praise that he was the bravest rebel they had ever met.

June 22.—Followed the enemy to and beyond Middleburg, the only casualty being 1 horse wounded.

* Nominal list omitted.

June 23.—Moved to Snicker's Gap, and relieved in part the pickets of General Fitzhugh Lee.

June 24.—Still on picket, and until June 29, upon which day moved in rear of the brigade to camp near Berryville, Clarke County.

June 30.—Moved to and encamped for the night within 3 miles of Martinsburg, Berkeley County.

July 1.—Crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, Companies F and G being sent on a scout to Hagerstown, the brigade, our regiment included, moving on, and encamping within 2 or 3 miles of Greencastle, Pa.

July 2.—Went on a scout with the regiment through Hagerstown nearly to Funkstown, and, sending a scouting party beyond that place toward Boonsborough, retraced our steps to Hagerstown; moved on through Middleburg on the line, Greencastle, and Chambersburg, Pa., encamping with the brigade about a mile beyond the latter place.

July 3.—Left camp with the brigade at 1 a. m., crossing the mountain range, reaching Cashtown. Rested a little while; then moved on our right flank toward Millerstown, or Fairfield. Encountered the enemy, who were in pursuit of some wagons. Moved up at a charge, in order to save the wagons, and found the enemy strongly posted, a portion of their column in the lane, and their other forces disposed on either flank, protected on the one side by an orchard and on the other by a strong post and rail fence in front. They opened a galling fire upon us, driving us back, and killing and wounding a good many. The regiment did not at this place and time close up as promptly as it should, in this manner, no doubt, making our loss greater than it would otherwise have been, though the final result was probably on this very account more favorable to us. The Sixth Regiment, coming to our support, made a gallant and successful charge. A portion of the Seventh joined in this charge of the column, and near its head, down the lane toward Fairfield, and also drove the enemy on either flank, capturing from 75 to 100, the whole number taken being about 220. Some horses and a large number of arms were also captured.

Our losses* in this engagement were as follows: Total loss at Fairfield fight: Officers and enlisted men—Killed, 8; wounded, 21; missing, 1. Horses—Killed, 13; wounded, 8.

Adjutant [J. W.] McCarty's horse was also wounded and my own killed.

Encamped that night on the battle-field. Moved up next day (July 4), and encamped in the vicinity of Fairfield, our sharpshooters skirmishing with the enemy on the road leading to Emmitsburg.

July 5.—Our regiment was sent on scout and picket in the direction of Emmitsburg, to join General Stuart, if practicable. Sent a scout nearly to Emmitsburg, which was fired upon by the enemy's pickets; 1 man wounded—Private Peter Hulva, Company H, Seventh Virginia Cavalry.

July 6.—Participated in the cavalry fight near Hagerstown.. No casualties.

July 7.—On picket with all the regiment, excepting Company C, near Funkstown. Company C on picket on Sharpsburg road, at which time Lieutenant [W. W.] Murphy, commanding, had some skirmishing with the enemy, without casualty of any kind.

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*Nominal list omitted.

The enemy were reported advancing upon Funkstown. I moved down immediately to the support of the advance picket, which had been driven in. After examining their position, which was very much obscured by woods and the crest of an intervening hill, I ordered Companies F and G to advance upon them, and moved forward at a rapid trot. Their advance gave way after firing upon us, and fell back toward their reserve. I then ordered up our reserve at a charge, and moving F and G, or portions of them, on the right flank, to clear the woods, while Lieutenant Neff, with a small scouting party, was moving on the left, we drove the enemy before us, though they strove at first to make resistance. Our column pressed upon them with great rapidity, overtook, killing and wounding a number, and taking some 60 prisoners, capturing also a great many horses and a large number of rifles and revolvers. As I was mounted upon a recently captured Confederate horse, about whose qualities I knew nothing, I did not endeavor to remain at the head of the column, but closed it up, sending back men when I found too many with the prisoners, and urging forward those who were in rear.

Fearing (as eventually occurred) that in their eagerness our men would press the pursuit too far from our support, I sent two orders to the front to restrain them, but in vain. Coming up at length somewhere near the head of the column, I discovered that the enemy had rallied. I sent back immediately a rapid and reliable messenger to General Jones, to make him aware of our position, and ordered all the men on jaded horses to go some distance to the rear, and form in a strong position, to protect the portion of the column nearest the enemy. With a few better mounted men, I awaited the development of the enemy's force and intentions. As the head of the column appeared, we fired upon them. They then charged vigorously upon us. Seeing our only hope was in a quick retreat, we double-quicked it as well as the condition of our horses would allow. I endeavored to rally the men when we came near the portion of the regiment which had been drawn up in a strong position, but to no purpose. One volley from this reserve brought down the leader of the enemy's column and several on the flank, but scarcely at all checking them.

In this return trip, in which we lost a portion of our laurels, we sustained the following loss in wounded and captured :* Total captured by the enemy, 9; wounded, 2. Horses captured by the enemy, 9; killed, 1; wounded, 4.

Privates Joseph S. Hutton and William L. Parsons, of Company F, are spoken of by their captain as having made themselves particularly conspicuous for gallantry.

July 8.—Our regiment, in connection with the rest of the brigade, and other brigades of cavalry, moved upon the enemy in the direction of Boonsborough. Fought him most of the day, principally sharpshooting and artillery. Our sharpshooters, under Major Myers, charged the enemy, and took about 10 prisoners.

Supporting a piece of artillery while under heavy fire from the enemy, Orderly Sergeant [Wallace J.] Payne, Company A. was wounded, and 1 or 2 horses wounded with shell; 1 man in Company B taken prisoner. Fell back in the evening, and encamped near Hagerstown.

July 9.—Still in the vicinity of Hagerstown.

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* Nominal list omitted.

July 10.—Sharpshooters to the front, under command of Captain [Isaac] Kuykendall, all day.

July 11.—Sharpshooters still skirmishing.

July 12.—Sharpshooters drawn in; regiment ordered upon our extreme left, in the direction of Greencastle. Afterward moved by the shortest route to Williamsport; crossed the Potomac; pressed on, and encamped within 2½ miles of Shepherdstown, it being feared that a cavalry force of the enemy was about to fall upon our flank and rear.

Total loss:

Officers and men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	3	3	1	7
Enlisted men	10	38	11	59
Total	13	41	12	66

Also 1 officer injured by fall of his horse, shot under him.

Horses killed, 37; wounded, 45; captured by enemy, 9.

We are called to mourn the death of a number of brave officers and men. In Lieutenant [J. G.] Shoup is lost to the service a most gallant and valuable officer, and in Lieutenant [Erasmus] Rosenberger a faithful and improving one.

In respect to the conduct upon the field of the officers of this regiment, as far as my observation has extended, it has been active, zealous, and gallant. If I may be allowed to mention the case of a single one as peculiarly marked, it would be that of Lieutenant [C. H.] Vandiver, Company F, who on every occasion is among the foremost, and who at the Fairfield fight, with his double-barreled shot-gun, whipped in single combat three of the foe, shooting one, capturing a second, and putting to flight the third.

In Major Myers the regiment has a most valuable field officer, whose merits are well known to the commanding officer of the brigade.

Adjutant McCarty proved himself, as always, fearless of danger.

Trusting that in the future conflicts with the foe this regiment may be even more successful than it has been in the past, and prompt at the call of duty, I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS MARSHALL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Seventh Virginia Cavalry.

Capt. W. K. MARTIN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 583.

Reports of Col. L. L. Lomax, Eleventh Virginia Cavalry.

JUNE 9, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I beg leave to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the late engagement:

The regiment moved out about sunrise to the brick church on the road from Brandy Station to the river, where we remained formed in the woods until the enemy advanced from the woods in front, when

we charged them, driving them back through the woods, killing and capturing several.

In this charge, we passed a column of the enemy's cavalry charging our battery near the church. This was attacked by a squadron under Lieutenant-Colonel Funsten, and repulsed with a slight loss on our side. The regiment was again formed in the woods, and the sharpshooters dismounted and deployed in front, under Lieutenants [Joseph H.] Sherrard, Company H, and [William M.] Hockman, Company E. Both of these officers were severely wounded and brought to the rear, Lieutenant Hockman's wound proving fatal.

I then moved the regiment to the support of a battery on our right, leaving the sharpshooters in front communicating with those of General W. H. F. Lee's brigade, on our left, but was ordered in a short time by the major-general commanding to attack the enemy's cavalry, now advancing from the right and rear of our present position. Moving rapidly in the direction of Brandy Station, I charged the enemy on the right of the Culpeper Court-House road, drove them across the railroad, capturing a battery of three guns and many prisoners. Observing a force of the enemy at Brandy Station, I moved toward that point, and found three regiments of cavalry, under Sir Percy Wyndham, plundering and destroying the property there. I charged, and drove them from the station, taking a stand of colors and many prisoners (among them a colonel), and pursued them some distance on the Stevensburg road.

I was then ordered by the major-general commanding to advance upon Culpeper Court-House, and drive the enemy, reported to be there, from that point, and to place a picket on the Stevensburg road. I sent 200 men to Culpeper Court-House, and ascertained that no enemy had been there, and sent a squadron on the Stevensburg road. This squadron captured the enemy's picket of 14 men, and sent in during the evening 20 men.

Our loss during the day was 5 killed and 11 wounded. Among the first was Lieutenant Hockman, Company E; and of the wounded are Major [M. D.] Ball, and Lieutenant Sherrard, Company H. The regiment captured, as far as the company commander can ascertain, 122 prisoners. Our loss in prisoners is small; the exact number not known (but does not exceed 5 or 6), as missing men are still reporting.

A return of the property captured by the regiment accompanies this report.*

The universal good conduct of officers and men need not be commented upon by me, as they were acting under the eye of both brigade and division commanders.

L. L. LOMAX,
Colonel, Commanding Eleventh Virginia Cavalry.

Capt. W. K. MARTIN, *A. A. G., Jones' Cavalry Brigade.*

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JULY 30, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the recent campaign in Maryland and Pennsylvania:

The regiment crossed the Potomac River on the 1st instant, and encamped for the night near Greencastle, and the next day moved to beyond Chambersburg, Pa.

* Not found.

On the 3d instant, reached Fairfield, and, during the engagement at that point, was held in reserve. The regiment picketed at and beyond Fairfield that night and the next day, taking a number of prisoners, who had been scattered in the fight on the day previous.

On the 4th instant, the regiment was in line of battle all evening, supporting Moorman's battery on the road leading from Fairfield to Emmitsburg. Captain [A. J.] Ware, with two companies (F and G), having been sent forward on the road to ascertain the position of the enemy, found a regiment of cavalry advancing, which he drove back nearly to the intersection of the road with the Emmitsburg pike.

On the 5th instant, the regiment was ordered to take post on the road crossing the mountain, and leading to the Emmitsburg pike. Captain [John R.] Pendleton was ordered to take his company, and move on the pike to the top of Jack's Mountain, to ascertain the movements of a cavalry column of the enemy that had passed the evening before. Captain Pendleton took a number of prisoners and horses from the stragglers of the enemy, but found no enemy in force. Captain [E. H.] McDonald, with his company, late in the day was ordered along the same road, with instructions to keep it open. Captain [M. M.] Ball was ordered to Emmitsburg, to open communication with Major-General Stuart, supposed to be at that point. Captain Ball found the enemy picketing about 3 miles from Emmitsburg, and drove the pickets in. On reaching Emmitsburg, he found the enemy in possession of the town in some force, and was forced to retire, with the loss of 1 man severely wounded.

On the night of the same day, Lieutenant-General Ewell having sent word that the rear of the train had been attacked by a force of artillery and cavalry, the Eleventh Regiment was ordered to Fairfield, where it remained until the rear of the train had passed. Reached camp at 1 a. m., and moved at 3 a. m. in the direction of Cavetown. Reached that point at 12 o'clock, and moved in the direction of Hagerstown, Md.

On approaching Hagerstown, found the enemy in possession of the town, and engaged on the right by Major-General Stuart with his forces. The enemy having been driven from the town, moved on the Williamsport pike; found two regiments of the enemy drawn up in line across the pike and in the field to the left, their artillery on the brow of a hill, raking the pike, their right being protected by a stone wall, with only one gap to enter their field. The regiment was moved parallel with the pike until within about 500 yards of the enemy's position, when it turned into the pike, under a heavy fire from the enemy's battery; moved slowly until within 200 yards of the enemy, when the command to charge was given. The column on the pike was completely broken and dispersed; a number of prisoners, horses, &c., captured. Finding two squadrons in the field still in line and moving toward the stone fence, which would afford them good protection from a charge and from our fire, the regiment was rallied, and moved back on the pike to the gap, formed in line, and charged the enemy in the field, with success.

I would state that the regiment while engaged was entirely unsupported by sharpshooters or by any regiment moving up to the charge; was exposed to a deadly fire of artillery, and, when rallied, was completely in rear of the squadrons in the field, and within a few yards of the enemy's battery. The gap in the stone fence was well contested by the enemy, but they could not stand the impetuous charge of the regiment. In this engagement about 100 prisoners and

50 horses were captured. The headquarters of the regiment, with two squadrons, remained on the battle-field during the night, and moved the next morning below Hagerstown, to picket on the Cavetown and adjacent roads.

The regiment was ordered the next morning to move with the brigade in the direction of Boonsborough. A force of the enemy was found posted 2 miles from the town. The sharpshooters, being dismounted and sent forward, were engaged the greater part of the day, driving the enemy steadily toward town, the loss in wounded being 6. The remainder of the regiment was not actively engaged, but supported a battery exposed to heavy shelling, resulting in the loss of several horses. The sharpshooters of the regiment were engaged all the next day with the advance of the enemy near Funkstown, the remainder of the regiment supporting.

On the 13th instant, the regiment was ordered to withdraw from the bridge on the Cavetown road, and to retire through Hagerstown on the Williamsport pike, two pieces of artillery being placed under my command. On passing through Hagerstown, the rear of the regiment was charged by the enemy's cavalry from two streets, but quickly repulsed by sharpshooters, with a loss of 10 or 12, the loss of the regiment being 1 prisoner and 3 wounded.

After passing through the town, I moved on the Williamsport pike; placed the artillery in position to fire upon a column of the enemy's cavalry moving on the Boonsborough pike. The enemy's column on that road was completely broken and turned back, none passing while I remained in position. The regiment was ordered to the Greencastle road, to picket, where it remained without anything of importance occurring until the afternoon, when the regiment was ordered to recross the river.

I would state, in conclusion, that both officers and men of the regiment endured all hardships without a murmur. As the regiment, when engaged, was under the immediate eye of the major-general commanding, no comments from me will be necessary.

Respectfully submitted.

L. L. LOMAX,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. W. K. MARTIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 584.

Report of Col. A. W. Harman, Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, of engagement at Brandy Station.

JUNE 10, 1863.

GENERAL: In the engagement of yesterday, my regiment was engaged nearly the whole day. In the morning, we were engaged on the Beverly Ford road, at which point the enemy was repulsed, losing his colors and a good many prisoners.

After this engagement, I was ordered with my regiment to move in the direction of Brandy Station. Before getting to the latter place, I encountered the enemy in large force, and did not succeed in repulsing him until re-enforcements arrived. My sharpshooters were engaged during the remainder of the day.

My loss in both officers and men was quite severe.

The following is a list of the arms and horses captured on yesterday:

Colt's army pistols	68
Sharps rifles	40
Sabers	50
Horses	39

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. HARMAN,
Colonel Twelfth Virginia Cavalry.

Brig. Gen. W. E. JONES,
Commanding Jones' Brigade.

No. 585.

Report of Lieut. Col. T. B. Massie, Twelfth Virginia Cavalry.

JULY 30, 1863.

GENERAL: The battle of Brandy coming under your own supervision, it is necessary to report only the list of casualties, which you will find inclosed, amounting to 55 [54?] killed, wounded, and captured.

On June 16, we marched from Brandy Station, and the morning of the 21st found us on picket at the pot-house, Loudoun County. The enemy crossed Goose Creek, and pushed forward his sharpshooters, when I received an order from you to retire. Arriving near Upperville, I received your order to charge the enemy, to save the battery. The regiment charged to a stone fence, through which there was but one small gap, upon which the infantry and cavalry of the enemy poured a destructive cross-fire.

I therefore ordered the regiment to retire, which was done in good order, with the loss of 2 killed and 11 wounded. Among the latter was Captain [C. T.] O'Ferrall, of Company I, severely wounded while rallying his squadron under the heavy fire. It is proper to state that I had but seven companies in the engagement, Companies G, H, and C being off on other duty.

On June 25, I received your order to establish a picket line fronting Harper's Ferry. It was executed that evening.

On the night of the 30th, Lieutenants [S.] Hammon and [G.] Baylor asked permission to capture the enemy's picket. It was granted, and they took 40 men with them. The affair was well planned and gallantly executed, and resulted in the capture of 1 lieutenant and 19 men, and 1 killed. No casualties on our side. But 1 Yankee escaped.

By 1 o'clock of July 1, the enemy had blown up his magazine on this side of the river, and retired to the Maryland Heights.

This position they evacuated on the night of the 2d, leaving a considerable quantity of commissary, quartermaster's, and ordnance stores, which were saved, and turned over to the regimental quartermaster and yourself.

On the 5th, Lieutenant [J. R.] Wood, of Company C, with 6 men, scouted to Frederick City, Md., where he found the enemy in force, but succeeded in capturing a picket of 8 men. He captured also 1 negro and 10 horses. He was closely pursued for 6 or 8 miles, yet lost but 1 man captured.

The enemy reoccupied the Maryland Heights on the 7th, and crossed the river on the 14th instant. Colonel Harman, just returned from home, where he had been recovering from a wound received at Brandy, took a squadron to go to Bolivar Heights, to reconnoiter. Taking a squad of 6 men, he went to the left of the road, and was charged by the Yankees. His horse fell, stunning him, and he was captured. Lieutenant [Jackson] Eastham and 2 men of Company B were also captured with him. The squadron (Captain [George J.] Grandstaff and Lieutenant Baylor commanding), being still in the road, received the principal charge of the enemy, and repulsed it, capturing 25 men, 1 lieutenant, and 1 major, out of a party of 54.

Major [J. L.] Knott, with Captain [H. W.] Kearney's company (D), was very active on the left of the line, and, when the enemy advanced on Shepherdstown, captured 33 prisoners, including 1 surgeon and 1 lieutenant, and also one large four-horse wagon and team belonging to headquarters Second Brigade, Second Cavalry Division, U. S. Army.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. B. MASSIE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

General W. E. JONES,
Commanding Jones' Brigade.

ADDENDA.

List of Casualties in the Twelfth Cavalry on the 9th instant.†*

Officers and men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Company A:				
Commissioned officers		1		1
Enlisted men		3	1	4
Company B:				
Commissioned officers			1	1
Non-commissioned officers	1			1
Enlisted men	2	4	2	8
Company C:				
Non-commissioned officers		1		1
Enlisted men	1	3		4
Company D:				
Enlisted men		4	2	6
Company E:				
Commissioned officers		1		1
Non-commissioned officers		2		2
Enlisted men	2	1	1	4
Company F:				
Enlisted men		3	1	4
Company G:				
Commissioned officers		1		1
Non-commissioned officers		1		1
Enlisted men			1	1
Company H:				
Commissioned officers		1		1
Non-commissioned officers			1	1
Enlisted men		3	1	4
Company I:				
Commissioned officers		1		1
Enlisted men		2		2
Company K:				
Enlisted men		2	2	4
Total	6	34	13	53

T. B. MASSIE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Twelfth Virginia Cavalry.

JUNE 13, 1863.

* Nominal list omitted. † Col. A. W. Harman wounded.

No. 586.

Reports of Lieut. Col. E. V. White, Thirty-fifth Virginia Battalion, of engagement at Brandy Station (June 9), and expedition into Maryland (June 17).

JUNE 10, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to send you a report of the part taken by the battalion (Thirty-fifth Virginia) which I commanded in the cavalry fight of Brandy Station, June 9.

When it was known that the enemy was advancing, and we had been taken to the front to meet him, I was ordered by you to prepare to support the Twelfth Regiment (Colonel Harman's). I commenced immediately to form my men into line of battle. Before my line was completed, however, I was ordered to charge the column of the enemy. I called to my men, and they answered me with a cheerful and gallant spirit, not a man flinching from the stern duty that awaited him.

We had not proceeded over 200 yards, when we were met by the Twelfth, retreating in disorder before the confident and fiercely pursuing enemy. Of course, the ranks of the squadron which I was leading in the charge were thrown into confusion, but this untoward circumstance checked us only for a moment. We continued our dash upon the enemy, driving him back before us over 100 yards, into the woods from which he had advanced. Here he was re-enforced, and we were compelled to fall back before his superior numbers, thus largely increased. I soon, however, succeeded in rallying my men, and we charged him over a half mile through the woods.

At the edge of the woods, an officer, who was supposed from his uniform to be a general, was killed, while earnestly but vainly endeavoring to check the flight of his men. A major was captured by Private Sheehan, of Company B, after a fierce hand-to-hand conflict, in which he was severely handled. We captured and sent to the rear 25 commissioned officers and privates, among them a staff officer. I would here state—as probably some of the prisoners captured by my men were taken back by persons connected with other commands—that I ordered my men to turn over all prisoners as soon as they could find parties to take charge of them.

While I was fighting the enemy in front, my squadron was charged in the rear by another considerable force, which was met and driven back in most gallant style by the squadron, which had been disordered by the broken ranks of the Twelfth and had thus been separated from me.

While I can proudly boast of the coolness and stubborn courage displayed by all the men of the Thirty-fifth Battalion upon that occasion, I cannot in justice omit to call your particular attention to the conspicuous daring of First Lieut. Joshua R. Crown, Company B. Ever in the front, dealing telling blows upon the vandal enemy, he elicited the warm admiration of all who beheld him, and infused his own chivalrous spirit into those who followed, thus proving a tower of strength to us and a stumbling-block to the foe. If ever a man deserved the reward of promotion for meritorious conduct, he did in the opening fight of the great battle of Brandy Station.

About 1 o'clock, after it was known that the enemy had succeeded in flanking us, and had appeared in great force in our rear, I was ordered to join the Twelfth, and to support it in case of need. On

arriving near the house which had been occupied by General Stuart as his headquarters, I was ordered by him to form my battalion in line of battle on the left of the road leading to Culpeper Court-House, and charge the squadrons around the house.

Here again I lost time, and was thrown into some confusion by a squadron of the Twelfth, which broke through my line. My men were soon formed, however, and I ordered the first squadron, under the command of Captain [George M.] Ferneyhough, Company F, to charge the enemy occupying the grounds in front of the house—three squadrons—while I, with the two remaining squadrons, attacked a regiment to the left and in the rear of the house.

Both charges were successful. We drove him from the hill, and down the road that led across the railroad.

I had pursued the fleeing Federals about 200 yards, when I was informed that another regiment of the enemy had come up in my rear, cut off my first squadron, and retaken the hill from which he had just been driven. I ordered 20 men to continue the pursuit from which I was thus reluctantly forced to desist, and returned with the remainder of my command to renew the contest for the possession of the hill. The contest, though fierce, was soon decided. My brave followers rushed upon the force occupying it with the irresistible energy of men determined not to be conquered. It was soon broken and scattered, with the loss of its colonel, who was killed in the conflict.

At this time I was re-enforced by a company of the Sixth Virginia, and, with what men of my own I could collect and this company, I ordered a charge upon the battery that was stationed on the Culpeper road, about 300 yards west of the crest of the hill where I then was. This battery had been playing upon me the whole time. Such a glorious charge as was then made by the gallant band that I shall ever be proud to have commanded on that occasion, I have not witnessed during this war. Through the terrible and destructive rain of grape and canister and leaden bullets poured upon them by the battery and the large cavalry force supporting it, it dashed fearlessly, fiercely on, until it swept like a whirlwind over the battery and into the ranks of the supporting force. It was soon scattered like chaff, and the battery was ours. How my heart swelled with pride then and there, when I thought of the power that nerves a freeman's arm when striking for his rights! The men at the battery fought with desperation, continuing to fire their small-arms after they were completely surrounded.

There was no demand for a surrender or offer of one until nearly all the men, with many of their horses, were either killed or wounded.

We were destined, however, to hold the battery but a short time. I had no support sent to me, and, being entirely unprotected, I was soon surrounded by the enemy, who came down upon me from every quarter. All of my men excepting about 20 were pursuing the cavalry that had supported the battery. The few left were involved in a difficulty from which it was all but impossible to extricate themselves; but the coolness and bravery which had led them to deeds of noblest heroism throughout that terrible day did not desert them now, and they cut their way through the thick, close ranks of the foe, though not without the loss of half their number.

It would be difficult and probably invidious to call special attention to the conduct of any particular individual when all did their

duty so well. I have never known men to act with more unshrinking gallantry than those of my battalion did throughout the day; not a man I saw or heard of failed to come up to the full requirements of the occasion.

We captured in this battle four stand of colors, one of which was sent to Culpeper, one lost in the charge on the battery, and the other two I have in my possession.

Private B. C. Taylor, of Company C, while in full charge through a regiment, snatched the colors from their bearer, and carried them safely away. We captured also about 100 prisoners, a number of arms, horses, and equipments, many of which we were compelled to turn over to different quartermasters and individuals, as I did not permit the men to encumber themselves while every man was needed to repel the foe.

While I write this report with a just pride in the gallant Confederate soldiers whom I have the distinguished honor to command for their glorious conduct on the field of Brandy Station, and while I shall be proud to command them, if I live, upon other fields, I deem it not unmanly to give a tear to the brave dead, who have sealed with their life-blood their devotion to their country and to the great cause of justice, truth, and liberty.

The following is a list* of killed, wounded, and missing: Total killed, wounded, and missing, 90.

Respectfully submitted.

E. V. WHITE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Thirty-fifth Battalion.

General W. E. JONES,
Commanding, &c.

JUNE 18, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I crossed the Potomac River last night about 3 miles above the Point of Rocks; broke the railroad and telegraph wire at that point; then moved down to the Point of Rocks, at which place I attacked the enemy, killed 4, wounded 20, and captured 53, including 3 commissioned officers.

The wounded were left behind; the others have been sent to Winchester.

I captured a train of cars and a number of wagons, together with a large amount of baggage and camp equipage, which were burned.

The prisoners report a small force on the Loudoun Heights; none in Harper's Ferry. Appearances indicate that they expect soon to evacuate that country.

I lost no men killed or wounded.

E. V. WHITE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART.

JUNE 20, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 17th instant, after leaving a sufficient number of men to guard the

* Nominal list omitted.

different passes of the Blue Ridge, between Snicker's Gap and the Potomac River, I started from Snickersville at 9 a. m. with 125 men; crossed the Potomac River at a point 3 miles above Point of Rocks.

About 5.30 p. m. I sent Lieut. Joshua R. Crown, Company B, with 70 men, across the country to the Frederick City and Point of Rocks road, while I, with the remaining party, moved down the tow-path, with the intention of forming a junction at the Point, where I had previously learned Capt. Sam. [C.] Means' company was stationed. Lieutenant Crown had not reached the Frederick City road before he encountered double his number—Major Cole's battalion. Not daunted by numbers, he charged them with that impetuosity and daring that has distinguished him on so many occasions; broke and pursued them within 6 miles of Frederick City.

In the meantime, I had moved on to Point of Rocks, routed Means' company, captured camp equipage, including 3 wagons, and a train of cars, numbering 18, all of which were burned.

We killed 4, wounded 27, and captured over 100 prisoners, only 53 of whom were brought over with us, not being able to mount more. Among the prisoners were 1 captain and 2 lieutenants.

We broke the telegraph wires, tore up some of the railroad track, and recrossed the Potomac River about 10 p. m. Reached Snickersville at 9 a. m. on the morning of the 18th, without the loss of a man, thus making the trip of 57 miles in about twenty-five hours.

Most respectfully,

E. V. WHITE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Thirty-fifth Battalion.

General W. E. JONES,
Commanding Brigade.

No. 587.

Report of Col. John R. Chambliss, jr., commanding brigade, of engagement at Brandy Station.

HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
June 13, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the operations of the brigade, while under my command, in the engagement with the enemy on Tuesday, the 9th instant.

About 4.30 p. m. Brig. Gen. W. H. F. Lee was wounded and Col. Sol. Williams, Second North Carolina Cavalry, was killed, and I assumed command, having previously been in charge of three squadrons dismounted as sharpshooters. Only a few shots were fired, and the action was virtually over after I assumed command.

The enemy began to fall back rapidly toward Beverly Ford. I moved up the brigade in that direction, and remained on the field until he had crossed the river, under the protection of infantry and artillery. I returned to camp, and established the original picket line.

I do not deem it proper for me to state what came under my observation during the day, as General Lee will make a detailed report as soon as his very painful wound will permit.

I transmit the list of casualties,* which would have been forwarded sooner, but presumed that the report of the surgeon of the brigade was sufficient.

I am, major, most respectfully,

JNO. R. CHAMBLISS, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. H. B. MCCLELLAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 588.

Report of Maj. R. F. Beckham, C. S. Army, commanding Horse Artillery, of engagement at Brandy Station.

JUNE 12, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that, on the morning of June 9, four companies of the horse artillery were encamped on the Beverly Ford road, about 1½ miles from the river. The fifth company (Breathed's) had been detached, and was at this time higher up the river, with General W. H. F. Lee's command.

Just before sunrise, I receive information to the effect that our pickets had been driven in, and that the enemy was advancing rapidly in large force. I immediately directed Captain [J. F.] Hart to place one piece by hand in the road, and ordered all the others to be hitched up as promptly as possible, and to take position on the high ground, about 600 or 800 yards south of the camp.

The enemy approached rapidly and boldly, and had it not been for the delay of a few minutes caused him by the arrival of a regiment under General Jones, it is more than probable we would have been compelled to abandon the pieces. As it was, several of the horses were wounded before we could move from camp.

The position first taken was just opposite Saint James' Church, and on the east of the road. This was held with ease against the enemy's column for two hours or more, and could, I think, have been held all day had not the appearance of the enemy in our rear rendered it necessary to abandon this point, in order to regain Pettis' hill, which the enemy had occupied with his cavalry. In this first position taken up, three of the pieces had become disabled from the shock of the recoil; one had been detached with Colonel Butler, on the Stevensburg road; two were on the Kellysville road, and two had been placed, by order of the major-general commanding, on Pettis' hill. This left only five pieces (now nearly exhausted of ammunition) within reach, to be brought into action. Three of these, by General Stuart's order, were left with General Jones, and the remaining two (McGregor's) were moved to the rear, to assist in driving the enemy from the position north of Brandy. Captain Hart also succeeded in getting into position one of the guns whose carriage had already been greatly damaged, and fortunately succeeded in firing two or three very effective shots before the carriage was completely disabled.

The pieces first placed on Pettis' hill were under the command of Lieutenant [John W.] Carter, of [R. P.] Chew's battery, and had been repeatedly charged by the enemy and retaken by our cavalry,

* Not found.

and at the time that the two guns of McGregor's were brought toward the crest of the hill, it was very doubtful which party had possession of it. The two guns were, however, moved up rapidly, and scarcely had they reached the top, and before they could be put in position, a small party of the enemy charged them. The charge was met by the cannoneers of the pieces. Lieutenant [C. E.] Ford killed one of the enemy with his pistol; Lieutenant [William] Hoxton killed one, and Private Sully [Sudley?], of McGregor's battery, knocked one off his horse with a sponge-staff. Several of the party were taken prisoners by the men at the guns.

Fire was then opened from these guns on the enemy toward Brandy Station, and soon afterward I was enabled to get together the guns which had been sent on the Kellysville road, or left with General Jones, and to place them in position for clearing the plain about the hill. My guns were kept in position on this hill, firing slowly, until the enemy had recrossed the river, and I received an order to withdraw.

During all the morning, the firing had been quite regular, but not very rapid, and in the first position directed nearly all the time at the skirmishers of the enemy and the masses concealed in the woods. I was not able to judge positively of the effect of the firing, owing to the covered ground the enemy occupied, he rarely showing more than his line of sharpshooters. However, I learn since that a large number of his horses were left dead in the woods, and have no doubt that he suffered severely in men also. The little firing done in regaining Pettis' hill was very accurate and powerful in its results, scattering the columns of the enemy advancing to the charge.

Captain Breathed, whose battery was with General W. H. F. Lee, in the vicinity of Freeman's, reports that about 8 a. m. of the 9th instant, one section, under Lieutenant [P. P.] Johnston, recrossed the Hazel River, and took position guarding the road leading from Beverly toward Welford's Ford; the other section was near Starke's Ford. The section under Lieutenant Johnston contended successfully with the enemy's sharpshooters and a battery of four guns, holding its position until ordered to retire, about 2 p. m. In retiring, it was joined by the other section, and ordered to take position at a point about 2 miles west of Brandy Station, whence a desultory fire was kept up on the enemy, who soon commenced retiring across the river.

The skill and good conduct of the men under Lieutenant Johnston have been highly extolled by cavalry officers who were present during the action, and many bloody evidences of the good effect of their work were left on the field in their front.

Privates Young, Wagner, and [T. D.] Loudenslager, whose good conduct is specially noticed, were wounded at their guns.

The reports of captured property have already been sent to the division quartermaster and ordnance officer.

The following constitute the casualties: Killed—Corporal [A. E.] Dornin, of Moorman's battery; wounded, 3 privates; missing 1. Wounded—1 of Hart's battery, 3 of Chew's battery, and 3 of Breathed's battery. Total—Killed, 1; wounded, 10; and missing, 1.

Respectfully submitted.

R. F. BECKHAM,
Major, Artillery.

Maj. H. B. MCCLELLAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Division.

No. 589.

The Confederate Roll of Honor.

GENERAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 93. } *Richmond, Va., November* 22, 1862.

I. The following acts of Congress, having been approved by the President, are published for the information of the army:

* * * * * * *

No. 27.—AN ACT to authorize the grant of medals and badges of distinction as a reward for courage and good conduct on the field of battle.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to bestow medals, with proper devices, upon such officers of the armies of the Confederate States as shall be conspicuous for courage and good conduct on the field of battle, and also to confer a badge of distinction upon one private or non-commissioned officer of each company after every signal victory it shall have assisted to achieve. The non-commissioned officers and privates of the company who may be present on the first dress-parade thereafter, may choose, by a majority of their votes, the soldier best entitled to receive such distinction, whose name shall be communicated to the President by commanding officers of the company; and if the award fall upon a deceased soldier, the badge thus awarded him shall be delivered to his widow, or, if there be no widow, to any relative the President may adjudge entitled to receive it.

Approved October 13, 1862.

* * * * * * *

By order:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 131. } *Richmond, Va., October* 3, 1863.

Difficulties in procuring the medals and badges of distinction having delayed their presentation by the President, as authorized by the act of Congress approved October 13, 1862, to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the armies of the Confederate States conspicuous for courage and good conduct on the field of battle, to avoid postponing the grateful recognition of their valor until it can be made in the enduring form provided by that act, it is ordered—

I. That the names of all those who have been, or may hereafter be, reported as worthy of this distinction, be inscribed on a Roll of Honor, to be preserved in the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General for reference in all future time, for those who have deserved well of their country, as having best displayed their courage and devotion on the field of battle.

II. That the Roll of Honor, so far as now made up, be appended to this order, and read at the head of every regiment in the service of the Confederate States at the first dress-parade after its receipt, and be published in at least one newspaper in each State.

III. The attention of the officers in charge is directed to General Orders, No. 93, section No. 27, of the series of 1862, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, for the mode of selecting the non-commissioned officers and privates entitled to this distinction, and its execution is enjoined.

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BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

Georgia.

Ninth Georgia Infantry:

Lieut. Col. John C. Mounger.	Private Jesse McCullar,* Co. F.
Private P. B. Millican,* Co. B.	Private John Mills, Co. G.
Private Thomas J. Michael, Co. C.	Private Chesley Alderman, Co. H.
Private James W. Mann, Co. D.	Corpl. Luther J. Copeland,* Co. I.
Corpl. Joseph A. Hough, Co. E.	Private Henry F. Daniel, Co. K.†

* * * * * * *

By order:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 64. } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, Va., August* 10, 1864.

I. The following Roll of Honor is published in accordance with Paragraph I, General Orders, No. 131, 1863. It will be read to every regiment in the service at the first dress-parade after its receipt.

* * * * * * *

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

Alabama.

Eighth Regiment of Infantry:

Sergt. Edmond Clark, Co. A.	Sergt. C. P. Ragsdale (color-bearer), Co. F.
Private Z. Haynes, Co. B.	Private C. G. Bush, Co. G.
Sergt. Robert Gaddes, Co. C.	Private J. Sprowl, Co. H.
Sergt. L. L. McCurdy, Co. D.	Private Michael Duff, Co. I.
Sergt. James R. Strickland, Co. E.	Private Michael Kane, Co. I.

Company K declined making a selection.

Georgia.

Cobb's Legion:

Sergt. J. L. Born, Co. C.	Corpl. James D. Putman, Co. F.
Sergt. A. C. Adair, Co. D.	

Phillips Legion:

Private Alfred Norris, Co. E.	Private Michael McGovern, Co. F.
Private E. J. Smith, Co. E.	Private J. A. Blanton, Co. B.
Private Thomas B. Jolly,* Co. B.	Private —— Ootero [?], Co. D.

North Carolina.

Baker's North Carolina Brigade:

Capt. James L. Gaines, assistant adjutant-general.	First Lieut. R. T. Fulgham, aide-de-camp.

* * * * * * *

By order:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

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* Killed in action.
† Was afterward killed at Funkstown, Md., July 10, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 87. } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, Va., December* 10, 1864.

I. The following Roll of Honor is published in accordance with Paragraph I, General Orders, No. 131, 1863. It will be read to every regiment in the service at the first dress-parade after its receipt.

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BATTLE OF UPPERVILLE.

Mississippi.

Jeff. Davis Legion Cavalry:

Capt. W. G. Henderson, Co. B.
Capt. A. K. Ramsey, Co. D.
Capt. David Waldhauer, Co. F.
First Lieut. P. B. Fisher,* Co. B.
Corpl. R. Eustis, Co. A.
Private G. W. Seals,* Co. B.
Private C. M. Taylor, Co. C.
Private William Frew,* Co. F.
Private Thomas H. Lake, Co. F.
Private William P. Lake, Co. F.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

Mississippi.

Second Mississippi Regiment Infantry:

Private Micajah Faris, Co. A, July 1, 1863.
Sergt. M. J. Bennett, Co. B, July 1, 1863.
Corpl. J. P. Ticer, Co. B, July 3, 1863.
Private H. H. Story, Co. C, July 1, 1863 (killed July 3, 1863).
Private W. D. Bazemore,* Co. C, July 3, 1863.
Private J. Fulton, Co. D, July 1, 1863.
Private W. T. Moore, Co. D, July 3, 1863.
Private C. L. Humphries, Co. E, July 1–3, 1863 (killed July 3, 1863).
Private W. L. Luna, Co. F, July 1, 1863.
Private L. J. Blythe, Co. F, July 3, 1863.
Private Patrick McAnally, Co. G, July 1, 1863.
Private J. J. Donalson, Co. G, July 3, 1863.
Corpl. J. A. Raines, Co. H, July 1, 1863.
Private H. McPherson, Co. H, July 3, 1863.
Private W. D. Cobb,* Co. I, July 1, 1863.
Private M. Yeager,* Co. I, July 3, 1863.
Private W. J. Condrey,* Co. K, July 1, 1863.
Private James L. Akers,* Co. K, July 3, 1863.
Private D. M. White,* Co. L, July 1, 1863.
Private O. F. Carpenter,* Co. L, July 3, 1863.

Jeff. Davis Legion Cavalry:

Maj. W. G. Conner.*

* * * * * *

BATTLE OF FALLING WATERS.

Mississippi.

Second Regiment Mississippi Infantry:

Corpl. P. G. Braddock, Co. B.
Private Henry W. Miller, Co. F.
Corpl. G. M. Easterwood, Co. G.
Private J. M. Nunnelee, Co. H.

* * * * * * *

By order:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

* Killed in action.

JUNE 4, 1863.—Skirmish on the Lawyers' road, near Fairfax Court-House, Va.

Report of Maj. Gen. Julius Stahel, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division.

HEADQUARTERS STAHEL'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., June 4, 1863.

SIR: All is quiet along our lines and in front on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

This morning at 5 o'clock, when the relief passed, our pickets were attacked on the Lawyers' road by guerrillas. Colonel Gray at once started with about 120 men in search of them, but could find nothing of them in those woods. He then went on to scout the whole country, and, when he passed Frying Pan, his rear guard was attacked by about 100 rebels, who were hidden in a thick wood. Colonel Gray turned his column and charged the rebels, who fled in great haste through the woods. He followed them up to Aldie, and from there returned, via Dranesville.

Our entire loss is 3 wounded, and some horses wounded. We captured their surgeon, Dr. Alexander.

Respectfully,

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, and A. A. G., Department of Washington.

JUNE 4–5, 1863.—Expedition from Yorktown to Walkerton and Aylett's, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Erasmus D. Keyes, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Army Corps.
No. 2.—Lieut. Col. C. Carroll Tevis, Fourth Delaware Infantry, commanding expedition.
No. 3.—Capt. John C. Lee, Ninety-ninth New York Infantry, commanding the Smith Briggs.
No. 4.—Lieut. Commander James H. Gillis, U. S. Navy.
No. 5.—Brig. Gen. Henry A. Wise, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. E. D. Keyes, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Yorktown, Va., June 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that a combined expedition left here shortly after sunset on the evening of the 4th instant, under the following instructions:

A combined expedition of land and naval forces will leave this place at 6 o'clock this p. m., with the purpose of destroying a foundry at a point on the Pamunkey River, some 10 miles above Walkerton. The land force will consist of 400 infantry, 100 each from the Fourth Delaware, One hundred and sixty-eighth New York, One hundred and sixty-ninth and One hundred and seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Drafted

Militia, assisted by three gunboats and a transport, under Lieutenant-Commander Gillis, U. S. Navy.

The main purpose of the expedition is to destroy the foundry, where, it is said, shot and shell, guns, and other instruments of rebellion are manufactured. In addition to that, all collections of supplies for the rebel army will be captured or destroyed. Horses and mules fit for the saddle, or for draught, also sheep, cattle, and swine fit for slaughter, will be captured as far as practicable. It is strictly forbidden, however, to take anything, or to destroy anything, not useful to troops in the field.

As this expedition is intended to penetrate far within the enemy's lines, the infantry are expected to set out with a determination to achieve success at any cost.

Volunteers will be called for, to move at thirty minutes' notice, and the commanding officer will be designated at the moment of departure.

The men will carry nothing but their overcoats, canteens, and cartridge-boxes, with at least 50 rounds per man.

E. D. KEYES,
Major-General.

P. S.—Lieut. Col. C. Carroll Tevis is the commander of the infantry, and will be obeyed accordingly.

Agreeably to the above instructions, the expedition got under way about thirty minutes after I had given verbal notice to the regiments to send their quotas, and appears to have been a perfect surprise to the enemy.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tevis, Fourth Delaware, a copy of whose report is inclosed, conducted the land force with great skill and spirit. He penetrated, with a few hundred infantry, far within the enemy's lines, and to within 23 miles of Richmond, and, while in the neighborhood of at least twenty times his own numbers of the Confederate army, destroyed a foundry for guns, shot, &c., besides large stores of machinery, grain, &c. He also captured a large herd of beeves, and many horses and mules, but, for want of time for embarkation, he was obliged to leave them.

It is by such splendid daring as that displayed by Lieutenant-Colonel Tevis and his command, that the enemy is crippled and confused, while our own men are rendered warlike and confident.

I am also happy to be able to speak in praise of the skill and effect with which Lieutenant-Commanders Gillis and [John G.] Mitchell, of the U. S. Navy, and Capt. J. C. Lee, of the Ninety-ninth New York Volunteers, aided with their gunboats in the success of the expedition.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

E. D. KEYES,
Major-General, Commanding Fourth Army Corps.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. DIX,
Commanding Department of Virginia.

P. S.—The expedition brought in about 100 contrabands.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. C. Carroll Tevis, Fourth Delaware Infantry, commanding expedition.

CAMP GILPIN,
Gloucester Point, Va., June 6, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report to you that the expedition under my command, composed of details of 100 men each from the

Fourth Delaware and One hundred and sixty-eighth New York Volunteers and the One hundred and sixty-ninth and One hundred and seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Drafted Militia, started from this post on the 4th instant, at 7 p. m., in the transport Winnisimet, and the gunboats Commodore Morris, Commodore Jones, and Smith Briggs, commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Gillis, U. S. Navy.

We arrived at Walkerton, on the Mattapony, about 3 a. m. on the 5th, and at 4.30 marched for Aylett's, a small town on the Mattapony, 10 miles above Walkerton and 45 miles from the mouth of the stream.

As there was a large force of rebels at the White House, 10 miles distant, I placed the detachment of the One hundred and sixty-eighth New York at the intersection of the road leading from the White House through King William Court-House with the main road to Dunkirk, and two detachments from the One hundred and sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Drafted Militia at the point where cross-roads from the Court-House to the river lead to the main road.

The rest of my command, having the Fourth Delaware in the advance, marched toward Aylett's, throwing out skirmishers, under Capt. M. B. Gist, Fourth Delaware, to the front and on the flanks, the One hundred and seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Drafted Militia forming the reserve.

We reached Aylett's about 7 a. m., when I halted my troops, having occupied all the approaches to the town and thrown out pickets. I found here a large iron foundry, where were molds for cannon and projectiles, and a number of shell and solid shot lying on the ground. This, with a large machine-shop, a lumber-yard, a storehouse filled with agricultural implements, tobacco, cotton, turpentine, and other articles, and five Government houses, containing several thousand bushels of corn, were, in obedience to orders, destroyed.

On the retreat, a very large grist-mill belonging to Colonel [W. R.] Aylett, of the rebel army, with eight "run of stone," and containing 2,500 barrels of flour and 2,000 bushels of wheat, was burned. I also destroyed twenty barns and ten wheat stacks, containing in all 20,000 bushels of grain; also some stores of bacon (about 2,000 pounds), a quantity of tobacco, some cotton goods, and 80 gallons of whisky.

I captured 120 horses and mules, and 80 head of horned cattle, all of which were driven to the wharf at Walkerton, but of which only a portion were shipped on board the transport, owing to the refusal of Captain Gillis to delay his return, he having received intelligence that the enemy were posting batteries along the banks of the river.

I also report the capture of 2 rebel soldiers, who are now in the guard-house at Yorktown. One of these, from papers taken on his person, and which I have the honor to forward, I believe to have violated his parole.

I ascertained that there was a force of 10,000 rebels, under General [George E.] Pickett, at Newtown, 10 miles from Aylett's, and strong outposts within 3 miles of that place. Owing doubtless to the fact that my force was overestimated, we were not seriously attacked, although my rear guard, under Lieutenant Cullen, Fourth Delaware, skirmished with the enemy until within half a mile of Walkerton, which we reached about 5 p. m. As I had anticipated, the enemy endeavored to pass at the point occupied by the One hundred and sixty-eighth New York Volunteers, which repulsed him, with the loss of 1 man killed and 2 slightly wounded. In addition to this, I have to report the accidental wounding of Bugler [William H.] Dickerson. Com-

pany B, Fourth Delaware Volunteers, and that Corporal [William] Bamford, of the same company, straggled from the column, and has been killed or captured by the enemy.

The officers and men generally did their duty; but I take especial pleasure in calling your attention to the good behavior of the Fourth Delaware Volunteers, and to the courage and ability displayed by Capt. M. B. Gist, First Lieut. H. Cullen, and Second Lieut. Pierce Neals, who commanded the advance and rear guards of my column, handling their skirmishers with much skill, and driving back the rebel cavalry which hovered around us during the march, and to the good behavior and management of Maj. William H. Yerkes, and the officers and men of the One hundred and seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who formed the reserve of my command during the march.

I desire also to call your attention to the eminent services of Dr. D. S. Hopkins, not only in his professional capacity of surgeon of the regiment, but as aide-de-camp. On our return, we were exposed to a continual fire of the enemy's riflemen from the banks of the river on both sides, from a short distance below Walkerton to near West Point.

In addition to the horses, mules, and cattle captured, I estimate the property of all kinds destroyed to amount to about $200,000.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. CARROLL TEVIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth Delaware Volunteers.

Col. A. H. GRIMSHAW,
Comdg. First Brigade, First Division, Fourth Corps.

No. 3.

Report of Capt. John C. Lee, Ninety-ninth New York Infantry, commanding the Smith Briggs.

U. S. S. SMITH BRIGGS,
Yorktown, Va., June 6, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your orders, received through Captain Gillis, of the Commodore Morris, I started, in company with the other two gunboats and one transport, at sundown on the evening of the 4th of June, for Walkerton, on the Mattapony River.

We arrived at the latter place without interruption, and anchored at 3 o'clock on the following morning. The troops were immediately landed, and took up their line of march at 5 o'clock along the right bank of the river. Shortly afterward, I landed on the left bank with 15 men from my boat, and advanced inland one-quarter of a mile, when we met the enemy's mounted pickets, and drove them back. I followed them about 1 mile farther, until I came to where the road branched off in a westerly direction, and, not having men enough to advance on both roads, I returned to the boat.

At 12 m. I again went on shore with the same number of men, accompanied by Captain [Louis J.] Howard, of your staff. We went up the road about half a mile, and found a saw-mill that had been cutting timber for the rebel Government, and concluded to take what machinery we could out of it, and destroy the rest. Captain

Howard sent to Captain Gillis for help to accomplish the work. Captain Gillis very promptly sent 2 officers and 20 men for that purpose.

I then established a line of pickets, with my men in the advance, to prevent a surprise while the work was going on. Immediately after the line was formed, some rebels appeared creeping through the woods, and my men fired on them, killing 1. On hearing this firing, the officers at the mill set it on fire, destroying the whole building and machinery.

I then drew in my men, and returned toward the boat. On the way I found a negro, who stated that the rebels were obstructing the river at a narrow point about 6 miles below where we lay. I consulted with Captain Gillis, and he concluded that I should go down and engage any force that might be on the river. I accordingly started at 2 p. m., and shelled the woods all the way on both sides. About 3 miles down, I saw a party of 74 or 100 men on a high bluff, but they dispersed on the first shell being fired at them. For the next 2 miles, I saw scattering parties of 4 or 5. I think I killed 2 of them with the rifle; 1 of them was in the act of taking aim when he fell.

On a high bluff about 6 miles below Walkerton, I saw about 100 infantry, but they also dispersed on being fired at.

I remained at this place until joined by the other boats, and then passed down unmolested to Yorktown.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. LEE,

Capt. Ninety-ninth N. Y. Vols., Comdg. the Smith Briggs.

Maj. Gen. E. D. KEYES,

Commanding U. S. Forces at Yorktown.

No. 4.

Report of Lieut. Commander James H. Gillis, U. S. Navy.

U. S. GUNBOAT COMMODORE MORRIS,

Off Yorktown, Va., June 6, 1863.

SIR: On the evening of the 3d instant, Maj. Gen. E. D. Keyes informed me that he had an expedition on foot, for the purpose of striking an effective blow at the enemy, and asked for my co-operation, and wished me to start at once, but the boiler of this vessel having commenced to leak very badly the day before, I was obliged to repair it, and by working all night I was ready to render such assistance on the following day as the general might require, and, having informed him of my readiness, every preparation was at once made to make a raid as far as Aylett's, on the Mattapony River, where there was known to be a large foundry, which was used by the rebels for the purpose of casting guns, shot, and shell; and information had also been received that there were several factories, warehouses, and other public buildings at the place, which it was desirable to destroy.

With this object in view, 400 infantry, under command of Lieut. Col. C. Carroll Tevis, of the Fourth Delaware Volunteers, were embarked on board of this vessel, the Commodore Jones, and the ferry-boat Winnisimet, and at 8 p. m., with the army gunboat Smith

Briggs in company, we started up the York River, passing West Point at 10.45 without noticing anything that would indicate the presence of the enemy, and everything passed off quietly during our trip up to Walkerton, where we arrived at 2 a. m.

The troops were then landed with all expedition, and reached their destination (Aylett's) at 8 a. m. At that place they found the information they had previously received was correct in every particular, and the work of destruction was soon accomplished. An immense amount of machinery of all kinds, also a large amount of flour and grain, which was in a mill belonging to the rebel Government, were soon rendered useless.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tevis then started to return, stopping at different places to destroy grain, capture horses, mules, and cattle, and did not get back to the landing place until 5.30 p. m.

I proceeded to get everything on board at once, and at 6 p. m. we were under way on our return.

Having received information that the rebels were making preparations to obstruct the river at a place called Miantapike, I sent the Smith Briggs down at 2 p. m. to keep the river clear, and to remain at that place until my arrival.

Captain Lee, of that vessel, reports that when he came in sight of Miantapike there were about 60 or 70 rebels collected on the bluff at Indiantown, but a few shells served to disperse them.

There are many places along the river where sharpshooters can be advantageously posted, and advantage of them was taken by the enemy, but by shelling ahead on each side as we passed along, they were kept from firing at us, and at only one place did they remain to give us a shot; and I am happy to state that, so far as the naval portion of the expedition was concerned, everything passed off in the most admirable manner, and with but a single casualty; for which I cannot be too thankful, taking into consideration the fact that the whole country through which we passed had been aroused, the banks being lined with those who would have been delighted in taking the lives of the "invaders of their soil."

The land forces were not so fortunate, 1 man being killed, 1 wounded, and 1 missing, as far as I have heard. But in consideration of the fact that Longstreet's corps was at or near Newtown, only 10 miles from Aylett's, and Pickett's division was at or near White House, 12 miles from where we landed, I think that they were as fortunate as could possibly be expected, and I can only account for the success of the raid by supposing that the enemy was under the impression our small force was but the advance of a large body of troops. Skirmishing was kept up by the rear guard of our troops until they got under cover of the gunboats. Two prisoners were taken, and 2 deserters were taken on our way down.

We arrived at this place at 2 o'clock this morning, all hands pretty well tired and worn out with their two days and nights of constant work and watching.

I cannot, in justice to those under my command, omit mentioning the perfect coolness of every one, when at any moment a galling fire could have been opened upon us from the bluffs under which we had to pass. The only fault I have to find with Captain Mitchell is his unnecessary exposure of himself. Were he a common seaman, it would have been highly commendable, but where so much depended on him, it was recklessness. His management of his vessel and working of his battery were in the highest manner commendable.

Inclosed please find report of Lieutenant-Commander Mitchell, of the amount of ammunition expended on his vessel, and a letter from Major-General Keyes.*

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

J. H. GILLIS,

Lieut. Commander, and Senior Officer York River and Vicinity.

No. 5.

Report of Brig. Gen. Henry A. Wise, C. S. Army.

WHITE HOUSE, *June* 6, 1863.

GENERAL: I report that on the night of the 4th—night before last—one gunboat and three transports of the enemy passed up the Mattapony—West Point about 10 o'clock at night, Mantua Ferry about 2 o' clock in the morning—and landed their forces (one regiment of infantry) at Walkerton, and on the opposite shore, about 4.30 a. m.

Intelligence of their passing Frayser's Ferry did not reach me here until 5 a. m. yesterday morning. I immediately ordered Major [J. R.] Bagby, with two companies of infantry (after leaving a small guard here), two pieces of artillery, and about 60 cavalry, to proceed to Lanesville, halt his artillery and infantry there, and send his cavalry up to search for the enemy, and then to post his artillery on the bluffs above Frayser's Ferry, supported by his infantry, to attack the enemy when descending the river.

He had reached Lanesville, and sent his cavalry on up to King William Court-House, when your dispatch came, ordering me to keep all my forces on this side of the Pamunkey. I obeyed this order, of course, but ordered Colonel [J. T.] Goode, with the entire Fourth, up from it (Kent Court-House). Major Bagby returned just as Colonel Goode, with the Fourth, reached here, and your second dispatch came, allowing me to cross the Pamunkey. This was about 3.30 p. m.

I immediately ordered Colonel Goode to cross with his regiment and two pieces of artillery to Lanesville, and thence to the nearest bluffs above Frayser's Ferry with all possible dispatch. He proceeded immediately, and reached the bluffs (9 miles) at or before 8 p. m. I regret to say he was too late. The enemy had passed. Had Major Bagby not been recalled, he would have been there in full time, and Colonel Goode would have reached him in time to reenforce him exactly at the moment needed.

The enemy passed down about 7 o'clock yesterday evening. The cavalry were not recalled, but went on to King William Court-House. About a quarter of a mile beyond there, Captain [J. Wash.] Williams found the enemy's outer picket, and captured 2 prisoners; and a mile farther on charged the enemy's rear guard of infantry, 150 strong, and, with a small squad, killed 3. The enemy were in a dense woods, where the cavalry could not penetrate, and, with only 1 man wounded, Captain Williams very properly fell back. This caused the gunboat to commence shelling immediately, and the main body of the enemy and all their forces returned to the transports.

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* Not found.

They had marched 10 miles up to Aylett's, in King William; had burned there the foundry, the warehouse, four granaries, two large store-houses, a tailor shop, the machine-shops, and two private residences. Below Aylett's, Aylett's mill, Dr. [D. H.] Gregg's two barns, containing 3,000 bushels of wheat and corn; James Roane's two barns and two corn-houses, all his grain and outhouses, and 1,000 pounds of bacon; Dr. [A. H.] Perkins' very fine barn and every outhouse, all of the best kind, and all his grain; Warner Edwards' large barn and all his fodder; Hill King's barn and all his machinery, implements, and corn. In King and Queen they burned a saw-mill. Of slaves, they took off, it is supposed, 300; 131 were counted up by my informants, and they were confident of twice that number.

In the loss of slaves, Dr. Gregg, Mrs. [Clarissa] Robbins, Mr. Edwards, Dr. [W. V.] Croxton, and Mr. [John] Cooke were the chief sufferers. A number are reported taken from King and Queen also. Why particular persons were singled out and made to suffer most damage can be accounted for by the accompanying paper * from an intelligent and respectable citizen, Mr. [A. T.] Mooklar. The damage amounts to at least $300,000 to $500,000.

It was a daring and destructive raid, and can be perpetrated again unless General Pettigrew can be ordered to picket and hold the upper ferries of the Mattapony, and unless I be allowed (at discretion) to cross the Pamunkey as emergency may require.

At present, I respectfully recommend that Colonel Goode be not ordered to return to Chaffin's farm, but that I be permitted to hold the Fourth here for a time, at least. I will order Colonels [R. T. W.] Duke and [W. B.] Tabb to hold the bluffs below, on the Pamunkey, and also the Diascund Bridge. Please send there some heavier pieces of artillery.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

HENRY A. WISE,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General ELZEY,
Commanding, &c.

JUNE 5–7, 1863.—Reconnaissance through Gates County, N. C. and down the Chowan River.

Report of Maj. Franklin A. Stratton, commanding Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

CAMP SUFFOLK, VA.,
June 7, 1863.

GENERAL: Pursuant to orders, I left camp on Friday, the 5th instant, at 1 p. m., in command of five companies of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry and a section of mountain howitzers, for the purpose of making a reconnaissance through Gates County, North Carolina.

I proceeded through Somerton and Buckland to a point 1 mile beyond the latter place, where I encamped about 10 o'clock at night. Early in the morning, moving rapidly into Gatesville, I surprised and captured Major [William J.] Hill, Fifth North Carolina In-

* Not found.

fantry, who was in Gatesville on leave, one W. H. Davis, who, as his papers show, is a mail-carrier and an agent of the rebel Quartermaster's Department, and another man, driver of the vehicle which conveyed the mail agent.

I examined the letters and papers captured, but found no information to aid my movements in that vicinity.

Being unable to obtain any intelligence of the enemy there, I then proceeded down the Chowan River toward Mintonsville, keeping in view the principal object of the expedition. Seven miles beyond Gatesville, I captured a two-horse wagon and two carts loaded with salt; two of the drivers of the vehicles escaped into the swamp, but one man was captured who appears by his papers to have been engaged in carrying negroes across the lines and in other speculations.

From this point I moved over to the Hertford road, and encamped for the night near Sandy Cross. A march of 30 miles to-day, on the direct road, brought the command into this camp at 5 p. m.

My examinations render it certain that no troops have crossed the Chowan lately, unless, perhaps, some guerrillas may have crossed the lower part of the river, below Rockahock Creek, in small boats, but even of such movements I could gain no information.

The horses, wagons, salt, &c., captured have been turned over to the proper officers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANKLIN A. STRATTON,
Major Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. JOHN J. PECK,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Suffolk, Va.

JUNE 7–8, 1863.—Expedition from Gainesville, Va.

Report of Maj. Melvin Brewer, First Michigan Cavalry.

WINCHESTER, *June* 8, 1863—6.05 a. m.

SIR: Yesterday I left Gainesville, and visited New Baltimore, Warrenton, Waterloo, Orleans, Barbee's, Chester Gap, and Front Royal, where I crossed the Shenandoah River; found 150 of the enemy's cavalry at Waterloo; skirmished, and drove them away, and passed, killing and wounding several, and taking 1 prisoner; found a squad at Barbee's; captured 1; found 300 at Front Royal; charged and routed their guard at the ford, and captured 1.

Captain Hanson's detachment, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, left me at Barbee's; went toward Markham at 5 a. m. There is a force of the enemy's infantry and cavalry at Strasburg. June 6, General Ewell, with a corps, was encamped 1 mile this side Culpeper. Stuart, with a large force of cavalry, is between Culpeper and Front Royal.

All the fords on the ——— river are guarded with a strong force of cavalry. All fords on the Shenandoah, including and above Berry's, are strongly guarded.

Mosby has lately been re-enforced by about 150 men. I need two days for resting and shoeing horses.

M. BREWER,
Major, Commanding First Michigan Cavalry.

Major-General STAHEL.

JUNE 8, 1863.—Scout from Suffolk, Va., to South Mills, N. C.

Report of Maj. Gen. John J. Peck, U. S. Army.

SUFFOLK, *June* 8, 1863.

SIR: It gives me pleasure to advise you that Major [James N.] Wheelan made a movement before daylight upon a guerrilla party near South Mills. He captured 2 large Confederate flags, 97 cartridge-boxes, 13 belts, 1 limber chest, and lesser articles. One prisoner taken.

The party would have been secured had not his approach been signaled by a woman. He has just taken command, and deserves credit for his energetic conduct.

JOHN J. PECK,
Major-General.

Major-General DIX.

JUNE 10, 1863.—Capture of the steamer Maple Leaf, off Cape Henry, Va.

Report of Maj. Gen. John A. Dix, U. S. Army.

FORT MONROE, VA., *June* 11, 1863—4 p. m.

SIR: I have just returned from Williamsburg, where I went at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. At 1.30 the Maple Leaf left for Fort Delaware, with 97 rebel officers. They rose on the guard, overpowered it, took possession of the steamer, and landed below Cape Henry. Thirty of the officers refused to participate in the transaction, remained on board, and are here. Our cavalry is in pursuit of the others.

The officer in charge of the guard was grossly negligent, and should be dismissed the service.

Lieutenant-Colonel [B. C.] Ludlow will make a detailed report, which I will forward to-morrow.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

JUNE 10, 1863.—Skirmish at Seneca Mills, Md.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. Albert B. Jewett, Tenth Vermont Infantry, commanding brigade.
No. 2.—Maj. John S. Mosby, Virginia Partisan Rangers.

No. 1.

Report of Col. Albert B. Jewett, Tenth Vermont Infantry, commanding brigade.

CAMP HEINTZELMAN, *June* 20, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that on the 10th instant about 250 of the enemy's cavalry crossed the Potomac River, Muddy Branch, at daybreak.

The enemy dashed rapidly up the canal, driving in the patrols, and attacked Captain Deane's company, I, Sixth Michigan Cavalry, on duty at Seneca locks.

Captain Deane fell back toward Poolesville, forming line three times, and only retreating when nearly surrounded.

The enemy followed to within 3 miles of Poolesville, when he rapidly retired, destroying the camp of Captain Deane, and recrossing the river at the point where he had crossed.

Our loss is 4 men killed, 1 man wounded, and 16 men missing.

The men above reported "missing" are men who were absent from Captain Deane's camp, doing patrol duty along the canal, along a line extending to Muddy Branch, more than 13 miles from my headquarters, and were not reported by me in my telegraphic dispatches because they were not then considered to be properly "missing," in the absence of any information to that effect.

The enemy left killed on the field their commanding officer, Captain [W. G.] Brawner, and his second lieutenant.

A statement of our loss in detail is inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. JEWETT,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. John S. Mosby, Virginia Partisan Rangers.

MIDDLEBURG, VA.,
June 10, 1863.

GENERAL: I left our point of rendezvous yesterday for the purpose of making a night attack on two cavalry companies of the enemy on the Maryland shore.

Had I succeeded in crossing the river at night, as I expected, I would have had no difficulty in capturing them; but, unfortunately, my guide mistook the road, and, instead of crossing by 11 o'clock at night, I did not get over until after daylight.

The enemy (between 80 and 100 strong), being apprised of my movement, were formed to receive me.

A charge was ordered, the shock of which the enemy could not resist, and they were driven several miles in confusion, with the loss of 7 killed, a considerable number wounded, and 17 prisoners; also 20 odd horses or more. We burned their tents, stores, camp equipage, &c.

I regret the loss of 2 brave officers killed—Captain Brawner and Lieutenant [George H.] Whitescarver. I also had 1 man wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. MOSBY,
Major of Partisan Rangers.

J. E. B. STUART.
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
June 16, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

In consideration of his brilliant services, I hope the President will promote Major Mosby.

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General.

JUNE 11, 1863.—Skirmish near Suffolk, Va.

Report of Maj. Franklin A. Stratton, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

CAMP SUFFOLK, VA.,
June 11, 1863.

MAJOR: I have honor to transmit herewith a copy of the report of Lieutenant Blake,* of this regiment, in regard to his operations against the small detachments of infantry which the enemy has been sending out lately for the purpose of attacking our pickets and small parties.

He intercepted what was probably the only party the enemy had out during his scout. The rebels were about 15 in number, 2 of whom were killed, and nearly all the rest were probably wounded, but the thick undergrowth and heavy foliage enabled them to escape.

Two rifled muskets were captured, together with a saber and belt, evidently the property of an officer, who must have been wounded, as the scabbard showed bullet marks, and the belt had been unclasped and taken off.

The enemy were evidently expert woodsmen and disciplined soldiers, as, although surprised by our party, each man immediately took to his tree, without confusion among them, and prepared for a fight in backwoods style. But their plans were completely foiled by the prompt action of Lieutenant Blake, who, as previously instructed by me, instantly charged with his men, revolver in hand, at close quarters, and, before the enemy could reload, forced them to fly, with a loss of 1 killed and several wounded. Sergeant [Henry] Jenkins and party met them immediately, and completed their discomfiture by killing 1 and wounding several more.

Altogether, it was quite a brilliant little affair, and does great credit to Lieutenant Blake and his men. An accidental shot, which prematurely alarmed the rebels, probably prevented the complete destruction of their party, as I had given directions to give no quarter in action.

Lieutenant Blake, who has had considerable similar experience on our northwestern frontier, has managed the whole expedition admirably. He is a very intelligent and promising officer, and no better one could be found for such an expedition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANKLIN A. STRATTON,
Major Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Comdg. Regiment.

Maj. B. B. FOSTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Not found.

JUNE 12–18, 1863.—Expedition from Suffolk to the Blackwater, Va.

REPORTS.*

No. 1.—Col. William McEvily, One hundred and fifty-fifth New York Infantry, commanding expedition.

No. 2.—Maj. Gen. Daniel H. Hill, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of Col. William McEvily, One hundred and fifty-fifth New York Infantry, commanding expedition.

SUFFOLK, VA., *June* 24, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with orders received, I here forward, for the information of the colonel commanding brigade, a detailed account of the part taken by the One hundred and fifty-fifth Regiment, under my command, in the late expedition.

The regiment left camp on the morning of the 12th, reported according to order on the South Quay road at 12 o'clock m., proceeded with the expedition toward Old South Quay, and encamped for the night 2 miles beyond Holland's Corners, making a distance of 16 miles.

On the 13th, the regiment marched within a mile and a half of Old South Quay, formed line of battle, sent out picket skirmishers, and were held there in reserve until 10 o'clock a. m.; and from there we marched to Carrsville, where we encamped for the night. Marched 15 miles that day.

On the 14th, marched to Franklin; formed line of battle on the right of the road at 11 a. m., to support the artillery. About 2 p. m. we marched to Andrews' Corners, where we arrived at 8 p. m., and encamped for the night, having marched about 20 miles.

June 15, we marched to Blackwater Bridge, formed line of battle in the woods, and left there about 1 p. m.; marched back to Andrews' Corners, rested the regiment for supper, left there about 9 p. m., and arrived at Carrsville about midnight. Marched 17 miles.

June 16, the regiment left Carrsville about 10 a. m., marched toward Franklin, and halted at the Four Corners, within 4 miles of Franklin, where the regiment was detached as part of the brigade, in reserve, under my command. We remained there all night, and threw out pickets.

June 17, remained in the same position until 6 p. m., when we fell back half a mile, and bivouacked for the night at ——— house.

June 18, marched at 5 a. m., and arrived at Carrsville at 7 a. m.; rested half an hour, and marched toward Suffolk; rested for dinner near Deserted House at 11 a. m. Left there at 1 p. m., and arrived in camp near Suffolk about 7 p. m., having marched about 22 miles.

During this period the regiment unfortunately had no opportunity to distinguish itself, although both officers and men showed by their cheerful discharge of every duty their willingness and anxiety to render every possible aid toward the discomfiture of the enemy.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. McEVILY,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. J. T. CONNOLLY, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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*See Dix to Hooker, June 12, and Halleck to Dix, July 14, in Correspondence, etc., Part III.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. Gen. Daniel H. Hill, C. S. Army.

PETERSBURG, VA.,
June 18, 1863.

GENERAL: The Yankees, with ten regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and sixteen pieces, have been feebly attempting to cross the Blackwater for the last five days.

They have been repulsed at all points with ease by the forces of General [M.] Jenkins, Colonel [John A.] Baker, and Colonel [Alfred] Coppens.

Respectfully,

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

General S. COOPER.

JUNE 17–18, 1863.—Scout from Rocky Run to Dover and Core Creek, N. C.

Report of Maj. Ferris Jacobs, jr., Third New York Cavalry.

ROCKY RUN,
June 19, 1863.

COLONEL: Pursuant to your orders, I proceeded with 130 men and one piece of Allis' battery to Core Creek Bridge, on the Dover road, arriving there at 2.30 a. m. of the 18th instant.

Contrary to my previous experience, the bridge was in good condition.

Apprehending an attack in rear, or an ambuscade in front, I sent Lieutenant Emmerson and his command of 20 men to make a dash 2 miles toward Sandy Ridge. This being done, and no enemy found, I advanced the whole command (with the exception of the 50 infantry from the One hundred and thirty-second New York, who were left to guard the bridge) to the first earthwork of the enemy at Sandy Ridge, and sent Lieutenant Jeffries with a platoon beyond Sandy Ridge and the second earthwork, to a point in sight of the outpost picket station, usually thrown out from Gum Swamp intrenchment.

There being no signs of an enemy in that entire region, I returned to Core Creek, where the command rested for several hours, after which I returned to camp.

I should have mentioned, however, that Lieutenant Kromer was sent to capture several spies and guerrillas, supposed to infest the region immediately above Core Creek, and between the Dover and Neuse roads. As he dashed up to a house where two of them were, they dashed out of the back door into the swamp, and, though hotly pursued and fired upon, they managed to make their escape.

Having now a better knowledge of the ground than before, I think I shall be able to take them in a few days.

I am of the opinion that the enemy have no considerable, if any, force at Gum Swamp intrenchment.

I remain, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. JACOBS, JR.,
Major, Commanding Detachment.

Col. P. J. CLAASSEN.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS OUTPOSTS,
Camp Hoffman, 132d New York Infantry, June 19, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded to department headquarters.

These spies will in a short time be trapped, for which purpose I shall want that Irishman, Donnelly, who knows of their hiding places, &c.

P. J. CLAASSEN,
Colonel, Commanding Outposts.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
June 22, 1863.

The provost-marshal will send the man Donnelly, above referred to, to Colonel Claassen.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster:

H. T. SCHROEDER,
Lieutenant, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUNE 18, 1863.—Scout on the Peninsula, Va.

Report of Lieut. F. Charles Hume, Thirty-second Battalion Virginia Cavalry.

JUNE 23, 1863.

CAPTAIN: The following is a report of a scout made by Lieut. F. Charles Hume, adjutant Thirty-second Battalion Virginia Cavalry:

I have the honor to submit the following report of my operations since leaving Forge Bridge, 18th instant:

Hearing that a large scout from the Holcombe Legion was on the Telegraph road, I proceeded down the Diascund road to Diascund Bridge, when for the first time on that road I discovered the enemy. His outpost was at the Campbellite Church, near the bridge, and his forces all on the Williamsburg side of the Diascund.

Owing to the exposed nature of the ground, I was unable to effect anything here, so I directed myself toward the Telegraph road. Hearing that a company of infantry was picketing at Roper's Church, I started with my men (18) around Taylor's fence, to surprise and attack the post, but my object was defeated by the enemy's cavalry pickets observing and firing on me.

I next heard that the enemy was picketing with cavalry at Cat Tails, near the York River. After arriving at this point, I divided my little force, sent Corporal Tradewell, of Holcombe Legion, who joined me with 2 men at Barhamsville, with 5 men to occupy the Barhamsville road, and cut off the picket retreat in that direction; left Corporal Wooten with 4 men on same road, next to York River, and, with 4 men, I took position on Mill road.

Corporal Tradewell, in advancing up the Barhamsville road to meet Wooten and myself at Cat Tails, saw the relief picket coming from Barhamsville just behind him, and was compelled to double-quick to Cat Tails, and fire on the picket before the appointed time. The result of his fire was 1 killed, 1 mortally wounded, and 1 prisoner. Tradewell then fell back to our original point of separation, having done his duty well, and sent those who escaped howling back to Barhamsville.

By this time, at a double-quick, Corporal Wooten, myself with one squad, reached the post, and met the relief picket re-enforced and returning. They discovered us at about 60 yards' distance, and I ordered a surrender. They replied by a shot, and I commanded the men to fire on them. Shot-guns proved insufficient, as far as I could judge, but I am well convinced that none of the 4 escaped unhurt. If it had not been for the above-mentioned circumstance (the relief picket compelling Tradewell to mar my first plan), none could have possibly escaped. I send the prisoners per pickets.

From all I can ascertain by observation and reliable information, the enemy is posted as follows: Two regiments of infantry in woods just beyond Barhamsville; Companies A and B, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, encamped at same place, and picketing around Barhamsville; two regiments of infantry and one company of cavalry and three pieces of artillery at Diascund. Captain ——— Faith is commanding all the cavalry. Nine companies cavalry are encamped at Hickory Neck Academy; one company infantry stationed at Tabernacle Church; one at Saunders' school-house, on York Railroad, between Tabernacle and Drake's. The enemy evidently designed their occupation of the country to be temporary. They have no tents or any camp conveniences. Their camp is still at Fort Magruder.

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Very respectfully,

W. P. SHINGLER,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry.

Capt. GEORGE D. WISE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUNE 18–19, 1863.—Scout from Camp Piatt, on the Big and Little Coal Rivers, W. Va.

Report of Col. William H. Powell, Second West Virginia Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND VIRGINIA VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Camp Piatt, June 19, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to your order of the 18th, I left Camp Piatt with the remaining portion of my command, numbering 103, including officers, at 2 p. m. of said date; crossed over to Big Coal River; up said river to Thompson's Ford, finding the balance of my command, including the two companies sent out on the 17th and the one on the morning of the 18th, which had been up to Pack's farm and returned to Thompson's Ford, having found no enemy at that point. I crossed Big Coal River; proceeded up Laurel Creek to Pond Fork of Little Coal River, on which creek the rebel cavalry had camped on the night of the 17th, having left Pack's farm on Big Coal River on the morning of the 17th. I reached a point within 1½ miles of where the rebel cavalry had camped, at 1 a. m. 19th, having marched my command from 9 p. m. of the 18th until 1 a. m. 19th, by candle-light (in consequence of the extreme darkness of the night), in order that I might attack the enemy at daylight.

I learned, however, at the point where I halted, that the enemy had disappeared from their camp on Pond Fork at 10 a. m. of the 18th, and had gone in the direction of Raleigh Court-House.

I scouted, however, 10 miles up Pond Fork this morning, 7½ miles beyond where they had been in camp. Could learn nothing definite of their whereabouts or direction. At 7 a. m., 19th, I started *en route* for camp; arrived at Thompson's Ford at 12 m., where I learned that 100 rebel cavalry had been at 4 a. m., who, upon hearing of my force being up on Pond Fork of Little Coal River, retreated in great haste up Big Coal River, in the direction of Wyoming Court-House.

I am inclined to the opinion, from all I could learn, that there is no other force between Wyoming Court-House and this point other than the force referred to in this report, and presume they are beyond that point ere this.

Rebel reports on Pond Fork say nine regiments between Newbern

Station and Raleigh Court-House. An attack to be made on Fayette soon.

I arrived at Camp Piatt with my command at 6 p. m.

Trusting all will prove satisfactory, I am, captain, your obedient servant,

W. H. POWELL,
Colonel, Commanding Second Virginia Cavalry.

Capt. J. L. BOTSFORD, *A. A. G., Charleston, W. Va.*

JUNE 23–28, 1863.—Expedition from Yorktown to the South Anna Bridge, Va., and skirmish.

REPORTS.*

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. John A. Dix, U. S. Army, commanding Department of Virginia.
No. 2.—Col. Samuel P. Spear, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding expedition.
No. 3.—Col. T. C. Singeltary, Forty-fourth North Carolina Infantry.
No. 4.—Col. D. J. Godwin, commanding cavalry.
No. 5.—Col. William P. Shingler, Holcombe Legion.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. John A. Dix, U. S. Army, commanding Department of Virginia.

YORKTOWN VA., *June* 25, 1863—4 p. m.

SIR: For want of transportation, I could not land at White House, as I hoped, last evening or this morning. I sent up a cavalry force, which probably landed and moved on immediately. I am waiting for the return transports, to send the infantry. Keyes' column will reach White House by land to-morrow, with Getty's artillery, and I expect to be there with my whole force to-morrow night. I shall occupy West Point to-day, and hold it with a small force.

My advices are that Pickett's division, 8,000 strong, is at the Junction, between the North and South Anna. I fear the bridges over the latter are strongly guarded, and that my cavalry cannot get at them. They have some howitzers, and will do all that is practicable. The force in Richmond is small, but if Pickett gets down, they can collect enough from the Blackwater, Petersburg, and other points, including laborers and mechanics in their large workshops, who have all been organized, to make their whole force nearly, if not quite, equal to mine. I shall make a rapid movement. I have not men enough for a siege, and take no heavy artillery.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

P. S.—Dispatch just received from White House. Cavalry landed. The enemy, with two companies of cavalry and small infantry force, burned a store-house, and fled. They were surprised.

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*For report of Capt. Pierce Crosby, U. S. Navy, see Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy, of December 7, 1863.

WHITE HOUSE, VA., *June* 27, 1863.

I arrived here last night. General Keyes' column reached Cumberland, 5 miles below here, last evening, and will be here this morning. The roads are very bad. After weeks of continual drought, we have had three days of continual rain, which has probably swollen the waters of the Chickahominy greatly. The enemy had just finished a battery here, with a railway turn-table in it, for a railroad monitor, which mounts four guns. It was to have been in position yesterday, but Colonel Spear tore up the track the day before. I am expecting news from him this morning.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

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HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
White House, June 28, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose a copy of my written instructions to Colonel Spear, and his report. The result of the expedition intrusted to him I briefly stated in a telegraphic dispatch last evening.

General W. H. F. Lee was found at his house, not recovered from his wound, but he was placed in an easy carriage and brought in. I had him examined this morning by my medical director, and, on the report of the latter, have directed him to be sent to the Chesapeake Hospital. Colonel Spear was satisfied that he could be brought in without danger or inconvenience to him, and my medical director thinks he will not be injured by the movement. He had a flesh wound in the thigh, the ball having passed entirely through it.

Colonel Spear's conduct has been gallant and judicious. The enemy, consisting of 125 infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hargrove, of the Forty-fourth North Carolina, were covered by a breastwork or *tête de pont*, and made a spirited defense. One hundred and fifty of Colonel Spear's cavalry were dismounted, and stormed the work. Nine of the enemy were killed and about 15 wounded. Colonel Spear's loss, as I stated in my dispatch by telegraph, was 3 killed and 8 wounded.

By crossing the Pamunkey, as I directed, he brought all his prisoners and the large number of animals and wagons and the other property safely in.

He was specially instructed to allow no pillaging or destruction of private property. I do not intend that my command shall be dishonored by this too frequent violation of the rules of honorable warfare. My instructions were scrupulously carried out. Everything brought in was public property, and the amount is greater than I stated in my dispatch.

The money (a little over $15,000) belonged to the insurgent authorities. Some of the bonds were issued on the 23d instant, the very day Colonel Spear set out on his expedition. They have been turned over, with the other captured property, to the quartermaster of the corps, Lieutenant-Colonel [Thomas C.] Thomas.

A large number of slaves (men, women, and children) followed Colonel Spear's train. As they are desirous of remaining, I shall set the men to work, and send the women and children to Fort Monroe.

The bridge of the Virginia Central Railroad over the South Anna was entirely destroyed.

I am satisfied that Colonel Spear has accomplished all that could be done. He is one of the best cavalry officers in the service. I commend him, as I have on former occasions, to the consideration of the Government.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
A, No. 1. } *On Transport C. W. Thomas, June* 23, 1863.

You will proceed with all your cavalry force from Yorktown, disembarking at the White House; thence proceeding, on the south or Richmond side of the Pamunkey River, to the railroads running from Richmond north to Fredericksburg. Destroy or burn the railroad bridges over the North Anna and South Anna Rivers, tearing up the track of the railroad. In destroying the track, you need not wait to twist the rails, but will throw them in the river, if possible. This done, make your way back by the same route, or on the south side of the river, to White House.

If you find the enemy in force, and are obliged to retreat, then return, if possible, by the same route to the White House. If forced to return on the north side of the Pamunkey, do so to West Point, where gunboats or a force will be found to protect you. In case, whilst going up to the White House, and the transports cannot reach there by reason of enemy's batteries on the banks, then go back to West Point, and land there, and make the same attempt against the bridges by the roads on the north side of the Pamunkey.

No pillaging or destruction of private property is to be allowed.

After disembarking, send the transports back to Yorktown immediately. Always keep these headquarters advised of your movements.

If you find a force at the South Anna bridges sufficient to prevent their destruction, then tear up the track, and endeavor to twist the rails, to prevent their being used again.

By command of Major-General Dix:

D. T. VAN BUREN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Col. S. P. SPEAR,
Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

No. 2.

Report of Col. Samuel P. Spear, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding expedition.

WHITE HOUSE, VA.,
June 28, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to Special Orders, No. 1, headquarters Department of Virginia, Seventh Army Corps, June 23, 1863, I have the

honor to render the following report of a reconnaissance, &c., made under my command with the following force, viz: Eleven companies Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, 800 men; detachment of Illinois and Massachusetts cavalry (Lieutenant-Colonel Davis), 250 men; total, 1,050 men.

With the above force, I proceeded direct from the White House to Tunstall's Station, where I found a picket of 12 men (cavalry), captured 1, cut the telegraph wires, burned the sutler's store and other Confederate buildings; continued on south side of the Pamunkey to Hanover Court-House, at which point I found a large quartermaster's depot; captured a train of 35 wagons, 6 mules to each team, covers, bows, &c., complete, and ready for the road. I also captured about 100 good mules belonging to the Confederate States.

I burned about 35 wagons, 300 sets of harness, complete; stables, blacksmith's and wheelwright's shops, office, books, and papers, and everything pertaining to the depot at this point. I used every means to open a large (Confederate States) safe, but failed (too strong).

This done, I proceeded to the South Anna crossing of the Central Railroad, where I found a force of 125 men, under command of Lieut. Col. T. L. Hargrove, of the Forty-fourth North Carolina Infantry.

I at once commenced the attack. He held the bridge manfully for over an hour, when, by stratagem, he found me in his rear, and his entire force captured. Nine were killed, and many so badly wounded I paroled them on the spot, by advice of my surgeon. I completely destroyed the bridge, and burned it till it fell into the river. It was fired above and below, and nothing is left. Lieutenant-Colonel Hargrove had sent to Hanover Junction for re-enforcements, and when they arrived, too late to support this attack, they at once went to the other crossing, Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, which rendered it impossible, with the loss of ammunition, and my fatigued command, to attempt to carry this bridge with prudence or safety.

Information (reliable as any in the country) told me a strong force of infantry and artillery would oppose me there, arriving on Colonel Hargrove's requisition.

This done, I countermarched, and found on arriving at Hanover Ferry (now a bridge) that General Wise would intercept me if I returned the same route, on the south side of the river. I crossed, took up the planks, and returned, via Newcastle, King William Court-House, &c., to White House, north side, where I reported in person to the major-general commanding.

I have the honor to report the capture of Brig. Gen. William H. F. Lee; Lieut. Col. T. L. Hargrove, Forty-fourth North Carolina Infantry; Acting Master Lewis Hudgins, Confederate Navy; Capt. Robert Bingham, Company G, Forty-fourth North Carolina; Capt. R. L. Rice, Company A, Forty-fourth North Carolina; Lieuts. S. H. Workman, G. S. Coble, F. N. Dick, G. R. [?] Rice, and Anable [?], Forty-fourth North Carolina Infantry, and 94 enlisted men; 35 wagons, complete; 500 mules (about); 200 horses (about); small wagons, carts, harness, &c., and a large quantity of grain, hay, &c., burned.

My warmest thanks are due to Lieutenant-Colonel [Hasbrouck] Davis, his officers and men, for his hearty co-operation; and to the

officers and men of my regiment I can only say they performed their duty in their usual manner, with promptness and good faith.

With a day or two of rest, I shall be ready with men and animals for duty.

I am, sir, with high respect, your obedient servant,

S. P. SPEAR,
Colonel Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Commanding.

Col. D. T. VAN BUREN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Seventh Army Corps.

P. S.—*En route* I met and captured a Government agent of the Confederate States, and took from him about $15,000, Confederate bonds. He was making payment for purchased stores.

No. 3.

Report of Col. T. C. Singeltary, Forty-fourth North Carolina Infantry.

JUNE 27, 1863.

MAJOR: In obedience to orders from Brigadier-General Corse, I relieved his brigade with my regiment on the 25th at the various bridges and fords (seventeen in number), from Milford to South Anna River.

On the 26th, the enemy attacked the Central Railroad bridge over South Anna River, which was defended by Lieutenant-Colonel Hargrove with 50 men of Company A, of my regiment. Forty men from Company G were dispatched to their assistance from bridges near Taylorsville, and have not been heard from since; all captured, without doubt.

The enemy forded the river below the bridge, and attacking Lieutenant-Colonel Hargrove from all sides, captured him and the 50 men of Company A, killing 7, and wounding 13 of them. Six commissioned officers were taken, including Colonel Hargrove, reported wounded. The fight with Company A must have been severe and close, as the men killed and wounded are cut with sabers, and some burned with powder from pistols. The wounded were paroled, and left near the river.

The enemy were reported in the evening by Colonel Godwin's cavalry to have attacked them at the crossing, 1 mile below Fredericksburg Bridge. Nothing further, however, was heard from them, and Colonel [E. D.] Hall's regiment came up undisturbed three hours later. They have retired toward Hanover Court-House. The force that attacked Colonel Hargrove was cavalry, 1,000 strong, with two pieces of artillery.

In obedience to orders from General Elzey, I have ordered my companies north of the Junction to return.

Very respectfully,

T. C. SINGELTARY,
Colonel Forty-fourth North Carolina Regiment.

[Maj. T. O. CHESTNEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 4.

Report of Col. D. J. Godwin, commanding cavalry, &c.

HANOVER JUNCTION,
June 29, 1863.

GENERAL: I received at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, 26th instant, your dispatch, informing me of the advance of the enemy upon this point, and, with the small force then in hand, prepared to meet him.

I immediately ordered Captain [L. W.] Allen's company (cavalry) to the Central Railroad bridge over the South Anna River, to the support of the infantry at that point under Lieutenant-Colonel Hargrove, his strength being only about 80 men. At the same time, I ordered Captain [R. R.] Hord, with a detachment of his own company and Captain [John K.] Littleton's company (cavalry), to cross the South Anna at Aylett's Bridge, and watch the approach and movements of the enemy. I also advised Colonel Singeltary to divide his forces in hand as equally as possible, and to press on to the support of the two South Anna railroad bridges, and to draw from other points not then threatened all the force he could, which he did promptly. His force in hand was not more than two companies, as he was compelled, when General Corse left, to do the duty the general had been doing with his brigade.

At 11 o'clock the enemy, with three cavalry regiments, one battalion, and two pieces of artillery, commenced the attack at the Central Railroad bridge over the South Anna River. Our little force at that point resisted his attack for over an hour, under a severe fire from the enemy's artillery and sharpshooters, and would have held the position and saved the bridge but for a flank movement of the enemy in large force. This movement was effected by throwing across the river, at a ford above, between 300 and 400 cavalry. After overcoming our force at this bridge (Central), being on this side of the river, and within a mile of the Fredericksburg Railroad bridge, over the same river, he made a desperate effort to get in the rear of our forces at that bridge. That move was met by Captain Allen's cavalry company, and successfully resisted by finally driving him over the same ford he had crossed.

In the meantime, he succeeded in burning the Central Railroad bridge, and had thrown his whole force on the other side, to the front of our position at the Fredericksburg Railroad bridge. Seeing this move, I immediately crossed Aylett's Bridge above with all the cavalry force I had, and charged the enemy on his flank. This move saved that bridge, for, after a few minutes' fighting, he retired in the direction of Hanover Court-House, with my cavalry in pursuit.

Colonel Singeltary, with three infantry companies, was posted at the Fredericksburg Railroad bridge, and never did officers or men behave better. Colonel Singeltary's command was so scattered, guarding the various bridges around the Junction, at distances from 5 to 15 miles, that it was impossible to get them together in time to be available.

I cannot praise too highly the conduct of officers and men of Colonel Singeltary's regiment. With not a single exception, they fought desperately and gallantly. His loss was 5 killed, 19 wounded, and about 50 captured.

The officers and men of my command proper (cavalry) behaved

with the most consummate bravery and daring, and such was the conduct, bearing, and fighting generally of the whole command, that it extorted from the enemy the expression that we fought more like devils than men. Every bridge save one (seven in number) was saved intact, together with all the buildings and stores at the Junction.

The re-enforcements under Colonel Hall did not arrive until late in the night, and after the enemy had been defeated and driven off. My cavalry pursued him to his gunboats at the White House, on the north side of the Pamunkey.

We lost 2 men and 1 horse shot (Captain Allen's). The enemy's loss was 6 killed and 13 wounded, and 1 prisoner taken by the cavalry.

Two of my companies were out scouting, and not engaged in the fight.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. J. GODWIN,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry, &c.

Major-General ELZEY,
Commanding Department of Richmond.

P. S.—You will excuse the hurried manner of getting up this report.

No. 5.

Report of Col. William P. Shingler, Holcombe Legion.

BOTTOM'S BRIDGE, *June* 26, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have just received the following dispatch from Sergeant Thorn, who, in command of a scout, followed the enemy, to ascertain his destination:

We overtook the enemy's pickets at Nelson's Bridge, on the Pamunkey; charged on them, capturing 1, and released Lieutenant [W. P.] McKnight, of the Seventeenth Virginia Regiment, and 6 of his men, whom they had captured. From the lieutenant's account, their force was about 1,500, and the main force had gone to Central Bridge, on the South Anna. They had taken a great many horses and mules, which they had run across the river, and we could not get at them. Our horses are broken down, and we will not send the prisoner until morning.

It affords me pleasure to bring to the notice of the general the gallantry of Sergt. W. T. Thorn, of Company B, Holcombe Legion.

My scouts to-day in the neighborhood of the White House could see no tents or troops, and only two steamers, which appeared to be gunboats.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. SHINGLER,
Colonel, &c.

Capt. GEORGE D. WISE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUNE 26, 1863.—Skirmish on Loup Creek, W. Va.

Report of Capt. Charles E. Hambleton, Second West Virginia Cavalry.

CAMP PIATT, VA, *June* 28, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to your order, I started with Companies B and I, numbering 75 men, June 26, at 7 p. m., crossed the river at this

place, and proceeded to Loup Creek Landing, where I halted at 3.30 a. m. June 27.

I immediately sent out a picket of 12 men to stand on the road below Loup Creek Bridge, about three-fourths of a mile above the landing, and then ordered my command to unsaddle and cool their horses; then to saddle and feed. They had unsaddled, and were lying down when my picket, having gone to the place designated, found a picket guard from Company F already stationed there, and returned. But I was not aware they had returned until afterward. They had been back perhaps fifteen or twenty minutes, and my men were just saddling, when the rebels came dashing in, yelling and shooting, which was the first notice I had of their approach, as the picket had retreated up the road instead of toward us.

My men sprang to their arms, and fired into the advancing column. But on they came; the first squadron dashed right through us, so that we were right between them. I ordered the boys that were near me to get under the river bank, some 20 feet from the road. Some few got into the woods above, and some were taken prisoners and disarmed. Some 8 or 10 infantry on the opposite bank opened fire on them, while my command, or part of it, fired into them over the top of the bank, which started them down the road. While they were passing us, Lieutenant Carlisle called to the prisoners to rally under the bank, and some 10 or 12 saved themselves by springing over, the rebels not daring to follow. They, the rebels, started to return, but again fell back, and went up Armstrong Creek on the gallop, while about 30, supposed to be the rear guard, did not get past us at all, but retreated up Loup Creek.

Their whole force has been variously estimated, but from what I could see, and my best information, I judged them to be about 225 strong, under command of Major [R. A.] Bailey.

The whole affair did not last more than fifteen or twenty minutes.

We then returned to the road, and remained there some two hours, gathering what horses, &c., we could. I sent a squad, under Lieutenant Carlisle, down the river, to collect the loose horses that had gotten away.

I then moved across to this side of the river, with saddles and such things as we gathered up. Our loss was as follows: Missing, supposed to be prisoners, 29 (Company B, 13; Company I, 16); none wounded; horses, 45; arms, carbines, 23; revolvers—Company B, 28; Company I, 60; total, 88; nearly as many equipments as horses.

That we did not allow the rebels to do all this without some resistance is evidenced by the fact that they left 1 dead on the field, and 3 were so seriously wounded that they were compelled to help them away; 5 of their horses were left dead and 3 wounded. Officers and men, I think, did remarkably well under the circumstances. Many of the men were taken two and three times, but made their escape. Lieutenant Morrison was taken and made his escape. Most of the arms captured were taken from the men while prisoners.

None deplore the result of this trip more than myself; and, while I consider it a disaster, I do not think it a disgrace.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. E. HAMBLETON,
Captain Company B, Second Virginia Cavalry.

Col. WILLIAM H. POWELL,
Commanding Second West Virginia Cavalry.

Approved: I. B. Murdock, first lieutenant Company B, Second Virginia Cavalry; J. A. Morrison, second lieutenant Company B, Second Virginia Cavalry; W. V. Johnson, first lieutenant Company I, Second Virginia Cavalry; J. B. Carlisle, second lieutenant Company I, Second Virginia Cavalry.

JUNE 26-27, 1863.—Descent on Portland Harbor, Me.

REPORTS.*

No. 1.—Maj. George L. Andrews, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry.
No. 2.—Capt. Nathaniel Prime, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry.
No. 3.—Lieut. Edward Collins, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. George L. Andrews, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Preble, Me., June 29, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that, about 8 a. m., on the 27th instant, I received notice that the revenue cutter Caleb Cushing had been captured during the night previous, and that the steamer Forest City would report to me for men and armament. I therefore ordered Capt. Nathaniel Prime, Seventeenth Infantry, with his men, and First Lieut. Edward Collins, Seventeenth Infantry, with a detachment of the "Permanent Party," together with one 6-pounder field piece and one 12-pounder howitzer, to be placed on board the steamer. I also furnished 40 muskets to the citizens who were on board.

For the particulars of the expedition, I beg leave to refer you to the accompanying reports of Captain Prime and Lieutenant Collins.

I would also state that First Lieut. F. E. Crosman, who is attached to Captain Prime's company, was fortunately here, and I have suspended his orders to go to Augusta, Me., on mustering and disbursing duty, for the present.

The prisoners were searched upon their arrival here, and I have in my possession the appointment of C. W. Reed as second lieutenant in the Confederate Navy; also the appointment of E. H. Brown as acting third assistant engineer in the same service. These papers, the parties design to have returned to them. I have also the private notebook of Lieutenant Reed, containing a very interesting journal of his movements during the past six months; also bonds given by several vessels, viz: June 7, 1863, P. Dillen & Co., Brenham, Washington Co., Texas, $5,500; June 12, 1863, schooner Kate Stewart, $7,000; June 12, 1863, brig Arabella, $40,000; June 20, 1863, ship Isaac Webb, $40,000; amounting to $92,500, and all payable thirty days after "the ratification of a treaty of peace between the United States and the Confederate States of America;" also a few other papers of little value, all of which I hold subject to your instructions.

The schooner Archer and all that was on board of her, together with the log-books, are now in the custody of the collector of the port,

*See Correspondence, etc., Part III, as follows: June 27, Andrews to Stanton; Stanton to Andrews; Stanton to Coburn; Jewett to Chase.

where I have let them remain, thinking it best at this time to do so, rather than to increase the excitement which now exists in Portland.

You can form but a faint idea of the excitement now existing among the citizens of Portland and vicinity. Rumor follows rumor in rapid succession; and just before daylight this morning, some one from the vicinity of the post went to the city with a fresh rumor, which set the whole city in a ferment. The bells were rung, and men, women, and children soon filled the streets, and were rushing hither and thither in aimless fright.

I would respectfully suggest that the prisoners be sent from here as quietly and expeditiously as possible, as I do not think it safe for them to be placed in the custody of the citizens; and while the present excitement continues, I feel obliged to mount so large a guard that one-half my force are on duty every night.

This, with the daily duty of the garrison, and the labor of mounting and dismounting guns, will soon exhaust the men.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE L. ANDREWS,
Major Seventeenth Infantry, Commanding Post.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
A. A. G., Dept. of the East, New York City.

No. 2.

Report of Capt. Nathaniel Prime, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry.

FORT PREBLE, ME.,
June 27, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part I took in the capture of the crew of the bark Taconey.

Agreeably to your orders, I left Fort Preble in the steamer Forest City about 10 o'clock this morning, accompanied by Lieut. E. Collins and Lieut. F. E. Crosman, with 28 men, armed and equipped as infantry, and 10 men for the service of two field pieces which we took with us.

Shortly after passing the light-house, the revenue cutter Caleb Cushing was discovered about 15 miles to leeward. We immediately headed for her. When within about 2 miles, she opened fire upon us from a 32-pounder, most of the shots falling short; none hitting us.

I regret to say I was not in the position to take the stand my inclination dictated; the steamer was filled with citizens, without any knowledge of the responsibilities of the situation, and who apparently had left the harbor for a pleasure trip. The accumulated advice and disjointed comments of these bewildered the captain, who stopped his boat, and waited the arrival of the propeller Chesapeake, some 2 miles astern of us, although the boats were fast leaving the cutter at the time. The propeller finally took the lead, and shortly afterward the cutter was in flames.

There being no further danger excepting from small-arms, we headed for the boats, and succeeded in capturing the captain, second officer, and entire crew. Annexed I hand you a list of their names.

From a man picked up in one of the small boats which left the cutter, we learned that the schooner Archer, lately a prize to the Taconey, was but a short distance to the eastward. We immediately started in pursuit, and she was brought to by a gun from the

battery. We took from her 3 of the crew of the Taconey, and a fisherman lately captured.

The Archer, I understand, was armed and equipped from the Taconey, but of that I cannot speak positively, as she was taken in charge by the deputy collector of the port and taken to Portland.

With reference to the men under my charge, I must say that, although not exposed to any very imminent danger, as soon as fire was opened upon us, they manifested coolness and determination, and I have no doubt, had they been called upon to take a more active part, would have confirmed the favorable impression they made upon me. For the conduct of those serving with the pieces, I beg to refer you to the inclosed report of Lieutenant Collins, who was placed immediately in charge.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. PRIME,

Capt. Seventeenth Infantry, U. S. Army, Comdg. Detachment.

Maj. GEORGE L. ANDREWS,

Seventeenth Infantry, U. S. Army, Commanding Post.

List of the prisoners.—C. W. Reed, captain; E. H. Brown, second officer; J. E. Dillips, master's mate; N. B. Pryde, master's mate; J. W. Mathewson, master's mate; and 20 seamen.

Albert J. Bibber and Eldridge Titcomb, fishermen on board the cutter and Archer, prisoners to the crew.

No. 3.

Report of Lieut. Edward Collins, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry.

FORT PREBLE, ME.,
June 28, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in pursuance to orders, I took a detachment of 2 non-commissioned officers and 8 men of the "Permanent Party" of the Seventeenth Infantry at this post, with one 6-pounder field piece and one 12-pounder howitzer, with a good supply of shot and shell, and went on board the steamer Forest City, in pursuit of the revenue cutter Caleb Cushing, at about 10 a. m. yesterday, the cutter having been seized the night before by the crew of the Taconey.

We came within range of her 32-pounder about 15 miles outside of the light-house, when she opened upon us with solid shot, several coming very near, but none hitting us.

The master of our boat was unwilling to risk her any nearer; we could not control her movements, and had to wait for another steamer, the Chesapeake, when we started to run her down. Seeing this movement, the rebels set fire to the cutter, and took to their boats.

I did not return the fire of the cutter, as my pieces were too light at that distance, and I did not wish to show their small size, preferring to fire on her decks at the moment of boarding, nor did I fire on the boats, as it was impossible to distinguish the rebels from the prisoners in their hands. They were accordingly all received as prisoners. We then stood for a small fishing schooner, which proved to be the Archer, of Southport. I fired a shot across her bows, and pointed another directly at her, when she luffed up and surrendered

I am gratified to say that my men were perfectly cool under fire, and would, no doubt, in a more serious engagement, have acquitted themselves with credit.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD COLLINS,

First Lieut. Seventeenth Infantry, Acting Artillery Officer.

Capt. N. PRIME,

Seventeenth Infantry.

JUNE 28, 1863.—Reconnaissance from Plymouth to Nichol's Mills, N. C.

Report of Capt. Raymond Ferguson, Twelfth New York Cavalry.

HDQRS. TROOP E, TWELFTH NEW YORK CAVALRY,
June 29, 1863.

GENERAL: It is with regret that I am obliged to remit you the following report, knowing that, where the fault lies, he alone will be censured without regard to rank.

I left here as per order, 9 p. m. 28th instant, with 50 men of my command, and 100 infantry, commanded by Captain Freeman, of the One hundred and first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

We had arrived within 1 mile of Nichol's Mills when we discovered 5 men running from us toward the woods. The nature of the ground was such that they escaped. Proceeded on to Nichol's Mills, laid bridge, and crossed over. Captain Freeman's command remained here. I had arrived within 100 yards of the junction of the Jamesville road and the road which leads to the camp of the Ninety-sixth New York Volunteers, when I discovered men prowling along the road. I halted my command; was then challenged, "Halt! Who comes there?" Answer, "Friends." Waited a few seconds for a reply.

I then asked twice, in a clear, distinct voice, "What regiment are you?" No answer. I replied, "I am Twelfth New York Cavalry." Still received no reply. I then formed my troop by fours, and gave the command to charge. Four of my company followed me. Shots were exchanged on both sides. I then found out my supposed enemy was Colonel [Edgar M.] Cullen's command. There was no loss of either men or horses of my troop.

In the first place, I was to meet Colonel Cullen's force only at Grey's farm, about 4 or 5 miles beyond. He was to have a picket stationed from his main body, so I would not run on his whole command at first. Instead of this, he changed his plans, and met me when and how I have explained.

When the disorder was over, I reported my command under his charge; also gave him instructions as regarded gunboat. He then asked me what he should do. I told him he was in command, and that I was willing to push on to Gardner's Bridge. He said the rebels might have heard our firing, and he did not wish to advance. He then gave me orders to return to my quarters; I did so, and arrived here this 3.30 a. m.

I am, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. FERGUSON,

Captain Troop E, Twelfth New York Cavalry

Brig. Gen. H. W. WESSELLS, *Commanding.*

[Indorsement.]

DISTRICT OF ALBEMARLE,
Plymouth, N. C., July 1, 1863.

From these statements, it is seen that mutual misunderstanding occurred, and that the design of making a combined movement failed in consequence thereof, and from the darkness of the night.

H. W. WESSELLS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

JUNE 29–JULY 4, 1863.—Confederate Expedition to Beverly, W. Va.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

July 2–3, 1863.—Engagement at Beverly, W. Va.
4, 1863.—Skirmish at Huttonsville, W. Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. William W. Averell, U. S. Army, commanding brigade.
No. 2.—Col. William L. Jackson, Nineteenth Virginia Cavalry, commanding expedition.
No. 3.—Maj. John B. Lady, C. S. Army.
No. 4.—Lieut. Col. A. C. Dunn, Thirty-seventh Virginia Battalion.
No. 5.—Maj. D. B. Stewart, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

*Reports of Brig. Gen. William W. Averell, U. S. Army, commanding brigade.**

BALTIMORE,
July 4, 1863.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The following telegram is from General Averell, who, I believe, however, is not now in my department or command. I do not understand exactly of what the Eighth Army Corps consists:

BEVERLY, [*July*] 4, 1863.

SIR: Jackson, with force of 1,700 and two pieces of artillery, attacked Beverly on 2d instant. Measures had been taken to resist, and I directed the commanding officer, Colonel [Thomas M.] Harris, to hold the place until I could reach him with reenforcements, which I did.

Three mounted regiments reached him yesterday; the enemy repulsed, and our forces in pursuit.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

—

JULY 5, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your General Orders, No. 1, to-day, and to report that the rebel force under Jack-

*See also report of the Gettysburg Campaign, p. 205.

son, which recently threatened this post, attempted to make a stand yesterday at Huttonsville. I advanced upon them with the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Third and Eighth Virginia, Ewing's battery, and a detachment of 150 infantry, and drove them from their position and across the Elk Water, the enemy showing very little disposition to fight. I will send in a complete report as soon as the reports of subordinate officers are received.

Had Colonel Harris furnished me with timely warning of the approach of the enemy, I should have killed, captured, or dispersed his entire command. As it is, he has received but a slight lesson.

I shall replace Colonel Harris with the Twenty-eighth [Ohio] and Fourteenth [Pennsylvania Cavalry], post the Tenth [West Virginia] at Phillipi, the Second, Third, and Eighth [West Virginia] at Buckhannon, and assemble the independent companies of cavalry at Weston, under Major Gibson, of the Fourteenth, where they may picket the Bulltown and Sutton road, and learn a little discipline.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY, *Clarksburg.*

No. 2.

Report of Col. William L. Jackson, Nineteenth Virginia Cavalry, commanding expedition.

HEADQUARTERS, *Near Huntersville, July* 11, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit herewith the proceedings in the expedition to Beverly.

On Monday, the 29th ultimo, the force under my command moved as follows: Detachment of cavalry, under command of Capt. John S. Spriggs, moved from Clover Lick to Big Springs; detachment of cavalry, under command of Capt. J. W. Marshall, was advanced from a point near Green Bank to Clover Lick. The infantry at this camp, accompanied by a section of artillery commanded by Lieut. F. G. Thrasher, of Chapman's battery, moved to within 5 miles of Big Springs. Capt. John Righter, with his company of cavalry and parts of [S. H.] Campbell's, [W. W.] Arnett's, and [Dudley] Evans' companies, moved on the Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike, through what is known as the Cheat Pass.

Lieut. Col. A. C. Dunn, with a detachment of his battalion and Capt. E. M. Corder's company, accompanied by several excellent guides, on the same day moved from Hightown to a short distance beyond Slaven's cabin, when he took a route to the right, leading to the rear of Beverly, on the Phillipi road.

On Tuesday evening, 30th ultimo, the infantry, artillery, and the detachments of cavalry under Captains Marshall and Spriggs encamped a few miles beyond Valley Mountain.

On Wednesday evening, the 1st instant, Maj. J. B. Lady was ordered with two companies, which he has raised under authority of the Secretary of War, and parts of three other companies of my command, to proceed to the rear of Beverly, on the road leading to Buckhannon. He turned to the left about 2½ miles beyond the Crouch fortifications, and by blind paths through the woods succeeded, by his own indomitable energy, the assistance of his guides, and the patient perseverance of his men, in reaching the position. He was

ordered to close upon the enemy whenever he heard my artillery. How he performed his duty will be seen by his report, herewith submitted. I am of the opinion that, unaided as he was by the attack, hereafter mentioned, to have been made by Lieut. Col. A. C. Dunn, he (Major Lady) accomplished all that he could under the circumstances.

I omitted to mention (and am compelled to interline) that I sent, to support Major Lady in his rear, Sergeant Rader, with 20 mounted men, to Middle Fork Creek Bridge, 18 miles in his rear. They performed their duty faithfully.

On Thursday morning, at daybreak, I reached Huttonsville, and found that Captain Righter, who had written instructions as to the position of the pickets of the enemy to within 5 miles of Beverly, and orders to capture them, permitting none to escape, was engaged in executing his orders. He had surrounded the pickets at each post, and captured all, 14 in number.

Ascertaining the time when the relief pickets would arrive, and that I had time to spare under the arrangement with Major Lady and Lieutenant-Colonel Dunn, I sent forward Captain Marshall with a portion of his company, and he, in connection with Captain Righter, so posted the men as to surround a certain position when the relief came. The relief arrived on time, 14 in number, and they were all captured. The road was now clear to within a mile and a half of Beverly, and the surprise would have been complete had it not been for a woman, who in some way discovered our approach, and who met a party of about 25 of the enemy, including the colonel commanding at Beverly, taking a morning ride, unconscious of our proximity.

Within 8 miles of the place I moved about 200 men, including the company of Capt. George Downs, commanded by Lieut. William Harris; Capt. J. W. Ball's company, commanded by Lieut. C. W. Minter (Captains Downs and Ball being absent, sick); parts of Young's and Lewis' companies, under Lieut. R. D. Lurty; Capt. S. H. Campbell's company; some recruits, not organized, under Sergt. E. Tibbs, and some mounted men, under Capt. John M. Burns, all under the command of Maj. D. B. Stewart, across the Valley River, on the back road, so as to get on the right flank of the enemy, and to be in position to co-operate with or support Lieutenant-Colonel Dunn, if he advanced. Major Stewart performed the duty assigned him entirely to my satisfaction, and gives in his report an account of his operations, a copy of which is herewith inclosed.

I then moved to the front of Beverly, throwing forward the detachment under Captain Spriggs to the burnt bridge, which was the center of my operations in front, Major Stewart being on the right, and the detachment under Captain Marshall to the left, on the back road leading to the Buckhannon road. A considerable force of the enemy advanced on this road, but were promptly driven back by Captain Marshall, assisted by a flank movement of Captain Spriggs. Such was the disposition of my force, that the enemy were entirely surrounded if Lieutenant-Colonel Dunn was in position, and he had ample time and competent guides. The force of the enemy did not exceed 1,000, including infantry, cavalry, and artillery, of which they had four pieces. My force exceeded theirs by at least 200, including that under Colonel Dunn.

At 2 p. m. I ordered my artillery to open, which was the signal for the general attack to be made. From my position, having a clear

view of the field. I saw no movement on the part of Lieutenant-Colonel Dunn. I then had my artillery, supported by Captain [John D.] Neal, with his and parts of two other companies (Captain Marshall also being in position to support), placed in position on a hill opposite the position of the enemy, about 1 mile distant, and then commenced an artillery duel (hoping that time would be given to Lieutenant-Colonel Dunn to come up and take part), in which the enemy had the advantage of position, number of pieces, and quality of ammunition. Not more than one in fifteen of our shells exploded.

No material damage was inflicted or incurred. Our howitzer was slightly disabled by a piece of shell, but was soon repaired.

The enemy occupied a very strong position on Butcher's Hill, in the rear of the town, near the Phillipi road. I felt confident in the ability of my force, without the assistance of that under Lieutenant-Colonel Dunn, to drive them from that position; but as my object was to capture, not to run them, I delayed the assault, hoping to hear from and to see Lieutenant-Colonel Dunn, until it became too dark to operate.

In the meantime, I made every effort to find the whereabouts of Lieutenant-Colonel Dunn; but he was not to be found. During the night, I ordered Major Stewart back a short distance to a safe position, holding the ground I had obtained during the day in the front.

Early the next morning (the 3d instant), having heard nothing from Lieutenant-Colonel Dunn, I determined to assault the position of the enemy. Accordingly, I ordered Major Stewart up to the position he held the evening before. In advancing to do so, the skirmish referred to in his report occurred. I dismounted a considerable portion of my cavalry, and was moving to the assault, when I discovered a large re-enforcement coming to the enemy on the Phillipi road, and was also advised of the same by Major Lady and Captain Marshall. My own opinion is that the re-enforcement received numbered at least 700; others and prisoners estimate it at a greater number. I saw about 700 mounted men entering the place.

Having now become satisfied that, if Lieutenant-Colonel Dunn ever reached the position to which he was ordered, he had fallen back, and that it was imprudent to continue the attack, I made demonstrations in front for four hours, in the meantime drawing in the forces under the command of Majors Stewart and Lady, and sending scouts to communicate with Lieutenant-Colonel Dunn.

At 2 p. m. of Friday, the 3d instant, I slowly retired in a manner to prevent my being flanked or the enemy reaching my rear. The enemy did not follow me on that day, and about 9 p. m. I went into camp at the Crouch fortifications with my infantry and artillery, posting my cavalry between that point and Huttonsville.

It is proper here to state that Maj. J. R. Claiborne, with a detachment of 100 mounted men of Dunn's battalion, who on the way was ordered to follow me (which order, left at Warm Springs, he did not receive, and without it was coming up to re-enforce me), was met, as I was falling back, about 6 miles this side of Beverly. I left him in the rear during Friday night, as his men and horses were comparatively fresh.

In the morning (the 4th instant), I received dispatch, No. 1, from Lieutenant-Colonel Dunn, a copy of which,* and copies of dispatches Nos. 2* and 3,† are herewith inclosed. I immediately ordered Major

*Not found.

†See Report No. 4, p. 812.

Claiborne to cross the river at the point he then was, some 4 miles from Huttonsville, and move to a point near Stipes', toward the Cheat Pass, and to communicate with Lieutenant-Colonel Dunn, who was supposed to be coming that way.

I ordered the detachments under Captains Marshall and Spriggs to Huttonsville, to cover this movement of Major Claiborne, and masked my artillery and infantry about 1 mile this side of the Crouch fortifications. The force at Huttonsville was directed to fall back toward me in good order, if any considerable advance was being made by the enemy on the route I was taking; and Major Claiborne, or Lieutenant-Colonel Dunn, if he came up to Stipes', was, in the event of such advance, to come in upon the rear of the enemy, while I would attack them in front. If there was no such advance by 2 p. m., then Major Claiborne or Lieutenant-Colonel Dunn was to fall back toward Hightown, and the detachments at Huttonsville to fall back to me. Major Claiborne reached the point near Stipes', and dispatched to Lieutenant-Colonel Dunn; but it now appears that he had fallen back to Camp Barton, and was not advancing.

A short distance beyond Huttonsville, soon after the arrival of the detachments there, Captain Spriggs, being in front, had a skirmish with the advance of the enemy, they falling back, with a view, no doubt, to draw him to their main force; but, as ordered, Captains Spriggs and Marshall fell back a short distance, and there awaited a farther advance.

While this was going on, Major Claiborne so maneuvered as to disconcert the enemy, as was evident by the hesitation and caution displayed. They did not anticipate the appearance of any force at the point where he was, and could not comprehend its strength. Advised of this advance, I moved my infantry and artillery back to the Crouch fortifications, directing the several detachments of cavalry to fall back slowly toward my position. This order was executed, the enemy advancing when the cavalry receded, and halting and hesitating whenever they halted and formed line of battle. A junction being formed of the three detachments aforesaid, Major Claiborne, by my order, took command of all my cavalry. The pursuing force numbered about 1,800.

Ascertaining that the enemy would not advance on my position or risk a general engagement, and that the waters were rising rapidly in my rear, I fell back with the main command to Marshall's Store, and encamped there during the night, the cavalry encamping a few miles in my rear. While this movement was being accomplished, the enemy fell back to Beverly.

Lieut. Col. A. C. Dunn, it appears from his own dispatches, was in position at the time appointed. He was ordered to make a vigorous attack upon the rear of the enemy whenever he heard my signal. This it was impossible for him to avoid hearing. I am reliably informed that, instead of advancing and attacking, as ordered, he fell back when my signal was heard. His dispatches are contradictory in the attempt to explain this singular retrograde movement. I have felt it my duty to order him under arrest, and will prefer charges.

Maj. J. R. Claiborne is now in command of the battalion.

Our loss in the attack and various skirmishes is as follows: Killed, 4; wounded 5; missing, 4. Among the killed was the gallant Lieut. William Harris, who died after being mortally wounded while bravely leading his men in a brilliant charge.

The loss of the enemy, from the best information I can obtain, is as follows: Killed, 40; wounded, 67; prisoners, 55.

We also captured a number of horses and cavalry equipments and arms. These I will send you a list of, and ask what disposition shall be made of the horses, as soon as I can get the necessary reports, which, owing to the disposition of my force rendered necessary to carry out my orders, are delayed.

The officers and men of my command, with but few exceptions, performed their duty faithfully and cheerfully throughout the whole expedition, notwithstanding it rained every day but one, and the mud and deep waters through which they were compelled to wade.

I regret that the limits of this report will not admit of honorable mention of all who exhibited personal bravery and high soldierly qualities. I am compelled, however, to bear testimony to the distinguished conduct of Captains Spriggs, Marshall, Righter, and Elihu Hutton, and Lieutenant Thrasher, of the artillery, and Lieut. Jacob S. Wamsley. I was much indebted throughout to Captain Marshall on account of his thorough knowledge of the country, personal bravery, and excellent judgment.

Accompanying this report is a rough and somewhat imperfect plat* of the country, the various routes taken, and the prominent points, which will give a general idea of my movements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. L. JACKSON,
Colonel Nineteenth Regiment Virginia Cavalry.

Maj. C. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of Southwestern Virginia.

No. 3.

Report of Maj. John B. Lady, C. S. Army.

CAMP NORTHWEST,
July 11, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with your orders of the 28th ultimo, at 4.30 p. m. I proceeded to the rear of the enemy on the Buckhannon road with five companies, commanded by the following officers: Captains [D.] Evans, [W. W.] Arnett, [Joseph] Hayhurst, Duncan, and Lieutenant [William W.] Boggs, making a total rank and file 150 strong.

After a forced march of 12 miles over a series of the most rugged and pathless ridges of a densely timbered mountain section of country, fording streams, &c., I reached the base of Rich Mountain at 3 a. m. of the 29th ultimo. The men being exhausted and unable to advance without rest, I halted two hours. At the command "Halt," the men dropped from their feet, and slept till 5 a. m., when, at the command "Fall in," though weary and foot-sore, they cheerfully and promptly responded, and I proceeded as far as Armstrong's cabin, near the summit of the mountain, where I allowed the men to wash and fill their canteens. Here Mr. Armstrong proffered his services to open a road, as the brush was so thick as to

* Not found.

render it almost impossible to pass through between this point and the road, at which point I arrived at 10 a. m., being 5 miles west of Beverly.

I halted my men near, but concealed from, the road, where they were shaded and in reach of pure water. I immediately threw forward a picket of 20 men, under command of Lieutenant [John W.] Hunt, with orders to proceed carefully to within 2 miles of Beverly without causing alarm, and take a concealed position commanding the road, where he would be enabled to notify me of the movements of the enemy and cut off all communication on the road, and, at the first report of artillery, to move forward and cut off the enemy's picket. I also sent a courier to notify Colonel [A. C.] Dunn of my position, and my readiness to co-operate with him in any movement on the town.

At 1 o'clock, Lieutenant Hunt sent in 2 prisoners, who were going home on furloughs granted by Colonel [Thomas M.] Harris, commanding the enemy's forces, whose statements corresponded with your previous information, excepting in reference to the re-enforcement expected that day.

I remained in this position till 3 p. m., when the signal gun was fired, when I immediately ordered my men in line of march, and moved rapidly forward to within a mile and a quarter of the town, taking a position which I could have held against any force the enemy could have brought from town. This position was at the first abrupt turn in the road west of the Baker house.

I then sent forward Captain Arnett to take a concealed position in front, sweeping the road and commanding the only position on which the enemy could have posted artillery without first driving him back with an infantry force; to have done which would have brought them under fire of the reserve of my command on their left flank. At the same time, I sent forward Captain Evans with a squad, to reconnoiter between me and the town, and examine the fortifications near the Baker house. In an hour he reported that the enemy had evidently determined to make a stand in town, and that a strong position could be taken beyond the Baker house, near the old breastworks.

I moved forward my command as far as practicable without bringing it in range of the enemy's artillery, and, halting the command, I went forward, and examined the ground in front, and fully approved the position selected by Captain Evans. I then moved my men forward to a strip of woods near where I had first halted them, and allowed them to remain there till I could move them under cover of night to the position selected.

About this time the cavalry scout reported to me that they had carried out all their instructions, besides finding the notorious Yankee spy and bushwhacker, [Jacob] Simmons, in his own house. On demanding of him a surrender, he peremptorily refused, and commenced firing, killing Private Dent, of Company —, a gallant soldier, whereupon our men returned the fire, killing him, four balls passing through his body.

I immediately ordered them to endeavor to open communication with Colonel Dunn, which up to this time I had been unable to do, having had no mounted men with me, and my dismounted men being too much fatigued to attempt it. I placed Captain Evans, with 40 men, on the road, to blockade and picket the same, and open the engagement, should the enemy advance or evacuate the town. I at

the same time posted Captain Arnett, with his company, on the adjacent height, to support Captain Evans, reserving the companies of Captains Hayhurst, Duncan, and Lieutenant Boggs under my command.

We remained in this position till the morning of the 30th. At about 8 o'clock, the cavalry reported that they had not been able to open communication with Colonel Dunn. An hour after this time, and while the cavalry were grazing their horses, the front of the enemy's re-enforcement, which I estimated at 700 strong, appeared on the Phillipi road, advancing rapidly in the direction of Beverly, and within a mile of my position. I sent a squad of cavalry to reconnoiter and ascertain more definitely their number, and report their movements. At the same time I dispatched a courier, notifying you of this re-enforcement.

At about 9.30 a. m., from the movements of the enemy's infantry, cavalry, and artillery, I was assured that they intended turning a force on me for the purpose of cutting off my retreat. One piece of their artillery being so placed as to sweep the road on my line of retreat, and deeming it inexpedient to unnecessarily expose my men, I fell back to the position first described on entering the road, so as to protect them from the range of artillery, allowing Lieutenant Clancy to remain, to notify the squad of cavalry of the change, and ordering them through him to report to me forthwith on their return from their reconnaissance.

While in this position, your first dispatch came to me, ordering me to fall back and join you immediately, and, should the enemy attack me, to fight him and fall back, which I had already prepared to do. I had sent Lieutenant [David] Poe forward with a squad of 10 men as an advance guard, and Captain Duncan with 10 men back as a rear guard, to notify me of the enemy's approach from either direction. From this point and in this order I joined you without any interruption whatever.

My thanks are due to the officers and men under my command for the patience and endurance exhibited on this fatiguing expedition, and for the prompt manner in which they responded to all calls made upon them. And I am especially indebted to Captains Evans and Arnett for their valuable assistance in selecting positions and the skillful handling of their men.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. LADY,
Major, Commanding Detachment.

Col. W. L. JACKSON,
Commanding.

No. 4.

Report of Lieut. Col. A. C. Dunn, Thirty-seventh Virginia Battalion.

CAMP TILGHMAN,
Hightown, July 9, 1863.

COLONEL: Your communication of the 4th instant was handed me by Major [J. R.] Claiborne on yesterday. I am now in position at Hightown, carrying out my orders from you, I having a company

at Monterey, which company are picketing and scouting as far as Franklin, in Pendleton County. I am diligently scouting, and I shall fight the enemy if ever they should advance. I have sent to Staunton for twenty days' rations for command.

I am sorry our plans were not successful in capturing the enemy. I was in my position two hours before the time given by you, and did everything in my power to carry out your orders, and, in fact, did more than you ordered me to do.

Mr. Caplinger, one of my guides, left near Beverly on Tuesday. He says the enemy were re-enforced some 2,500 men, and on Friday morning, shortly after I fell back, they advanced and surrounded the position I held, thinking I was still there. They could not find out how I got in their rear, or how I went out. He says the re-enforcement had left for Grafton, leaving Colonel Harris' forces still in Beverly.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

A. C. DUNN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Col. W. L. JACKSON.

No. 5.

Report of Maj. D. B. Stewart, C. S. Army.

CAMP NORTHWEST,
July 9, 1863.

SIR: I herewith transmit the following report of the part taken by me and the troops I had the honor to command during the late investment of Beverly, in Randolph County, Va.:

After leaving you below Huttonsville on the morning of the 2d instant, we moved forward, as directed, on the back road as fast as the condition of the men would permit. Received a dispatch from Captain [J. W.] Marshall, to which I replied, as I dispatched to you from Mr. Wamsley's. As I had information from the front that was entirely satisfactory, I depended entirely on my cavalry scouting the road till some 2 miles above Henry Harper's, where I detached Captain [S. H.] Campbell's company, and ordered it to deploy on my right as skirmishers. I had been informed by soldiers, who reported to me at Wamsley's that they had scouted the road from a short distance above the burnt bridge, that the enemy had no picket at Harper's house. I moved my skirmishers so as not to discover my approach to the enemy till a point opposite Ward's, from which the position of the picket could be determined. I here found them still in position at Harper's house, and accordingly detailed 25 men, and sent them forward to take possession of both roads beyond their post. With them I sent my two guides—Wamsley and Currence.

Shortly after they had moved forward, a courier came from below (from Beverly, perhaps), and on his approach they withdrew at a full run in the direction of Beverly.

Seeing that all chance of their capture was now at an end, I moved my infantry forward, moving my skirmishers near the road where there were woods to conceal them, and out of sight of the road where there were none, while I made a *détour* to the right with the main body. Captain [J. M.] Burns I left with the cavalry at Ward's, where they were concealed from below

On reaching the crest of the first ridge, of which there are a complete succession running at right angles to the river and road, I discovered a scouting party, numbering 8, of cavalry, coming on the road from the direction of Beverly. I here directed a message to be sent to Captain Burns, informing him of their approach, which I learn he did not receive, though it was unnecessary, as he could not but discover their approach.

We then moved forward so as to gain the top of the next ridge, which we did just in time to prevent the scouts being fired on by Captain Campbell, who had halted, and his men were in the act of taking aim as the scouts passed up, 6 in number, 2 having halted at Harper's. I ordered him not to fire, and, as soon as I could do so without giving any alarm, moved the head of the column forward to the position occupied by Captain Campbell, reaching this just as Captain Burns opened fire on them, and ordered a charge from his position above. I moved my right down to the road, with orders to fire on them in case they could not halt them.

Not reaching the road in time, they fired, killing 3 and wounding 1, 1 having been wounded in Captain Burns' fire, and 1, by having his horse shot under him, was thrown in a fence corner and taken prisoner. The whole 6 were thus killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. One of the killed we found to be Clay Ward, a son of the Mr. [A. B.] Ward at whose house we had halted. We took 3 head of horses, which were brought off—1 escaping, wounded, 1 being so badly wounded as to be unfit for service, and 1 being killed—and I presume 5 sabers, 5 Colt's pistols, and 5 Sharps carbines, though they were not all reported to me. We pursued the 2 scouts, who had halted at Harper's, but as the flanking party sent out by me had not gotten in position on the road toward the burnt bridge, they escaped in the direction of Beverly.

As your artillery had not yet opened fire, I here halted, and ordered back my flankers, and again moved as directed by your dispatch dated 1 p. m. Some delay was here caused to our movements on account of the non-arrival of my scouts or flanking party from above the burnt bridge, who had not gotten in position when my messenger arrived at the point to which they had been sent. I moved, however, as nearly as I could in the direction of the Earl Hill at 1.40 p. m., without my guides, and the road being blockaded above, I moved across the country, keeping my skirmishers well out in front, and halting them at intervals, the woods being so dense they could not see each other; occasionally we could move but slowly, and our course was not direct on account of the difficulties already mentioned. Indeed, I was thrown almost entirely on my own resources, as Lieutenant [J. S.] Wamsley knew nothing but the general course.

With the arrival of my guides, whom I had directed to come up, I received a dispatch from you, requesting me to move so as to support Captain Marshall if he moved toward the Earl Hill. I was at that time in no position to see any movements that were making on my left, and as I had not sufficient cavalry to scout the country, all I could do was to move so as to gain a point from which I could do as you directed; and at about 5 p. m. I reached Fontaine Butcher's farm, on the hill immediately south of Files Creek.

Here I found myself some half a mile to the right of the Earl Hill, but was enabled to get a full view of the position of the enemy on Butcher's or Collett's Hill, northeast of Beverly, where he had his artillery planted. Here I sent out scouts to find out whether Captain

Marshall had made the movement indicated, and also dispatched to you. I intended to move to the Earl Hill after sunset. Why I did not bring on an action, you know.

At 7.30 o'clock I received your dispatch, ordering me to take position above Harper's, which I reached by the back road at 11.30 p. m.

On the morning of the 3d instant, I moved at 6.45 o'clock, being compelled to delay longer than I had intended, in order to find the command; and at this point I had to leave about 30 men, who were unable to march. These I ordered up to Henry Harper's, to be used in case I should need them.

I moved forward, sending my cavalry ahead to scout the road, and detaching an advance guard from Captain [G.] Downs' company, which I placed under the command of Lieutenant [J. W.] Morgan. In this manner I was enabled to reach the point indicated by you much sooner than I could otherwise have done, and as your order to me was imperative, I did not hesitate to move in this manner; and, indeed, I consider it as safe as any I could have adopted on such ground.

On reaching Daniel's farm, at the top of the hill, on this side of Files Creek, and where there is a road leading to the Earl Hill, I detached Captain [J. W.] Young, with his cavalry, to scout the roads, and ordered Captain Burns forward to reconnoiter the position I had occupied on the previous evening, and moved my infantry forward in supporting distance in case he was attacked.

On consultation with Lieutenant Wamsley (and you had requested me to give his opinions due consideration), I agreed to move my infantry to nearly their old position, which I would not have done if I had not taken his advice, but would have placed them on the right, in a woodland. As you had dispatched to me that you were "about to dismount Spriggs' command, and send them in the rear or flank of the enemy," and added, "You may come up with him, or he with you," I directed scouts to be sent toward Earl Hill, supposing he might come up from that point. As there was but a small skirt of woods, and part of that cut away, I deemed it safe to send but the cavalry forward, afterward moving up the infantry, and resting in place, preparatory to moving forward in line of battle, the ground having been passed over by Captain Burns.

Your artillery had now (8.45 a. m.) nearly ceased playing, and no firing of small-arms being heard, I wrote a dispatch to Captain Young, directing him to scout fully the road in the direction of Earl Hill, and was on the point of sending one to you, informing you where I was, &c., when I was fired on by the enemy in ambush, the first fire, a single shot, striking my horse.

I immediately ordered the men to fall in, and on that order being given, the fire became general along the enemy's line, which I then discovered to be an extended one, and at some 40 or 50 yards distance, excepting on the right flank—now left, as we formed for action faced to the rear.

This fire at first produced some excitement along the line, and produced a little wavering, which pervaded the action till nearly its close. A simultaneous movement was immediately ordered of the whole line, and the battalion now rushed forward with deafening cheers on the position of the enemy in our immediate front, giving him a raking fire, which we were enabled to do before he could reload. A few, however, had either reserved their fire or had gotten their arms reloaded, and gave us one fire, though scattering, at which time Lieut.

William Harris, commanding Captain Downs' company, fell, mortally wounded, while gallantly leading his company.

The men, with few exceptions, now pressed forward, and the rout of the enemy became complete; and as he was formed with a stout worm fence, staked and ridered, in his rear on his left, and another old worm fence grown up with underbrush on his right, leaving but a single place for his men to retreat, in their attempt our men were enabled to deliver their fire with such deadly aim that 14 of his killed and wounded were left immediately on the ground.

The skirmish now became a running one, our men following and firing, the enemy retreating, and not returning our fire. On the right (now left), where I now was, I saw 3 of the enemy fall while running through an oat-field, and from the most reliable information I could get, and from a report made me by Lieutenant [William E.] Lake, who afterward examined the field, some 14, at least, of the enemy were left on different portions of the field, making in all from 30 to 35 of the enemy left on the field, not including those wounded slightly.

Our loss* was trifling compared with theirs, and consisted of the following: Killed, 3; wounded, 5.

It would afford me great pleasure to bear testimony to the several acts of gallantry performed by the several companies I commanded. I must here bear testimony to the good conduct of Lieutenant Wamsley, of Captain Marshall's company, who advanced with the first charge, calling out, "Come on; don't let the d——d Yankees whip us on our own soil;" to Lieut. J. G. Gittings, my acting adjutant, who rendered me valuable assistance by bringing up the right with loud cheering; and to that of Randolph Wamsley, of Captain Marshall's company, who rushed into the fight, though acting only as a guide, but who, I am sorry to record, fell, mortally wounded.

After calling back the troops and rallying them on the ground where the skirmish took place, I had the wounded cared for, and communicating with my cavalry command, I ordered the infantry back to a rise immediately in my rear, where I could not be flanked, and sent out a picket to occupy the ground in front of where the skirmish took place. Here I received your dispatch ordering me to fall back to Ward's, which I immediately proceeded to do, going to the rear to attend to the wounded and have the dead interred. The wounded I had taken to Mr. W. Daniel's, and made arrangements to have them cared for, the citizens agreeing to have the dead decently buried.

In falling back to Huttonsville, I made arrangements to have all my broken-down troops brought up, ordering my cavalry to dismount in order to bring them up.

As you are fully aware of the condition in which I turned over the command to you, allow me to suscribe myself, very respectfully your obedient servant,

D. BOSTON STEWART,
Major, &c.

Col. W. L. JACKSON,
Commanding Huntersville Line.

P. S.—The enemy's force in the skirmish on the morning of the 3d instant, as stated by his wounded, amounted to over 200 men. Ours did not amount to more than 140 men in infantry. Our cavalry was not in the action.

* Nominal list omitted.

JULY 1-7, 1863.—Expeditions from White House to South Anna River and Bottom's Bridge, Va.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

July 1.—Skirmish at Baltimore Cross-Roads.
2.—Skirmishes at Baltimore, or Crump's, Cross-Roads and Baltimore Store.
4.—Skirmish at the South Anna Bridge, Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad.

REPORTS.*

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. John A. Dix, U. S. Army, commanding Department of Virginia, and correspondence.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. George W. Getty, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, of expedition to South Anna River.
No. 3.—Brig. Gen. Robert S. Foster, commanding brigade.
No. 4.—Col. David W. Wardrop, Ninety-ninth New York Infantry, commanding provisional brigade.
No. 5.—Lieut. Col. Richard Nixon, Ninety-ninth New York Infantry.
No. 6.—Lieut. Col. Oliver Keese, jr., One hundred and eighteenth New York Infantry.
No. 7.—Capt. Josiah H. Norris, One hundred and eighteenth New York Infantry.
No. 8.—Capt. Edward Riggs, One hundred and eighteenth New York Infantry.
No. 9.—Lieut. John L. Cunningham, One hundred and eighteenth New York Infantry.
No. 10.—Col. Samuel P. Spear, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.
No. 11.—Maj. Franklin A. Stratton, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.
No. 12.—Capt. Phineas A. Davis, Seventh Massachusetts Battery.
No. 13.—Maj. Gen. Erasmus D. Keyes, commanding Fourth Army Corps, of expedition to Bottom's Bridge.
No. 14.—Brig. Gen. John R. Cooke, C. S. Army.
No. 15.—Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. John A. Dix, U. S. Army, commanding Department of Virginia, and correspondence.

WHITE HOUSE, VA.,
July 1, 1863—8 a. m.

SIR: I have sent Major-General Getty to-day with a cavalry, artillery, and infantry force to Hanover County, with the hope of destroying the railroad bridge of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, over the South Anna, and of capturing the troops by which it is guarded.

Major-General Keyes makes a demonstration at Bottom's Bridge also to-day.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

* See also Dix to Halleck, December 15, 1863, and reply of December 20, 1863, Part I, pp. 18, 19.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 1, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General DIX,
Fort Monroe, Va.:

SIR: All North Carolina troops* willing to continue in service will be sent to Baltimore, excepting those you have in the field. As soon as your forces return from the present expedition, report before sending out any more.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 3, 1863—1.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. DIX,
Fort Monroe, Va.:

SIR: As soon as the expedition now out terminates, you will draw in all your forces to Yorktown, Fort Monroe, and the defenses of Norfolk, and send to this place all troops not absolutely required for the defense of those three places.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

—

FORT MONROE, VA., *July* 7, 1863—8 a. m.
Via WHITE HOUSE, *July* 7.

SIR: Brigadier-General Getty has returned. He found the Fredericksburg Railroad bridge over the South Anna guarded by about 8,000 men, with fourteen pieces of artillery, under Major-General [Brigadier-General] Cooke.

Deeming an attack too hazardous, he proceeded to destroy the railroad track between the bridge and Richmond. About 3 miles of track near the bridge were torn up, and the rails burned and twisted. The track was also destroyed at intervals of 3 miles. At Ashland, the depot burned, telegraph instrument brought off, and the trestle bridge destroyed.

The communication with Richmond by way of the South Anna over both railroads is effectually destroyed, and the enemy is driven to the Danville, Lynchburg and Charlottesville Railroads to reach the Shenandoah Valley. The force at the bridge is believed, after General Getty left, to have marched back to Richmond.

I am sending off three Pennsylvania regiments to Washington. Shall send more troops to-morrow, unless you have other orders.

Please reply.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

—

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, July* 7, 1863.

Major-General DIX, *Fort Monroe:*

SIR: We feel a good deal chagrined at the slight results of the late operations in your department. General Getty in all probability

* Reference is to troops serving in North Carolina whose terms of enlistment were about to expire.

multiplied the enemy's force two or three times, for his representations do not accord with the condition of things shown in Davis' letter to Lee.*

The great murmuring in every quarter at the waste of force in your command will probably be a good deal aggravated by this last disappointment.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

—

YORKTOWN, VA., *July* 8, 1863—4 p. m.

SIR: I sent Generals Getty and Foster, and Colonel Spear, three of my best officers, on the last expedition. The evidence as to the enemy's force was shown to me last evening, and will be given in Getty's report. He arrived last evening, and left this morning on the march to Yorktown, in execution of General Halleck's order of the 3d.

The force found at the South Anna was greatly augmented by the failure of the demonstration under General Keyes against Richmond, by way of Bottom's Bridge.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

—

YORKTOWN, VA., *July* 8, 1863—4 p. m.,
Via FORT MONROE, VA.

SIR: I have received your dispatch. No change in orders. The last of Getty's wagons crossed the Pamunkey at sunset last evening. At sunrise this morning, the whole was in motion toward Yorktown. I saw everything off, and left at 12 m.

Not an hour will be lost in sending you troops. The heavy rains are making very bad roads.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

—

WHITE HOUSE, VA., *July* 8, 1863.

SIR: Thank God for giving us Vicksburg! I am breaking up here to-day, but with great regret. I have planked over the railroad bridge, and can pass artillery and supply trains, controlling the whole country between the Pamunkey and Rappahannock.

Richmond and the neighboring counties are in a ferment. The moment I leave, the troops there will be ready to operate elsewhere. If Lee is broken up, and I can have 20,000 men, I can go into Richmond.

I have not delayed a compliance with your order, but hoped that changed relations might keep me here.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

* Of June 28, 1863, which was captured by the Union scouts, and telegraphed by Butterfield to Halleck July 3, and thence communicated to the several army commanders. See Part I, p. 75.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Monroe, Va., July —, 1863.
(Received July 18.)

GENERAL: On the 14th of June, I received from you the following dispatch by telegraph:

> Lee's army is in motion toward the Shenandoah Valley. All your available force should be concentrated to threaten Richmond by seizing and destroying their railroad bridges over the South and North Anna Rivers, and do them all the damage possible. If you cannot accomplish this, you can at least occupy a large force of the enemy. There can be no serious danger of an attack on Norfolk now.

I had at the time this dispatch was received a force of about 5,000 men moving up the Peninsula. The advance was near the left bank of the Chickahominy, above Diascund Bridge. I had also a considerable force on the Blackwater. These movements had been made to prevent the enemy from sending re-enforcements to General Lee from this department.

At the same time all the transports in the department had been ordered to Aquia Creek, to remove the sick and convalescent of the Army of the Potomac and the public property to Washington. On the 15th, I had not a single transport left. I went on the evening of the 14th to Suffolk, and ordered General Peck to have his command in readiness to move.

On the 17th, transports returned, and were sent to Norfolk to receive Wistar's brigade, which had been ordered there from Suffolk. I advised you on the 18th that part of this brigade went up the York River that morning. The transports came in very slowly, and when they were all here, they were only sufficient to move Colonel Spear's regiment of cavalry from Norfolk to the White House.

From my inability to move a larger force at once, General Getty's division, Terry's and Wistar's brigades, were landed at Yorktown.

It was not until the 24th that I could send Colonel Spear with the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry and about 200 men, mounted, of different regiments, under Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, to destroy the Virginia Central Railroad bridge over the South Anna. He landed at the White House on the 25th, after constructing a wharf, for which I had ordered up materials from Fort Monroe. The same evening, on the return of the transports to Yorktown, I sent General Wistar with a part of his brigade and a battery of artillery to West Point. He pulled down two small buildings, built a wharf, and landed during the night.

On the 26th, in the evening, I reached the White House, General Getty having arrived immediately before me, and being then engaged in landing his division. Major-General Keyes, with Gordon's division and Terry's brigade, and some other troops, amounting to about 9,000 men, arrived at Cumberland on the same evening, and at the White House on the 27th.

Brigadier-General Foster's brigade arrived on the 28th, making an aggregate force at the White House for duty of 18,730.

Brigadier-General Spinola arrived two days afterward from North Carolina with 1,718 drafted Pennsylvania militia, whose term of service was about to expire, with directions that they be sent to Washington, if they would consent to serve until the insurgent forces were driven out of Pennsylvania and Maryland. They gave the requisite consent, and were embarked for Washington on the 7th July.

On the 27th June, in the morning, Colonel Spear returned from the South Anna, having destroyed the bridge of the Virginia Central

Railroad over that river and the quartermaster's depot at Hanover Court-House, secured and brought away 700 animals, 35 army wagons, $15,000 in Confederate bonds, and other property, and captured Brig. Gen. W. H. F. Lee, a son of the general-in-chief of the insurgent army. A detailed report of the movement was forwarded from the White House.

To facilitate anticipated movements at the White House, I ordered a light locomotive and half a dozen platform cars to be sent from Norfolk. They arrived on the 28th, and were landed on the 29th, and put in operation on the railroad. The railroad bridge over the Pamunkey at the White House was left uninjured, but the rails from that point to West Point had been taken up, probably to be laid down on other roads in the seceded States, where there was urgent need for them.

On Colonel Spear's return, I organized an expedition, under General Getty, to seize and destroy the bridge of the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad over the South Anna. It consisted of his division, excepting a regiment retained for provost duty at the White House, General Foster's brigade, a provisional brigade (part of Wistar's), under Colonel Wardrop, of the Ninety-ninth New York Volunteers, and the cavalry under Colonel Spear; in all, about 10,000 men. His artillery and wagons were passed over the river on platform cars, the time occupied for the passage of the entire column being fifteen hours—from 5 p. m. on the 30th June to 8 a. m. on the 1st of July.

A copy of my instructions to General Getty is annexed.* I advised you of the movement on the 29th June and 1st July.

On the day General Getty commenced his march (the 1st July), I received a dispatch from you, directing me, as soon as my forces returned from their present expedition, to report before sending out any more; and, on the 3d, another, with the following directions:

> As soon as the expedition now out terminates, you will draw in all your forces to Yorktown, Fort Monroe, and the defenses of Norfolk, and send to this place (Washington) all the troops not absolutely required for the defense of those places.

To cover General Getty's movement and insure its success, I ordered Major-General Keyes, with Terry's and West's brigades and one of the brigades of Gordon's division, to advance on the Richmond road, and attack the enemy, who was understood to be in considerable force on the right bank of the Chickahominy, a short distance from Bottom's Bridge. General Keyes was to post his artillery in position so as to command the bridge, and open fire on the enemy. He was also directed to hold his position for two or three days, until there was reason to believe that General Getty had accomplished his object. Major-General Keyes was chosen to command the troops by which this demonstration was to be made on account of his rank, and more especially on account of his supposed familiar acquaintance with the country, gained with the Army of the Potomac during the campaign on the Chickahominy.

GENERAL GETTY'S EXPEDITION.

General Getty moved from the left bank of the Pamunkey, opposite the White House, at 8 a. m. on the 1st July. The weather was intensely hot, and, on his arrival at Littlepage's Bridge, near the junction of the South Anna with the Pamunkey, on the 4th of July, a large number of his men were found unfit for active duty.

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* See Addenda to Getty's report, p. 840.

The road from Taylor's Ferry is very narrow, and difficult for artillery and heavy wagons. It passes over high hills, and is very unfavorable to the movements of troops.

Colonel Spear, agreeably to my orders, had destroyed all the bridges and ferry-boats below Littlepage's Bridge.

The column was crossed on the evening of the 4th, and the advance was immediately made to the bridge of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad across the South Anna. It was found to be held by a very large force, covered by earthworks. From the best information, this force was believed to be about 8,000 men, with fourteen pieces of artillery. Three regiments had been brought down from Fredericksburg. From the evening of the 1st to the evening of the 4th, cars were coming from Richmond with troops inside and outside. Three trains passed up on the morning of the 4th with troops and with eight pieces of artillery. Believing that his own force would not justify an attack on the bridge, that he would sustain very heavy loss, and that success would be doubtful, he decided to destroy as much of the track as possible, and render the railroad unserviceable. General Foster was, therefore, directed to remove the rails, bend them, and burn the ties. This was accomplished from a point near the bridge to a road some 3 miles below.

Major Stratton was sent with a detachment of cavalry to Ashland Station, on the same railroad, about 11 miles from Richmond, where he destroyed the railroad depot, brought off the telegraph instrument, and tore up the track above and below the place, burning the ties and bending the rails. He also destroyed a trestle bridge a mile below Ashland, and a number of cars loaded with materials for the reconstruction of the railroad bridge over the South Anna destroyed by Colonel Spear. He also tore up the track and disabled the rails.

It is the opinion of Major Stratton, who is a very judicious man, and who was a railroad engineer before the rebellion, that the injury he did could not be repaired in less than a week, and it is the opinion of General Getty that, considering all the injuries done to the road, a fortnight will be necessary to put it in running order.

The position of General Getty on the right bank of the Pamunkey, with Richmond in his front, a large force on his right, and a narrow bridge to recross the river, was a critical one, and if he had been attacked by a superior force he would have been in great danger.

Having substantially accomplished the object of breaking up the direct railroad connection between Richmond and General Lee's army in Pennsylvania, he recrossed the Pamunkey, destroyed Littlepage's Bridge, and returned to the White House, bringing with him 21 prisoners, one a commissioned officer, and having lost 2 killed and 7 wounded. The information in regard to the strength of the enemy at the bridge is fully confirmed by the prisoners.

GENERAL KEYES' DEMONSTRATION.

General Keyes, agreeably to his orders to attack Bottom's Bridge, advanced on the 1st of July to Baltimore, or Crump's, Cross-Roads, where he halted for the night, sending his advance, under Colonel West, 3 or 4 miles farther on. Bottom's Bridge is but 13 miles from the White House, and it was expected that General Keyes would take, on the evening of the 1st, a position which should command it, and prevent the enemy from crossing. The correspondence forwarded to you on the 12th instant shows that he proposed to me the same night to fall back to the White House; that I directed him to

hold his position, unless the enemy showed himself in such force as to make it necessary to fall back, and that at daybreak on the 2d he fell back to Baltimore Store, or Talley's, though no enemy had appeared, with the exception of some skirmishers on the 1st. His letter, No. 5,* advising me of his intention, did not reach me till after daylight, when it was too late to arrest the movement.

On the afternoon of the 2d, the enemy advanced, with eight pieces of artillery and an infantry force, on Baltimore Cross-Roads, and Colonel West, who had been left there with the advance, fell back, to avoid being outflanked. The enemy's field pieces were brought within a mile of Baltimore Store, to which General Keyes had retired, and fired from 100 to 150 shots during the night, without doing any injury whatever. From information derived from Colonel West, who is an experienced officer and a man of cool judgment, the enemy's whole force could not at any time have exceeded 3,000 men. General Keyes had 6,000, and fourteen pieces of artillery.

After the night firing, which was manifestly intended for intimidation, the enemy withdrew nearly his whole force before daybreak, and there is little doubt that it was hurried back to Richmond, and sent up to the South Anna by railroad, to oppose General Getty.

From the morning of the 3d to the 7th, when General Getty returned, I am now satisfied that there was at no time more than a regiment of infantry and some small parties of cavalry between the Chickahominy and the White House.

On the correspondence between General Keyes and myself, I make no comment, but leave it to speak for itself. I desire, however, to say, that after the letter, No. 24,† showing a concurrence of opinion and feeling on the part of General Keyes and his brigade commanders, I deemed it most prudent to suspend the movement, and leave his command where it was in no danger of molestation.

It is my opinion that if a prompt and vigorous attack had been made on the 1st July on Bottom's Bridge, it would have been regarded as a real movement and not a mere demonstration; that the enemy's troops would have been retained in Richmond, and that General Getty would have succeeded in destroying the railroad bridge over the South Anna. But when General Keyes fell back on the morning of the 2d without being attacked, and it became manifest that the movement was a mere feint, a large portion of the force in Richmond was sent against General Getty.

THE ENEMY'S FORCE IN RICHMOND.

On the 28th of June, the day the last of my force arrived at the White House, Jeff. Davis wrote to General Lee that there were three brigades in Richmond, and part of Hill's division, besides Wise's brigade, on the east side of the city. These different corps could not well have numbered less than 12,000 men. There were, in addition, a body of trained artillerists in the intrenchments, which are very strong; the Home Guard, embracing all males capable of bearing arms, a convalescent brigade, and the Home Guard called in from Petersburg. My information, corroborated from a variety of sources, is, that there were in Richmond on the 1st July not less than 20,000 persons under arms, a majority of whom were regularly organized and trained troops.

On the 2d July, Mr. Ould declared 1,800 paroled prisoners of war at Richmond exchanged, and they were no doubt immediately put in

* See p. 826.

† See p. 832.

service there. My information that there were about 8,000 men at the South Anna, prepared for General Getty's attack, is, therefore, perfectly consistent with the letter of Jefferson Davis and corroborating intelligence from other sources.

In review, I beg leave to say that the objects in contemplation of your order of the 14th June were substantially accomplished; that the railroad connection between General Lee and Richmond was effectually broken; that a large force of the enemy was occupied, and that very severe injury was inflicted on him.

My position at the White House was one from which the enemy could have been greatly annoyed had the public necessities elsewhere allowed me to retain it. The time required to pass General Getty's column across the river led me to plank over the railroad for the passage of supply trains and artillery, and by means of this facility the whole country could have been controlled from the Pamunkey to the Rappahannock, either by holding the bridge and operating from the White House, or by crossing my whole force, destroying the bridge, making West Point the base of my movement, and avoiding the long and circuitous navigation of the Pamunkey below the White House. With the aid of a pontoon bridge, the Pamunkey can be crossed at New Castle Ferry or Hanovertown, each about 15 or 16 miles from Richmond, 8 or 9 miles nearer than the White House.

I inclose herewith the reports of Major-General Keyes and Brigadier-General Getty, giving a detailed account of their movements.

The loss of General Keyes was 25 killed, wounded, and missing, and of General Getty, 2 killed and 7 wounded.

I desire to acknowledge the zeal and promptitude of the officers and men under my command in the performance of all their duties.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

General H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Monroe, July 12, 1863.

GENERAL: In a dispatch to the Secretary of War from the York River, on the 8th instant, I stated that—

> The force found at the South Anna was greatly augmented by the failure of the demonstration under General Keyes against Richmond by way of Bottom's Bridge.

The attack on Bottom's Bridge was ordered to be made on the 1st July, the day General Getty was sent up the Pamunkey to destroy the Fredericksburg Railroad bridge over the South Anna, and was intended to cover that movement. The attack was not made.

The inclosed correspondence between Major-General Keyes and myself shows the facts. I send it without comment, and desire it to be considered a part of my report, which will be made as soon as I receive General Getty's. I expect him here to-day with his command, which has marched from the White House. I request that the correspondence may be placed on file, to guard against any misapprehension in the interim.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

[Inclosures.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CORPS,
Camp at Baltimore Cross-Roads, July 1, 1863—5 p. m.

Major-General DIX,
Commanding Department:

GENERAL: The roads were so heavy and the weather so warm this morning, that our march was slow. Colonel West will proceed 3 or 4 miles farther, and bivouac for the night. I shall remain here till to-morrow morning; I wish to have the advance fresh when it makes a demonstration.

If I can do so without serious loss, shall I or shall I not destroy the bridges [railroad and Bottom's Bridge.]

We have found and driven some squads of enemy's pickets, and lost 1 officer, captured.

Please give bearer quick dispatch to return.

I am, respectfully, yours,

E. D. KEYES,
Major-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
White House, July 1, 1863—10 p. m

Maj. Gen. E. D. KEYES,
Camp at Baltimore Cross-Roads:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding does not think it necessary to destroy the bridges unless there is a pressing necessity to do so.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. T. VAN BUREN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore Cross-Roads, July 1, 1863—7 p. m.

Major-General DIX,
Commanding Department of Virginia:

GENERAL: We have been skirmishing for the last hour with the rebel infantry.

We have lost 1 man killed, and have taken a prisoner, who belongs to D. H. Hill's division. His regiment crossed Bottom's Bridge this morning.

These I consider extremely significant facts, and the question is, Shall I stand fast here, or shall I fall back to-night to the White House? I send the prisoner.

Please reply at once.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

E. D. KEYES,
Major-General, Commanding Fourth Corps.

[P. S.]—I have with me not above 6,000 men.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
White House, July 1, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. E. D. KEYES,
Baltimore Cross-Roads:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that you will hold your own, unless the enemy shows himself in such force as to make it necessary to fall back.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. T. VAN BUREN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

No. 5.] HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore Cross-Roads, July 2, 1863—2.30 a. m.

Major-General DIX,
Commanding Department of Virginia:

GENERAL: Colonel Gibbs has come in to report that, about an hour ago, he heard artillery and other troops crossing the bridge on our right. As we are less than 5 miles from Bottom's Bridge, it is possible we are in a place where the enemy might get in our rear without our knowing it, and a disaster may, therefore, ensue unless I fall back. I am not well enough acquainted with the country to feel sure.

I think, therefore, I will fall back with the main body to Baltimore Store, leaving an advance guard here. I do not think it advisable to venture too much, and, if you will send an immediate answer, I shall probably also withdraw the advance guard at daylight.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. D. KEYES,
Major-General, Commanding Fourth Corps.

—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
White House, July 2, 1863—4.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. E. D. KEYES,
Commanding Fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: If you have fallen back to Baltimore Store, maintain yourself there, if possible; and, if you have sufficient force, attack the enemy, and drive him back to Bottom's Bridge.

By command of Major-General Dix:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. T. VAN BUREN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

WHITE HOUSE,
July 2, 1863—6 a. m.

Brigadier-General GORDON,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: From a dispatch received from General Keyes an hour ago, I fear he has fallen back to Baltimore Store. Send to the regi

ment at Tunstall's, and direct the commanding officer to picket out on the road to Baltimore Cross-Roads, and, if the enemy advances, to fall back half the way to White House, and report.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
White House, Va., July 2, 1863—8 a. m.

Major-General KEYES,
Baltimore Store.

GENERAL: By withdrawing from Baltimore Cross-Roads, the route to this place by way of Tunstall's Station is left open to the enemy.

Send out a strong reconnaissance, and reoccupy it, unless the enemy is in force to prevent you.

If you find it hazardous, do not relinquish Baltimore Store without fighting, as a small force might occupy the bank of the river above Cumberland, and cut off our communications.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore Store, July 2, 1863—6.30 a. m.

Major-General DIX,
Commanding Department of Virginia:

GENERAL: I am now here with the main body of my column, and my wagons.

I will halt my advance some distance beyond here, where a road comes in from the Long Bridge, which I have learned is in good repair.

I have moved back here, not from any positive fear that I should not be able to cope with the enemy, but I feared for my wagon train. I have never seen a country so intersected with roads and swamps, on which account my rear was extremely insecure.

In addition to this, I have the positive testimony of Colonel Gibbs, a good soldier, that the enemy were moving artillery on my right flank last night.

I shall remain here, and rest the men, who have been under arms about twenty-four hours. If you desire me then to move forward, I shall send my wagons back to the White House for more rations, giving the men, with two days' rations, all the ammunition they can carry.

It was my impression that great risks must be avoided, and it was my own opinion, as well as the opinion of the officers with whom I consulted (General Terry, Colonels West and Gibbs, and others), that we were in danger of having our trains cut off, at least, if we remained as far forward as the cross-roads near Dr. Crump's house.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

E. D. KEYES,
Major-General, Commanding Fourth Corps.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
White House, Va., July 2, 1863.

Major-General KEYES,
Baltimore Store:

GENERAL: Yours of to-day (6.30 a. m.) is received. It is of the utmost consequence that the enemy should not be allowed to advance in force this side of the Chickahominy during the next three days.

From the map, I judge Baltimore Cross-Roads to be the important point to hold.

I have, of course, assumed that the approach from Long Bridge will be guarded. Send back your wagon train, if it is in danger, retaining only such wagons as have extra ammunition. I can relieve you to-morrow with Gordon's division and Spinola's brigade, if your men are fatigued.

I do not wish you to run any risks, but, with your cavalry, you can ascertain the position of the enemy, and be able to do what is necessary to injure him and make yourself secure.

Please consult with Major [Charles S.] Stewart, who is familiar with the country.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN A. DIX.
Major-General.

—

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
White House, Va., July 2, 1863—3 p. m.

Major-General KEYES,
Baltimore Store:

GENERAL: The attack which was to have been made by you on Bottom's Bridge yesterday was intended to aid the objects of the expedition up the Pamunkey, under General Getty. The delay has, I fear, deprived the movement of much of its value. Nevertheless, I desire that it be made. You will, therefore, move to-morrow morning and execute it, unless prevented by an attack in force by the enemy.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CORPS,
July 2, 1863—7.30 [p. m.]

Major-General DIX,
Commanding Department:

GENERAL: Colonel West has just sent in an officer to report that the enemy has attacked him. The enemy has eight pieces of artillery and some fine riflemen. They have not advanced, and seem determined that we shall not.

I have sent forward Porter's brigade and two pieces of artillery. Shall I go forward with my whole force, or shall I consider the force now out as my advance, and this the battle-ground? I do not expect to send any more to-night, as we are entirely unacquainted with the

enemy's force, and, as the country is exceedingly intricate, I think we ought to be in strength to make victory sure, and I would like another brigade.

Please reply at once.

In haste, yours,

E. D. KEYES,
Major-General.

—

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
White House, Va., July 2, 1863—9 p. m.

Major-General KEYES:

GENERAL: I have received your dispatch written at 7.30 p. m., informing me that Colonel West had been attacked. You should fight the enemy on the ground you think most favorable to you—at Baltimore Cross-Roads, if you can; if not, then where you are. You should ascertain as early as possible in the morning the strength of the enemy. It is very desirable to hold Baltimore Cross-Roads, as a withdrawal from it opens the road to Tunstall's.

I am confident of your ability to beat the enemy with the force you have, but I will hold a brigade in readiness to re-enforce you, if necessary. It is very undesirable to reduce the force here, and it can only be done in case of absolute necessity.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

[P. S.]—I send you a map, which I believe is pretty accurate.

—

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CORPS,
Baltimore Store, July 2, 1863—11 p. m.

Major-General DIX,
Commanding Department of Virginia:

GENERAL: Shortly after I wrote my last dispatch to you, Colonel West came in, having been driven back by very superior numbers, as he said.

He fell back as far as Mr. Quall's house, where Major Stewart was with me. Colonel Porter is out there now, and is being pressed in. I am expecting them to open fire on me every moment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. KEYES,
Major-General, Commanding Fourth Corps.

—

WHITE HOUSE,
July 3, [1863]—12.15 a. m.

Major-General KEYES,
Baltimore Store:

Dispatch received. General Dix says hold your position.

Very respectfully,

D. T. VAN BUREN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WHITE HOUSE,
July 3, [1863]—6.30 a. m.

Major-General KEYES:

GENERAL: Advance a part of your force, and ascertain where the enemy is, and what is his strength. The straight road I took in coming from your headquarters last evening is connected with Tunstall's Station and Saint Peter's Church, and should be picketed as far out toward Tunstall's as possible, so that you may counteract any attempt on the part of the enemy to get into your rear.

I am told there is a road from the mill between you and the cross-roads, which comes into the straight road I refer to. The Mill road comes in at your headquarters.

Let me hear from you.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CORPS,
Baltimore Store, July 3, 1863—8 a. m.

Major-General DIX,
Commanding Department of Virginia:

GENERAL: Your note of 6.30 p. m. is received. Early this morning I sent out parties of the cavalry in every direction. Four miles down the New Kent road, no enemy discovered. A little more than a mile and a half from the Baltimore Store, down the Long Bridge road, cavalry and infantry seen. On the road to Crump's Cross-Roads, near Quall's, their picket line is formed. Round to the right, in the neighborhood of the mill—cross-roads and straight road you refer to—which part of the country occupied some of my attention during the whole night, no enemy, excepting the 2 prisoners sent in to you last night, has been found. I sent a company of infantry out to the mill last night.

In regard to the strength of the enemy, it is impossible to ascertain, owing to the broken country and the forests. Every available man of my command, with the exception of one very small regiment, has had his place in line of skirmishers or line of battle during the entire night, and has it now.

I should like to have a couple of good, strong regiments, under an active, enterprising man, to send out on a reconnaissance, if they can prudently be spared from the White House. But by all means I should like to have the troops there picket well up toward my position and Tunstall's Station. On the straight road you refer to, I have a party patrolling between the two picket lines.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

E. D. KEYES,
Major-General, Commanding Fourth Corps.

—

WHITE HOUSE,
July 3, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Major-General KEYES:

GENERAL: My note was written at 6.30 a. m., not p. m. I have received yours of 8 a. m.

Spinola's brigade occupies the heights within 2 miles of you. I

have nothing to spare here. Our picketing is very extensive and heavy, and we must guard the Cumberland road. The enemy's purpose is very clearly to worry you at night. He will, no doubt, attack again this evening.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CORPS,
Baltimore Store, July 3—10.40 a. m.

Major-General DIX,
Commanding Department of Virginia:

GENERAL: The enemy's pickets and forces withdrew at an early hour this morning from the position they occupied last night.

I sent out a scouting party on a road between the main road and the railroad, which comes into the former at Crump's Corners, where I was night before last. They found a picket of the enemy there.

From Crump's Cross-Roads there is a road leading into the Long Bridge road, and the enemy retreated down this as well as the Long Bridge road.

I have destroyed the bridge at the mill. My men are resting as much as possible, as they are much fatigued; but, should the enemy come, day or night, I am prepared to receive him.

Last night there was a great deal of firing, but the shell from the enemy's pieces fell in advance of my main line, and parallel with it, and passed over the heads of the subordinate line, perpendicular to the New Kent road, by which I had intended to draw them on before discovering the position of the main line.

No damage worth speaking of occurred to us, and I do not know the damage done to the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. KEYES,
Major-General.

—

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
White House, July 4, 1863.

Major-General KEYES,
Baltimore Store:

GENERAL: Since my return from the front this evening, I have decided to attack the enemy, if we can find him this side of Bottom's Bridge.

The attack was to have been made on the 1st, and I have more than once renewed the direction.

If from your doubt as to the strength of the enemy, you think it unadvisable, say so frankly, and I will relieve you from the responsibility of making the movement. If, on the other hand, you can make it with confidence, you will put your whole force in motion early to-morrow morning, so as to reach Bottom's Bridge by 9 or 10 o'clock. If you can destroy the bridge, do so. If you can, in addition, destroy the railroad bridge over the Chickahominy, I wish you to do it, or, if you cannot, then tear up some of the track, to

prevent cars from passing. Your movement should be rapid and decisive.

Having accomplished the objects, fall back to Baltimore Cross-Roads, or to your present position, and report.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

[P. S.]—One of General Spinola's regiments will hold the position at Baltimore Store till you return.

—

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CORPS,
Baltimore Store, July 4, 1863—12 Midnight.

Major-General DIX,
Commanding Department of Virginia:

GENERAL: Your dispatch received. Am I to understand that if I decide against making a movement on Bottom's Bridge, it will not be made? And is General Spinola's brigade, excepting the regiment that shall be left here, to move with me? While waiting an answer, I will consult my brigade commanders with reference to their faith in their troops.

E. D. KEYES,
Major-General.

—

WHITE HOUSE, VA.,
July 5, [1863]—12.30 a. m.

Major-General KEYES:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that you are to understand that he decides that the movement is to be made.

General Spinola's brigade is not to go with you.

If you decline to make the move, General Gordon will be put in command.

Please acknowledge receipt of this.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

D. T. VAN BUREN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

K.

JULY —, 1863.
(Received 2.05 a. m., July 5.)

General DIX:

GENERAL: I do not decline, but will order out rations, and start as soon as they arrive. Please reply when you receive the paper which I sent in.

KEYES,
Major-General.

—

24.] HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CORPS,
Baltimore Store, Va., July 5, [1863]—3 a. m.

We, the undersigned, commanders of brigades, having felt the enemy on the main road from here to Bottom's Bridge, are con-

vinced that beyond Baltimore Cross-Roads the enemy has a strong position, which it is necessary to turn.

We are also of opinion that to make the move to Bottom's Bridge certain of success, it is necessary to add Spinola's brigade to the force now here; to move without wagons, with two days' rations, and 60 rounds of ammunition per man, and that the move cannot commence till the morning of the 6th instant.

H. D. TERRY,
Brigadier-General.
ROBT. M. WEST,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.
BURR PORTER,
Colonel Fortieth Massachusetts Infantry, Comdg. Brigade.

I fully concur in the above.

E. D. KEYES,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—It has been agreed that Spinola's brigade or another brigade of equal strength. The men here have not two days' rations on hand, and must draw more from White House.

[Indorsement.]

Above dispatch received a few minutes before the one marked K, and same answer was sent for both, viz:

JULY 5—2.30 a. m.

Suspend the movement until further orders.
By command of Major-General Dix:

D. T. VAN BUREN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Baltimore Store, Va., July 5, 1863—5.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. DIX,
Commanding Department:

GENERAL: If the same troops that attacked my forces on the night of the 2d are still between this and Bottom's Bridge, they might stampede a column moving forward on one road. I have a plan which would succeed against those troops, whose attack on me was the most persistent and long continued of any night attack I have witnessed during this war. Being now well acquainted with the difficulties of the country and the qualities of the enemy (if the same be now in front of me), I deem it my duty to say I think we ought to move in two columns, and by having the assistance of another brigade, under Generals Gordon or Spinola, we should certainly reach Bottom's Bridge. Otherwise success would not be certain.

After submitting my views, as above, I am ready to obey your orders to move on one line and with my present force, and to do so promptly and in perfect faith.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

E. D. KEYES,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
White House, Va., July 5, 1863.

Major-General KEYES:

GENERAL: I have not hastened to answer your dispatch of this morning, as the movement against Bottom's Bridge has been suspended. There was no need of waiting for rations. They could have been sent after you—bread in wagons and beef on the hoof. Your command was, as one of your staff informed me, rationed to the 6th.

You were at liberty to move in two columns or one, as you should have thought best. It was left to your discretion.

The night attack you refer to was very fierce on the part of the enemy, so far as burning powder was concerned; but we did not lose a man. Our entire loss, as Colonel West informs me (18 killed, wounded, and missing), was sustained in skirmishing before night.

But these matters are now unimportant. The call for another brigade defeats the movement. I have nothing here but one regiment of Gordon s division, and part of one of Getty's regiments, doing provost-guard duty. If I were to permit Spinola's brigade, which is already supporting you (one regiment within a mile of your headquarters), to go with you, and General Getty should need re-enforcements, I should not be left with a single regiment to guard the camps and the public property on the bank of the river. The movement must, therefore, be abandoned.

I yield with the greatest reluctance, and only on the joint representation of yourself and brigade commanders that an additional force is indispensable.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

—

JULY 6—1 p. m.

General DIX:

GENERAL: Some of the enemy's cavalry attacked our pickets. Infantry skirmishers, also, were reported advancing, but of that there is some doubt We gave them a few shells at long range.

A cavalry scout has just gone out to investigate.

E. D. KEYES,
Major-General.

—

JULY 6—1.30 p. m.

Major-General DIX:

GENERAL: From a vedette on my right, I have a report of the advance of rebel infantry in that direction. Will you notify General Spinola to keep a good lookout in that direction? From my scouting party sent out to the front, I have just received a report that a line of rebel infantry is discovered in a field near Paul's house; also that another body is making a *détour* to come in on the Long Bridge road.

E. D. KEYES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CORPS,
July 6, 1863—1.15 p. m.

Major-General DIX,
Commanding Department of Virginia:

GENERAL: My cavalry scouts report a body of the enemy's cavalry and infantry at Tunstall's Station. Thus they are reported as being present in four directions, and it is possible they meditate an attack.

It is my opinion that there are more of the enemy in my neighborhood than is generally supposed. If attacked on my right, I request that you will direct General Gordon or Spinola to press up to my support, between here and the railroad.

E. D. KEYES,
Major-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CORPS,
Camp near Baltimore Store, Va., July 6, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Major-General DIX,
Commanding Department of Virginia, White House:

GENERAL: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday's date.

I regret as much as you do that the move to Bottom's Bridge was not accomplished. All testimony corroborates the correctness of our decision that another brigade was necessary.

As soon as our advance became known, the enemy began to reenforce on this side the Chickahominy. A contraband saw a solid column of infantry, reaching from the bridge to this side the house we used last summer as a hospital. They crossed artillery and more infantry early in the morning of the 2d, and I have every reason to believe they brought a force greater than my own up to Baltimore Cross-Roads, where they attacked on the evening of the 2d. Lieutenant-Colonel [Samuel H.] Roberts (New York), in command of our skirmishers, declared that, which was the fact.

With our very imperfect knowledge of the roads and paths between the Cross-Roads and the bridge, and their perfect knowledge of these, a much superior force was necessary to render success probable. As you forbade us to destroy the bridges, the object of diverting a force from Getty was accomplished by keeping it a long way this side the river.

The waste of gunpowder on the night of the 2d was not by our side, but by the rebels. My main line did not fire a shot. The subordinate line, perpendicular to the main line, intended as a decoy, was so arranged that the enemy, though so near as to be heard urging their men on, poured out their fire three or four hours without injury, which was owing to good luck or good management. They ceased firing on the morning of the 3d, which was the time I was expected to return. I certainly succeeded in diverting a large force from Getty as long as it was anticipated would be necessary.

Yesterday I sent a scouting party down to Long Bridge. That bridge has been destroyed since I have been here. The enemy have a strong force, and a breastwork on the other side. Two of our cavalrymen were wounded yesterday.

Our casualties since leaving White House, on the 1st instant,

amount to about 20 killed, wounded, and missing. This statement I make without consulting returns.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. KEYES,
Major-General.

P. S.—The enemy has been feeling my position all day. I cannot yet divine his intentions. When General Getty starts back, then will be the time for all spare troops to march this way from Richmond.

—

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CORPS,
July 6, 1863—4 p. m.

Major-General DIX,
Commanding Department of Virginia:

GENERAL: Of the various reports that I have received of the enemy to-day, that made by Major Hall I regard as entirely to be relied on. He saw a full-sized regiment of infantry moving across beyond Quall's house, from the road to Baltimore Cross-Roads toward the road to Long Bridge. This was about 1 o'clock to-day. At the same time, he saw moving off in the direction of the Cross-Roads about 150 rebel cavalry. It is now nearly two hours since the enemy have disappeared from the view of our outer pickets.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. KEYES,
Major-General.

P. S.—I have not yet seen General Spinola. I do not desire to have his troops moved at present, but I should like to see him so that I may order a movement, if necessary.

—

JULY 6, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Major-General KEYES:

GENERAL: A deserter, just from the vicinity of Bottom's Bridge, says the enemy has only one infantry regiment on this side the Chickahominy.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

—

JULY 6, 1863—7 p. m.

Major-General KEYES:

GENERAL: Pickets have been thrown out beyond Tunstall's. No infantry or cavalry seen. Mr. Tunstall says none have been there to-day.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Baltimore Store, Va., July 7, 1863.

Major-General DIX,
Commanding Department:

GENERAL: The report of the presence of the enemy near Tunstall's yesterday was brought me by Captain [J. Frank] Cameron, who was

sent out there with a squadron of cavalry. He reported circumstantially and positively that he saw there 60 cavalry and upward, supported by infantry. Upon that, I requested you to order General Gordon or General Spinola to watch on my right.

It appears to be due to Captain Cameron and his officers that the issue of fact between them and Mr. Tunstall should be cleared up, and the truth made known to all parties interested.

In regard to the numbers of the enemy, I could form no idea. Not a great number showed themselves, and I only referred you to numbers in connection with Major Hall's report.

A few shots were exchanged. In a charge on a cavalry outpost, [George J.] Ker, Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, had his horse shot; one man wounded, and one other horse killed.

I remain, with high respect, your most obedient servant,

E. D. KEYES,
Major-General.

No. 2.

Reports of Maj. Gen. George W. Getty, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, of expedition to South Anna River.

HEADQUARTERS,
Yorktown, Va., July 11, 1863.

SIR: On the 30th June last, I received orders from the major-general commanding the department to move across the railroad bridge over the Pamunkey at the White House the following day, advance by way of Lanesville, King William Court-House, Taylor's Ferry, and Littlepage's Bridge, to the Richmond and Potomac Railroad bridge over the South Anna River; destroy that bridge and as much of the track as possible, making every effort to capture the insurgent troops guarding the railroad at that point, which having accomplished, I was to return by the same route the column took in advancing.

Should it be apparent during the progress of the movement that a departure from the tenor of these instructions would, without defeating the object of the expedition, be safe and advantageous, I was to act at my discretion.

In addition to my own command of the Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, which had been previously strengthened by a provisional brigade of two regiments under Colonel Wardrop, General Foster, with his brigade of five regiments of infantry, and Davis' battery, Seventh Massachusetts, and Colonel Spear, with his own regiment of cavalry, the Eleventh Pennsylvania, and five small companies of the Second Massachusetts, in all about 1,200 cavalry, reported to me for this expedition.

One regiment of the Second Division (the Twenty-first Connecticut) remained at the White House as provost guard.

On the 1st of July, having crossed all the artillery and wagons over the railroad bridge the previous evening and night, the column, cavalry in advance, marched from the White House at daylight, and camped for the night at King William Court-House.

Colonel Spear with the cavalry was directed to advance to Brandywine, 8 miles from King William Court-House, and, in order to se-

cure the left flank of the column, to destroy all the bridges, ferries, boats, and other means of crossing on the Pamunkey as far as Hanovertown; the next day, July 2, to advance to and occupy Taylor's Ferry and Littlepage's Bridge, destroying, as before, as far as Taylor's Ferry. These orders were executed to the letter by Colonel Spear.

On the 2d, the main column moved to Brandywine, and on the 3d to Taylorsville, on the Pamunkey, some 5 or 6 miles from Littlepage's Bridge, and 16 miles from Brandywine.

On the march from King William Court-House to Taylorsville, the heat and dust were intolerable, and the troops suffered exceedingly. There were numerous cases of sunstroke, and many men fell out from exhaustion. In addition to these, there were great numbers of stragglers, chiefly from the One hundred and sixty-fifth and One hundred and sixty-sixth Regiments Pennsylvania Militia.

On the 4th July, 1863, leaving the Second Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, Colonel Stedman commanding, at Taylorsville, together with [J.] Gilliss' and [J. G.] Simpson's batteries, a company of cavalry, the sick, exhausted, and foot-sore from the other commands, and all the wagons and baggage, I advanced to Littlepage's Bridge, crossed the Pamunkey, and occupied Hanover Court-House, dispersing the enemy's pickets.

Having stationed the Third Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, Colonel Donohoe commanding, at the bridge, and the First Brigade, Colonel Alford commanding, at Hanover Court-House, to secure my withdrawal, I sent forward Spear's cavalry, Davis' battery, and Foster's and Wardrop's brigades of infantry, all under the command of Brigadier-General Foster, to destroy the railroad bridge over the South Anna and tear up the track.

General Foster reached the scene of operations, the bridge, about 7.30 p. m., and finding the enemy strongly posted in large force, with artillery mounted, commanding all the surrounding country and enfilading the roads, and being repulsed in an attempt to gain possession of the bridge, set parties to work tearing up the track, reported the condition of affairs to me, and waited my orders.

On his reports, confirmed by the statements of citizens and prisoners, I ordered him to withdraw his command to Hanover Court-House by daylight, which he did.

A bridge across the North Anna River, some 4 or 5 miles above Littlepage's Bridge, having been reported to me on the afternoon of the 4th, I sent Major Stratton, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, with a squadron, to ascertain whether there was such a bridge, and to report its condition as soon as possible.

He returned, and reported to me at Hanover Court-House about 8 p. m. that the bridge had already been burned by the enemy.

Upon Major Stratton reporting to me about 8 o'clock in the evening, he was dispatched with his squadron to Ashland Station, on the Richmond and Potomac Railroad, with orders to destroy the railroad depot and buildings, and the store-houses and property of the enemy at that point, and to tear up and destroy as much of the track as possible. This duty he performed in a very thorough and creditable manner, and reported to me at Hanover Court-House about 6 o'clock the following morning.

After an hour's rest, General Foster's command and the First Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, were withdrawn to the left bank of the Pamunkey and the bridge destroyed.

I immediately took up the line of march for the White House, Spear, with his cavalry, bringing up the rear, following, in returning from Taylorsville to King William Court-House, the Ridge road, so called, through Aylett's, instead of the one pursued on the advance through Brandywine. The Ridge road is dryer, more level, somewhat shorter, and altogether a much better road than the other.

The command arrived at the White House on the morning of the 7th. No annoyance was experienced from the enemy on the return.

Although the specified object of the expedition, the destruction of the Richmond and Potomac Railroad bridge over the South Anna River, was not attained, yet the movement was practically successful, in that the railroad was broken at two points, and the track torn up and destroyed to such an extent that two weeks, at least, will be required for its repair.

On the advance and at the bridge were captured 1 officer and upward of 20 prisoners, with a loss on our part of but 2 killed and 7 wounded by the enemy. Full lists of casualties* and the reports of subordinate commanders are appended hereto.

In these operations all my orders were carried out promptly and to the letter, and a fine spirit and zeal was manifested by all under my command.

Brigadier-General Foster, in abstaining from entering into a general engagement at the bridge over the South Anna, displayed commendable prudence, and his course on that occasion was in accordance with my orders, and meets with my full approval.

General Harland, Colonel Wardrop, commanding provisional brigade, and the commanders of brigades, regiments, and batteries are all deserving of praise for their prompt and effective exertions to insure the success of the expedition.

Colonel Spear with his cavalry led the advance, and on the march back brought up the rear. On the advance, he dispersed several companies of cavalry so effectually that not a man of them was again seen, and captured a number of prisoners.

Major Stratton, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, with one squadron, broke up the railroad at Ashland Station, and destroyed the buildings and property of the enemy at that point. For this exploit, the most brilliant that occurred during the expedition, Major Stratton deserves great credit.

In conclusion, I have, not for the first time, the pleasure of bearing witness to the good conduct of the gentlemen of my staff, all of whom did their duty to my satisfaction.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. GETTY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. D. T. VAN BUREN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Monroe, Va., July 24, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith sub-reports of commanders serving under my command, which I request may be placed with the report made by Major-General Dix, of the operations

*Nominal list of casualties, omitted, shows 2 killed, 10 wounded, and 4 missing.

of his command between this and Richmond during the early part of this month.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. GETTY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
White House, Va., June 30, 1863.

Brig. Gen. G. W. GETTY:

GENERAL: You will with your division, the brigade of Brigadier-General Foster, and the cavalry under the command of Colonel Spear, cross the Pamunkey on the railroad bridge by daybreak to-morrow morning, and proceed by way of Lanesville and King William Court-House to Taylor's and Littlepage's Bridges, near the mouth of the South Anna, recross the Pamunkey at one of those points, and attack the railroad bridge of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad over the South Anna, destroy it, and take up and twist or bend as many of the rails on the road as possible. Every effort should be made to capture the insurgent troops guarding the bridge. The bridges over the Pamunkey between the White House and Taylor's Bridge, and the scows at the principal ferries, should be destroyed as the column advances, and the two bridges, by which it is to cross near the mouth of the South Anna, should be strongly guarded.

No wagons should be crossed excepting such as may be needed for extra ammunition. When the objects of the expedition are accomplished, the troops should be recrossed and marched back to the White House by the route the column took in advancing.

Should it be apparent during the progress of the movement that a departure from the tenor of these instructions will, without defeating the object of the expedition, be safe and advantageous, you will act at your discretion.

All pillaging is peremptorily forbidden. It is prohibited by the Rules and Articles of War, and it is in violation of the principles of honorable warfare. No private property will be taken but by your order, and then only for public use and as a military necessity. You will cause the Fifty-second and Fifty-fourth Articles of War to be read at the evening parade of each regiment which is to constitute a part of your force. You will take five days' rations, two of which will be cooked. Part of your beef should be on the hoof. Five days' oats will also be taken for horses and mules.

By command of Major-General Dix:

D. T. VAN BUREN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 3.

Report of Brig. Gen. Robert S. Foster, U. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HDQRS. FOSTER'S BRIGADE, *White House, Va., July* 7, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I beg leave to submit the following report, agreeably to the orders of the general commanding:

I left White House with my command on the morning of July 1,

and arrived at Hanover Court-House July 4, at which place I was assigned to the following command: Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Colonel Spear commanding; Wardrop's brigade, Colonel Wardrop commanding; and my own brigade, Colonel Drake commanding, which, by the orders of the general commanding Seventh Massachusetts Battery, Capt. P. A. Davis commanding, was to proceed to a point of intersection of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad and the county road, and, if possible without endangering the safety of the command, to burn the railroad bridge crossing the South Anna branch of the Pamunkey.

The command arrived at the place indicated about 7.30 p. m.

I immediately acquainted myself, so far as possible, with the adjacent country, and placed my command in a position to resist any onward movement or to make an aggressive movement, as I might under the contingency conclude to do. After my arrival, the enemy opened with artillery, and for hours shelled the country for some distance to my right and left. I deemed it imprudent to reply, not wishing to expose my position, and considering that the enemy were endeavoring to find out my position, and the probable strength of command. I received information from a resident whose house overlooked the railroad, to the effect that the enemy had been busy during the three previous days in replenishing the garrison at the earthworks commanding the bridge. He told me that the trains, two to four a day, had come loaded with soldiers, and that one train contained artillery exclusively, viz, eight pieces, and also that his son was over the river that morning, and saw six pieces of artillery mounted and in position.

The position I occupied was a very precarious one, as I was liable to an attack on all sides, and there was only one feasible position for the artillery, and that on a hill on a small compass of ground, with woods on one side and the railroad track on the other. This position was liable to a concentrated fire from the enemy's artillery from three points, and, from the position of their guns, as indicated by their fire, noticed particularly by Captain Davis, this would have been the result. I had previously sent out cavalry and infantry pickets, to avoid any surprise. I also sent out two companies One hundred and eighteenth New York, and one company Ninety-ninth New York, as skirmishers, under command of Major Nichols, One hundred and eighteenth New York. They met the enemy's pickets, and were repulsed twice, but determinedly pushed forward, and drove the enemy to their fortified positions. Lieutenant Stevenson, One hundred and eighteenth New York, with 4 men advanced into their first line of works, and demanded a surrender, which the occupants yielded. Ten prisoners were captured and brought to me. Upon examining them, they fully corroborated the statement I previously obtained from citizens, and also stated the enemy's garrison had received three regiments from Fredericksburg, in addition to those from Richmond. They said it was the intention of the commanding general to surround my force, and capture it.

I resolved to leave the place before daylight, with the satisfactory knowledge that it would be dangerous to remain longer, unless I received orders to the contrary. I, however, received orders from the general commanding to return at once, which I presume was forwarded on the report I made, and which I had forwarded to him. I sent out on my arrival a company of the One hundred and sixty-ninth New York Volunteers to destroy the track on the railroad toward

Richmond. They commenced at a point 3 miles from the road, and destroyed the track as much as possible during the time allotted them. Upon my departure, I set fire to the ties, &c.

I left as soon as practicable for Hanover Court-House, and, without any interruption, arrived there at 4 a. m.

The command returned to this place July 7, 1863. The casualties were 2 killed and 7 wounded.

Very truly,

ROBT. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

Captain GARDNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 4.

Report of Col. David W. Wardrop, Ninety-ninth New York Infantry, commanding provisional brigade.

HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL BRIGADE,
Yorktown, Va., July 11, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders received, I have the honor to present the following report of the part taken in the late expedition by the brigade under my command:

On the evening of June 30, 1863, in accordance with orders from General Getty, broke camp at White House, and marched to within about 2 miles of Lanesville, picking up on the way the One hundred and eighteenth Regiment New York Volunteers, who were, at the time the order was received, on picket and other duty across the Pamunkey.

July 1.—Broke camp at 6 a. m., taking the position in line assigned to me by general orders, viz, rear of Simpson's battery, and marched about half a mile beyond King William Court-House, arriving about 3 p. m., the weather extremely hot. Our camp for this night was in a field to the left of the main road.

July 2.—Broke camp at 6 a. m., and marched to Brandywine, where we encamped for the night.

July 3.—Broke camp at 7 a. m., and marched to K. Taylor's farm, where we arrived at about 10 p. m. This day's march was very fatiguing to the men; the extreme heat and long march caused some of them to drop out.

July 4.—Broke camp at 6 a. m., and marched to the bridge across the Pamunkey, where I halted my command, and allowed the Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry and Davis' battery to pass. At the Court-House, received verbal orders from General Getty to report to General Foster.

After advancing several miles, received word from Colonel Spear that his men were being annoyed by the enemy's skirmishers, and a request that I would send a company to his assistance. I immediately complied with his request, and sent forward one company of the Ninety-ninth New York Volunteers. On arriving at the crossing of the Richmond and Fredericksburg road, I detached two companies of the One hundred and eighteenth Regiment New York Volunteers, with instructions to proceed cautiously down the railroad track, and, if possible, to reach the bridge.

The object was to feel the enemy, and discover, if possible, whether he was in strong force. I also threw out pickets at every point where it was liable for us to be attacked, and formed my brigade in a field on top of the hill to the left of the wagon road; the artillery and cavalry were also in the field.

Shortly the enemy opened on us a sharp fire of shell, with a few round shot, none of which, I am happy to say, took effect. Musketry firing was heard on the railroad, and I ascertained that the two companies of the One hundred and eighteenth had met with resistance. About 11 p. m., by direction of General Foster, I detached one company of the One hundred and eighteenth and one company of the Ninety-ninth, which, under charge of Major Nichols, of the One hundred and eighteenth, were sent down the railroad to re-enforce the two companies already there.

Some smart skirmishes took place, and we discovered that the enemy was there in strong force. Accordingly, about 2.30 a. m., by direction of General Foster, these companies were called in, as were also the pickets, and at 3 a. m. the whole column fell back to Taylor's farm, arriving at 1 p. m. July 5.

The conduct of the men engaged in the skirmish on the railroad was most satisfactory. In the affair, my brigade lost 2 killed, 10 wounded, and 4 missing, while we took from the enemy 10 prisoners (12 taken; 2 escaped while being conveyed to the rear). I append hereto a list of casualties.* For particulars of this affair, I beg leave to refer you to the reports of regimental commanders, inclosed.

July 6.—Marched from Taylor's farm to King William Court-House, via Aylett's, a distance of 23 miles, arriving at 4 p. m.

July 7.—Broke camp at 6.30 a. m., and marched to the White House, arriving at 1 p. m.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. WARDROP,

Colonel Ninety-ninth New York Vols., Comdg. Prov. Brigade.

Captain GARDNER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 5.

Report of Lieut. Col. Richard Nixon, Ninety-ninth New York Infantry.

YORKTOWN, VA., *July* 11, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to present the following report of the late expedition to Hanover Junction, under command of Brigadier-General Getty:

Broke camp at White House, Va., on the evening of June 30; marched 2 miles, and encamped for the night 2 miles on the north side of the Pamunkey.

July 1.—Broke camp at 6 a. m.; marched to King William Court-House, and encamped for the night; distance marched, about 9 miles.

July 2.—Broke camp at 6 a. m.; marched to Brandywine; arrived at 3 p. m.; weather very warm.

July 3.—Broke camp at 7 o'clock; marched to Taylor's farm, where we arrived at 10 p. m.; encamped for the night in a corn-field.

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* Omitted.

July 4.—Broke camp at 6 a. m.; took the advance with the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry and Seventh Massachusetts Battery; sent forward two companies to support cavalry; arrived at railroad crossing at 7 p. m., when the enemy opened a vigorous fire of shot and shell, and kept up a constant firing during the night; had three companies out on picket during the night; had 2 men taken prisoners, and 2 men wounded.

July 5.—Fell back before daylight, and arrived at Taylor's farm at 1 p. m.; encamped for the night.

July 6.—Broke camp at 3 a. m., and marched from Taylor's farm to King William Court-House; distance, 23 miles; rained very hard in the afternoon.

July 7.—Broke camp at King William Court-House at 6.30 a. m., and arrived at White House Landing at 1 p. m.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. NIXON,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Ninety-ninth Regiment New York Vols.

Lieut. CHAS. E. PRUYN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Provisional Brigade.

No. 6.

Report of Lieut. Col. Oliver Keese, jr., One hundred and eighteenth New York Infantry.

FORT KEYES,
Gloucester Point, Va., July 15, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with orders received, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the regiment under my command in the expedition from White House to Hanover Bridge:

At the time the expedition left White House, my command was doing picket and other duty across the Pamunkey; was relieved, and joined the brigade on the evening of June 30, and marched about a mile and a half, when we camped for the night.

July 1.—Broke camp at 6 a. m., and marched to King William Court-House; distance marched, about 9 miles.

July 2.—Broke camp about 6 a. m., and marched to near Brandywine; arrived at 3 p. m.

July 3.—Broke camp at 7 a. m., and arrived at Taylor's farm at 10 p. m., and camped for the night.

July 4.—Broke camp at 6 a. m., our brigade in advance, and marched to the railroad crossing of the Richmond and Fredericksburg road, arriving about 7 p. m., and, according to orders, formed the regiment in line on top of the hill to the left of, and at right angles with, the wagon road, and afterward moved into a field immediately in front of this position, where also the remaining regiment of our brigade, Spear's cavalry, and Seventh Massachusetts Battery were drawn up in line. Immediately on arriving on the ground, by direction of Colonel Wardrop, commanding brigade, I detached two companies of my command (Companies A and F) to report to him. These companies were sent down the railroad track, in the direction of the bridge. After the line was formed in the field above mentioned, the men were allowed to stack arms and rest.

About 11 p. m. I received orders from General Foster to have the men fall in immediately under arms, and also to detach one more company, which, together with one company of the Ninety-ninth New York Volunteers, were to proceed down the railroad, and join the two companies of my regiment already there, the whole to be under command of Major Nichols, of this regiment. This was accordingly done. The remaining seven companies remained under arms until 3 a. m., when the three companies which had been sent down the railroad returned (by order of General Foster). The whole command at once took up its line of march for Taylor's farm, arriving at this place about 1 p. m., and camped for the night.

Broke camp July 6, at 3 a. m., and marched to King William Court-House, via Aylett's; distance, 23 miles; arriving at 4 p. m.

Broke camp July 7, and marched to White House, arriving at 1 p. m.

In regard to the part taken by Companies A, F, and D, of my regiment, in the action of July 4 and 5, I have the honor to inclose the reports of the different company commanders. I would call particular attention to the conduct of Second Lieut. William H. Stevenson, of Company F, who, with but 5 men, charged a rebel rifle-pit, and captured all of its defenders with the exception of 1 man, who, trying to escape, was shot dead by the lieutenant. His courage and thoughtfulness in this charge, capturing a party of men who, defended by a bullet-proof breastwork of logs, were greatly annoying our men, are, in my opinion, deserving of great praise.

The conduct of both officers and men engaged in this skirmish was highly gratifying to me.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. KEESE, JR.,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. 118th Regiment New York Volunteers.

Lieut. CHAS. E. PRUYN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 7.

Report of Capt. Josiah H. Norris, One hundred and eighteenth New York Infantry.

FORT KEYES,
Gloucester Point, Va., July 14, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of the 4th instant, in which my company (A) took part:

Immediately on our arrival at the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, my company and Company F, under my command, were ordered to proceed down the railroad to a bridge, and there prevent the enemy crossing at all hazards. I deployed the first platoon of Company F on the left, under command of Lieutenants Chamberlin and Cunningham, and advanced cautiously.

After proceeding about one-fourth of a mile, the skirmishers were fired upon from some bushes near the railroad, not more than 10 paces from our line. I did not return the fire, but moved steadily forward, receiving the fire of the enemy's pickets (which we were driving in before us), which did us no damage, their balls passing

harmlessly over our heads. We had a pond to pass by here which lay alongside the railroad, our skirmishers passing it on the right. At this time, the firing became quite brisk, and Corporal [Cass C.] Lapoint was wounded, he being in the reserve, which was advancing on the railroad, the shells all going directly over the reserve.

After passing the pond, the ground was level, and afforded no protection for the men. I ordered the men to lie down and commence firing, which was done in a style creditable to them. The enemy now opened with a battery of two or three guns on our left, the shells passing by us, and striking in the woods on our right. Soon a fire was opened on our right, which indicated that an attempt was being made to turn our right flank. At this time, Lieutenant Cunningham reported the enemy moving on his left flank, with the purpose of flanking him, as he could hear them talk distinctly. My right had now advanced sufficiently near to see their fortifications, which consisted of a building having the appearance of being made of heavy timber, and breastworks made of railroad ties.

The fire now became very hot in front and also on my right and left, and I found that I could not make any farther advance without sacrificing my men, without accomplishing anything, without more assistance. I ordered my command to fall back, which was done very quietly, and in perfect order.

I stationed 4 men behind some railroad ties, with orders, should the enemy attempt to follow us, to fire their guns, and fall back to a reserve of 10 men I had placed with similar protection to cover our retreat. The firing now ceased, and the men lay down in line as they had been deployed, each one watching for any movement of the enemy.

Re-enforcements soon came up, under command of Major Nichols, consisting of Company D, of our regiment, and Company E, of the Ninety-ninth New York Volunteers.

Soon the order "Forward," was given, and each man was instantly on his feet, ready to give them another trial. Lieutenant Garrett had command of the platoon deployed, and Lieutenant Chamberlin of the reserve.

We now advanced. As before, everything was quiet until our men had attained the same position as before, when we were greeted by a terrific volley, which fortunately did us no damage. At this the firing became general along the line. They opened upon us with some four or five guns, with better range than at first, with both shell and canister. At this time M. Sherman was mortally wounded; he was with the reserve. Then Corporal [Samuel] Vantassell received a ball through the arm, he being in the line of skirmishers on the right; soon Henry M. Millis fell, mortally wounded; also, at the same time, Hiram Yetto fell, with a bullet through the leg. We returned their fire with an effect that told on them, for more than once we heard their cry for help. Their fire from both their batteries and rifles was now better directed, as the balls fell like hail around us. I ordered the men to fix bayonets, and to be in readiness at the command to charge on their breastworks, when the order came from the major to fall back, which was done in good order. The enemy ceased firing at the same time that we did.

We now moved back, and joined the regiment, after being under fire four hours, suffering the following casualties: Sherman and Millis, mortally wounded; Corporals Vantassell and Lapoint, severely wounded; Privates Yetto, [Holdridge H.] Whipple, and [Hosea]

Day wounded, and Privates [Edgar] Comstock and [Arad B.] Mickle missing, supposed to have been taken prisoners.

Respectfully submitting the above report for approval, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

J. H. NORRIS,
Captain, Commanding Company A, 118th New York.

Lieut. J. L. CARTER,
Acting Adjutant.

No. 8.

Report of Capt. Edward Riggs, One hundred and eighteenth New York Infantry.

FORT KEYES,
Gloucester Point, Va., July 14, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: In obedience to orders this day received from regimental headquarters, I have the honor to submit to the commanding officer of the regiment the following report of the operations of my company (D), in the affair of the night of the 4th instant, at South Anna, or Hanover, Bridge:

At about 10.30 o'clock of that night, my company then forming the right of the battalion, and bivouacked in line of battle behind their stacks of arms on the high ground occupied by the regiment, I received orders from Acting Adjutant Carter to form my company quickly and quietly; that the men should leave behind everything excepting their arms and accouterments, and proceed directly, under command of Major Nichols, to support the skirmishers, already thrown forward.

This order was executed at once, and I proceeded with my company, under the direction of Major Nichols, along the railroad track toward the bridge, a distance of nearly half a mile from the carriage-road, crossing to the place then occupied by the reserve of the skirmishers previously thrown forward. Here I was halted, and ordered to file to the left down the railroad embankment into the woods till I should reach the left of Company F, already deployed, and there deploy one-half my company as skirmishers, the right to rest on the left of Company F, and to hold the other half in reserve. At the same time I was ordered by Major Nichols to be particular in cautioning my men not to fire excepting upon what was known to be an enemy; and a discharge of four guns in rapid succession from the reserve was fixed upon as the signal for the line of skirmishers to retreat and assemble on the reserve at the railroad track.

I accordingly filed to the left, down the steep embankment, and took my position on the left of Company F, commanded by Lieutenant Cunningham, deploying my first platoon as skirmishers, with an interval of 2 or 3 paces between each man, and leaving my second platoon in reserve, under command of First Lieutenant Kellogg.

The line of skirmishers thus deployed lay along the edge of the woods, in a ditch or dry water-course looking out upon an open field or meadow, and protected by a slight elevation of ground in front, a position most admirably adapted to cover and protect a line of skirmishers from the fire of an advancing enemy, or to rally behind, in case of a retreat before superior numbers.

As soon as the deployment was completed, the order was passed along the line from Major Nichols to advance slowly. The line of skirmishers then moved forward cautiously, preserving a very regular line and intervals, the moon making the whole line on that side the railroad visible. After passing over the slight elevation already spoken of, in front of our first resting place, the field was quite level and unobstructed for a distance forward of 80 or 100 rods. The left was skirted by low woods or bushes. Seeing the left of my line unsupported, and fearing that the distance between it and the woods on the left—some 10 or 12 rods—would allow my flank to be turned by the enemy, I ordered forward from the reserve a sergeant and 4 men, to form upon and support the left of my line, at the same time slightly extending my intervals so as to reduce more than one-half the distance between my left and the woods.

This disposition had just been completed, and the line had by this time advanced some 50 or 60 rods, when suddenly a fire was opened upon us from the enemy, deployed in a line across the field, some 15 or 20 rods in advance of our line. Their right being about opposite my center, in thus outflanking them on the left, the fire was instantly returned from the whole length of my line in a united volley, the men throwing themselves on the ground, after delivering their fire, while reloading. My line then advanced slowly, each alternate man then halting to load, as laid down in the instructions for skirmishers, with great regularity and precision, after the first or second time firing. The line advanced in this manner, the left going a trifle beyond the right, so as to turn the flank of the enemy, and pour in upon him an enfilading fire.

In the meantime, the enemy had opened upon us from his batteries, firing shell and solid shot with great rapidity from at least four guns, two of them near together and almost directly in front of my line, another near the railroad bridge (to our right), and the other beyond our left.

We advanced under this fire across the open field a distance of some 30 or 40 rods, my left being considerably in advance of my right. Here the ground descended in front, and we were very much exposed to the fire of the enemy, who were all now retired behind their breastworks, and who seemed to have received re-enforcements, for their musketry fire was much more vigorous and frequent, and seemed to extend along a distance equal to the whole length of our line.

The two guns in front of us now fired grape, or shrapnel, which seemed literally to fall in showers among us at every discharge. The cross-fire of the shot and shell from the two guns on the right and left now became truly terrific, and the range much nearer and more accurate than at first, for whereas they had previously passed high over our heads and exploded in our rear, they now struck close among us, and exploded directly over our heads. The ammunition of some of my men had by this time become exhausted, so rapid had been their fire, and in several instances their pieces had become so heated as to make it dangerous to load; still, the fire was kept up along my whole line without cessation, fresh ammunition being supplied from the reserve to those who had exhausted theirs.

The men were now clamorous for an opportunity to charge upon the enemy, and drive him from behind his breastworks, but this was not practicable in the night, with the position and strength of the enemy unknown; besides, it had not been contemplated in the orders

given me from the major commanding, so the men were ordered to maintain their position, and fire steadily and regularly, which they did, not a man flinching under this terrible fire of the enemy, and this, too, when we could perceive no effect resulting from our fire upon him.

At this time, the signal to retreat was heard, and the line commenced to fall back, firing as they went, till we reached the cover of the woods from which we started. The enemy did not follow us, and ceased their firing when we ceased ours, on arriving at the woods.

Here I again formed the company, and marched up on to the railroad track, at the place where I had first filed off, and was joined by the remainder of the skirmishers, and led back to the battalion by Major Nichols.

My company did not lose a man. Private Thomas J. Hayes was struck in the thigh by a spent ball, but received only a slight bruise. Considering the length of time we were under fire (at least two hours), and the severity of the fire during the latter part of that time, it seems truly wonderful that no man of my company should have been killed or severely wounded.

I cannot close this report without commending in the highest terms the conduct and bravery of both my lieutenants; First Lieutenant Kellogg, who was in command of my reserve, which seemed for the greater part of the time to be in even greater danger from the shells and solid shot of the enemy than was the advance, and Second Lieutenant Sherman, who assisted me in the command of the line of skirmishers, and in no case hesitated to expose himself, but throughout manifested perfect coolness and self-possession.

My non-commissioned officers and men behaved admirably, and, after the first or second time firing, were as cool and deliberate in loading and firing as they could have been had the whole affair been no more than a skirmish drill. Their conduct more than satisfies me, and I trust I shall be pardoned if I say I am proud of them and of their conduct in this their first trial.

All which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD RIGGS,

Capt. 118*th New York State Volunteers, Comdg. Company D.*

Lieut. J. L. CARTER, *Acting Adjutant.*

No. 9.

Report of Lieut. John L. Cunningham, One hundred and eighteenth New York Infantry.

FORT KEYES,
Gloucester Point, Va., July 14, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make through you to the commander of the regiment the following report of the part taken by Company F in the affair at Hanover, or South Anna Bridge, on the 4th and 5th instant:

As directed, Company F, with Company A (Captain Norris), filed

to the right of where the One hundred and eighteenth halted, and proceeded along the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad toward the South Anna River. At a short distance from where we left the regiment, by order of Captain Norris, I deployed the first platoon of Company F, as skirmishers, to the left of the railroad, taking intervals on the right group, guiding right, having the railroad track as the line of direction. Lieutenant Stevenson commanded the second platoon as reserve.

Proceeding in line about half a mile through an uneven field, and afterward a swampy wood, tangled with brush, I came to a deep marsh, which I could not pass through in line. I assembled the platoon on the right, and, while moving by the flank around this marsh, was fired into by what appeared to be the enemy's advanced picket. This fire consisted of about ten guns, part in front on the track, but most on the left of the railroad. I deployed the platoon at once, as before, and under cover of the woods. The fire was not returned, and I moved forward as soon as the deployment was completed. We now entered an open field, through which we cautiously advanced, my line reaching scarcely half way across it. On the left of the field were bushes and trees. It was quite dark, so much so as to make it necessary to feel our way. I had hardly advanced one-fourth of a mile farther, when we were fired upon from the front and from the left. Many of the enemy's guns did not go off, and the snap of percussion-caps was distinctly heard, so close had we advanced. We were ordered to lie down and commence firing, which was done. The fire was now pretty sharp from a line in front parallel with mine, but bending around my left.

Shortly after this fire commenced, a battery upon the left opened, sending shell, in range with my line, over us and slightly to the rear; another, in front, threw solid shot and shell over us and in range with the track; cannot say that there were more than two guns used against us. Captain Norris ordered bayonets fixed and skirmishers forward. This was promptly obeyed, my men taking advantage of the very few slight accidents of the field, lying on the ground to load, &c. I cautioned them to save their ammunition, and fire only when the flash of guns revealed the position of the enemy's skirmishers. The fire now was more severe and better directed against us than before. It seemed that a party of the enemy were moving across my left, toward my rear. I ordered the fire from my left to be directed that way, without, however, getting a reply. The skirmishers in front fell back slowly as we advanced, while those on the left held their position; my line not reaching them, it did not seem expedient to weaken the line by extending intervals to cover his, the enemy's, right flank, and the danger of advancing farther was becoming more apparent. Communicating with Captain Norris, he ordered the line to march in retreat. At this time I was struck by a spent ball in the hip, knocking me down, and paining me severely for several hours, but was not obliged to leave the field.

Falling back until it was safe to rally, I did so, moving to the rear; deployed again behind a ditch which ran along the edge of a belt of woods, the open field in front, the ground for some distance rising. This position could have been held against great odds, as every man was covered. We lay in this position about an hour and a half, when Major Nichols came up with a re-enforcement of two companies.

Company D, One hundred and eighteenth, Captain Riggs, were

deployed on my left, and the line, being so ordered, again advanced. Lieutenant Stevenson now commanded the deployed platoon of Company F. The enemy's fire was soon received, and, advancing, we returned it. The firing was resumed with the same vigor as before, both with small-arms and artillery, most of the shots passing over.

The line opposed fell back at all points along our front excepting one, and although the shots of several of Company F were particularly directed toward it, the fire was not silenced. It was apparent that those of the enemy at that point were intrenched or protected in some manner. The right of F line was being checked, when Lieutenant Stevenson proposed to charge on their position, and, asking for volunteers to go with him, several offered. He took 5 of those first offering, viz, Corpl. John Cobb, Privates William D. Huff, Lewis Morse, Warren Monty, and Henry Wescott. The position against which they were to move was perpendicular to and to the left of the railroad, and was partially formed of timber, behind which seemed a number of the enemy; to their right were clumps of cedars and other bushes. Lieutenant Stevenson, with fixed bayonets and loaded pieces, moved behind these bushes across their right flank, and charged suddenly upon their rear with a yell. It was occupied by 15 or 16 of the enemy, some running, and others, when called on to surrender, threw down their arms; one was fired upon as he was running, and supposed killed, as he was seen to fall over the railroad track; another, not throwing down his gun, was wounded by Lieutenant Stevenson; 11 prisoners and 12 guns were sent to the rear, under a small guard taken from the reserve.

At this time the signal to fall back was fired. The line moved back out of the range of the enemy's fire, rallied on the reserve, and, forming company, I proceeded with the other three companies to join the battalion. Only 1 of my men was wounded—Private Nathan Curtis, hit on the thigh with a piece of shell, producing a painful contusion; he remained, however, with the line of skirmishers, falling back with them. The fire was severe, and, had it been lower, would have been severer in its effects. During the last half hour of the fire, the range of the artillery became more dangerous, several shell bursting near the reserves, and solid shot striking between the reserves and line of skirmishers; grape and shrapnel were also thrown.

Allow me to say that the company, although somewhat excited under the first fire, obeyed all orders with ordinary promptness and regularity.

The expenditure of ammunition averaged from 15 to 35 rounds per man, the firing being more deliberate than hasty, exposing my line less than a continual sheet of fire would, as in the darkness the fire of the pieces afforded the only certain range for us on the enemy.

It gives me pleasure to be able to give so favorable a report of the behavior of Company F, their coolness and readiness to do their duty preventing in a goodly degree any demoralization which otherwise might have been their fate.

Yours, respectfully and obediently,

JOHN L. CUNNINGHAM,

Lieutenant 118*th New York Infantry, Comdg. Company F.*

Lieut. J. L. CARTER,

Acting Adjutant.

No. 10.

Report of Col. Samuel P. Spear, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

YORKTOWN, VA., *July* 10, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the cavalry forces under my command in a reconnaissance lately made to the South Anna River, at the crossing of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad bridge, as follows:

In obedience to circular, dated White House, Va., June 30, 1863, I left camp on the 1st day of July, 1863, in command of my own regiment and five small companies of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, in all about 1,200 men, and proceeded as the advance guard of General Getty's column to King William Court-House.

At this point, I found a small cavalry picket of the enemy, charged him, and captured 2 men and horses, also a quantity of small-arms. The arms I destroyed, and sent prisoners to the rear.

Continuing my course, I captured at the Brandywine 2 Confederate detectives of the Richmond police force. These, with papers, orders, horses, &c., I also sent under guard, to report to the commanding general. At this point I encamped.

On the 2d, I led the advance to Taylorsville, destroying five ferry-boats on the river and charging and taking prisoners, Lieutenant ———, commissary, and 7 privates. These were also sent to the rear. At this point the ferry-boat at Taylorsville was destroyed, and the bridge at Widow Nelson's. This bridge was about 70 yards long, and well built; it was burned to the water's edge.

On the morning of the 4th, I was ordered to take the advance to Hanover Court-House, and thence to the Richmond and Fredericksburg crossing, or railroad bridge, on the South Anna, and "report to Brig. Gen. R. S. Foster."

I advanced, and found, every 2 or 3 miles, picket stations. I charged and drove them in at every one. About 6 p. m. I arrived at the destined point, and found the railroad bridge well guarded. I also found, about 400 yards above, a county bridge (so called), a wooden structure. I immediately sent to the rear, and found General Foster had not come up. I therefore advanced, and when within 100 yards of the bridge, in company with Capt. P. A. Davis, of the Seventh Massachusetts Battery, I was fired upon by musketry and artillery (a 12-pounder howitzer). I immediately halted, placed my cavalry in position, and got Davis' battery together, and was in the act of placing it in position in an adjoining field when General Foster rode up, took command, and changed the position selected by me for the battery. General Foster then being in command, and I having reported to him, I acted under his orders till I returned to the White House, July 7, when I reported in person to General Getty.

I will here state that the railroad bridge was of wooden trestle-work, about 100 yards long, and in the center about 70 feet high. The guns used were three in number, one a 12-pounder howitzer, one an 18-pounder howitzer, and the third a 10-pounder Parrott gun. I only judge this by sound and ammunition used. Had not General Foster come up as he did, I should have opened fire in ten minutes.

Trusting my report may be favorably received, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. SPEAR,
Colonel Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Capt. HAZARD STEVENS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 11.

Report of Maj. Franklin A. Stratton, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

YORKTOWN, VA., *July* 10, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor most respectfully to report that, pursuant to orders received at Hanover Court-House from the general commanding expeditionary forces, I proceeded from that place on the night of the 4th instant, in command of Companies G and M, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, for the purpose of cutting the enemy's communications at Ashland Station, on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad.

I reached Ashland at 1.30 o'clock the same night, without opposition from the enemy. Throwing out pickets on the roads leading from town, I divided the remainder of my force into four working parties; sending one to the northern end of the town to tear up the track; one about half a mile below, for the same purpose; another, under Lieutenant Titus, a mile farther south, to destroy a bridge, and retaining one at the station, to destroy the railroad buildings and property.

All these parties were successful. The track was torn up at intervals for half a mile, the ties burned, and the rails bent. The station buildings, and a warehouse adjoining, containing a quantity of hay, tools, &c., were entirely destroyed by fire, together with the water-tank, switches, platforms, three freight cars, several car-loads of bridge timber, a large wood-shed filled with wood, and some other property. About a hundred bags of salt, found in the Government warehouse, were also destroyed. The instruments in the telegraph office, including a surgeon's compass, were captured and brought away. The wire was taken down for a quarter of a mile, and cut into short pieces.

The bridge, a mile south of town, a trestle structure, about 50 feet long and 20 feet high, was entirely consumed. Fire was applied to the buildings and ties, previously prepared, just at daylight, the signal agreed upon being the flames from the burning bridge. A dwelling house near the depot being in danger, I impressed a party of citizens, and ordered them to protect it.

Having accomplished all that could be done during the two and a half hours at my disposal, I returned to Hanover Court-House, and there found the main command at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 5th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANKLIN A. STRATTON,
Major Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Capt. HAZARD STEVENS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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No. 12.

Report of Capt. Phineas A. Davis, Seventh Massachusetts Battery.

WHITE HOUSE, VA., *July* 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, on the 4th day of July, I proceeded from Hanover Court-House to the crossing of the Rich-

mond and Fredericksburg Railroad and county road near South Anna Bridge, in company with the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. S. P. Spear commanding the advance.

On reaching the above-mentioned place, I proceeded, in company with Colonel Spear, down the county road to within a short distance of the bridge, for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of the country, and finding some commanding position for my battery.

While at the front, the enemy opened from two guns opposite the county bridge, and shortly after from five guns in two positions farther down the river toward the right of the command. By order of Brig. Gen. R. S. Foster, commanding, I placed my battery in position on a small hill at the crossing of the railroad and county road, being the only position to be obtained, and being liable to an enfilading artillery fire from the left.

The enemy kept up an artillery fire from their different positions from dark until midnight, several of the shells from their 10-pounder Parrott guns coming in very close proximity to the battery, but fortunately without doing damage.

No shots were fired by me, owing to the difficulty of ascertaining the position of the enemy's guns, and it being deemed inexpedient to expose our position.

At 2.30 a. m., July 5, I received orders to withdraw, and take up my line of march to Hanover Court-House, which was done.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

PHINEAS A. DAVIS,
Captain Seventh Massachusetts Battery.

Lieut. S. E. MARVIN, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 13.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Erasmus D. Keyes, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Army Corps, of expedition to Bottom's Bridge.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Baltimore Store, July 2, 1863—7 a. m.

DEAR GENERAL: During the last twenty-four hours I have become more strongly convinced than before, if such be possible, that we cannot do anything against Richmond. All we can hope is that Getty may destroy the bridges over the South Anna to-day. Beyond that, no damage to the enemy can be done here at all commensurate with the detention of 20,000 and odd troops, some of them very good troops, now with you. They ought to be around the Northern cities. If I were in the command of the department, I would put them in the way to embark at a moment's notice, and report that they could not just now be used here to advantage.

This I am convinced is the opinion of every thinking man under your command, for which reason I respectfully and urgently proffer my advice.

In haste, yours, truly,

E. D. KEYES,
Major-General, Commanding Fourth Army Corps.

Major-General DIX,
Commanding Department of Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore Store, July 2, 1863—11 a. m.

GENERAL: If you desire to make a dash at Bottom's Bridge to-morrow, please send out to-night 8 or 10 head of good beef-cattle, to be killed out here this evening.

West now occupies the position I occupied last night. The tail of his column was just leaving as I got orders back to him. I will send another regiment to him to-night, and start the advance at the same time the main body leave here, 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. I shall feel very secure without a train. Beyond this there can be no safety for a train, as it would be easy to cut it at a great number of points. I think, therefore, the troops should make a dash and return the same day.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. KEYES,
Major-General, Commanding Fourth Corps.

Major-General DIX.

P. S.—Your note received. I think I am in the best place to prevent the enemy from going down the Peninsula, but I have no idea that he will undertake to do that at present.

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HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Yorktown, Va., July 15, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to your verbal orders, I left the White House on the morning of July 1, with a force of artillery, infantry, and cavalry, amounting in all to a trifle less than 6,000 men, to operate near Bottom's Bridge.

My orders were not to destroy Bottom's Bridge, nor the railroad bridge, but to engage the enemy with a view to detain him while General Getty, with another column, should proceed to destroy the bridges across the South Anna River, and to cut the railroads above Richmond.

Accordingly, Colonel West, with three regiments of infantry, one four-gun battery, and 150 cavalry, marched well in advance at 5 a. m., and I followed later with the main body, comprised of Terry's brigade, Porter's brigade, two of McKnight's batteries, and detachments of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry and Sixth New York Cavalry.

The roads were muddy, the weather oppressive, and the march to Baltimore Cross-Roads, which was about 10 miles by the route taken, was one of the most fatiguing I have made on this Peninsula. Nearly all the ambulances were filled; and as the enemy's pickets increased rapidly in numbers, I ordered a halt of the whole force for a rest, in lines of battle, with vedettes and skirmishers thrown out about a mile in advance of the main line.

I found the position a good one against a front attack, but the roads leading round to the right and left of the main road come in from near Bottom's Bridge on both flanks and in rear, so that there are not 100 yards of the whole circuit at the Cross-Roads upon which the enemy could not come in with about equal facility, and attack as suddenly from the cover of woods.

As soon as the men were refreshed, I ordered Colonel West to push forward his advance, and at dark to bivouac at a point a little more

than a mile this side of Bottom's Bridge. Before he got fairly in motion, his skirmishers came in contact with those of the enemy, and brisk firing commenced along an extended line.

I immediately threw forward a couple of batteries and three regiments of infantry, and pushed on the skirmishers to develop the position and strength of the enemy, at the same time changing the line of a portion of Terry's brigade.

I discovered the enemy opposite my left, and shortly afterward Lieutenant Robinson, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, brought in 2 prisoners, one a lieutenant, whom he took a mile to the right of that point. The lieutenant stated that he belonged to D. H. Hill's division, and that he had crossed Bottom's Bridge that morning. Finding the enemy in a very strong position in front, which he was not inclined to leave, and which it was too late to attack (it was now sunset), I ordered the troops to take up their position for the night at and in advance of the Cross-Roads, our outposts holding to within about 3½ miles of Bottom's Bridge.

At about 2 a. m. the 2d instant, Col. A. Gibbs, of the One hundred and thirtieth New York, came to my wagon to report that he distinctly heard artillery and other troops crossing a bridge on our right an hour before. Colonel Gibbs, who is an experienced officer, and his brigade commander, Brigadier-General Terry, were both so positive that a movement was going on to get in our rear, and so urgent that I should withdraw far enough to prevent it, that, joining their opinions with my certain knowledge that Baltimore Cross-Roads are equally assailable on all sides, and that from there the only line of retreat was over a road as bad as any on the Peninsula from Fort Monroe to Bottom's Bridge, I concluded to withdraw my main line 3 miles, to Baltimore Store, where there was a proper field to receive an attack. I returned with the main body and teams at daylight, leaving orders for Colonel West to hold his position two full hours, if possible, after the departure of the last of the main body.

Shortly after, in accordance with a dispatch from you, I ordered him to hold the position as long as he could, and Colonel Grimshaw, with the Fourth Delaware and a section of artillery, to halt at the fork of roads a mile beyond Baltimore Store. Colonel West held it till near sunset of the 2d instant, when he was attacked at and in front of the Baltimore Cross-Roads, and nearly enveloped by a force larger than my whole force. As soon as I learned that Colonel West was retiring before the enemy, I ordered Colonel Porter, with his two regiments, to Quall's, to co-operate with Grimshaw, with directions to resist his advance step by step, and, if forced to retire, to fall back down the New Kent road. My main line was formed nearly parallel with that road, and about 600 yards from it. The enemy followed up West, and attacked Porter with great spirit. The latter, by a skillful arrangement of his troops, kept near enough to the enemy most of the time to hear their officers urging on the men, but experienced no loss. I succeeded in keeping perfect silence in my main line of battle, from which not a shot was fired. The rebels kept up a continual attack of about five hours' duration, and until near morning, wasting a vast quantity of ammunition, but stopping just short of the field I had prepared for them in front of my main line, and over the whole of which their shot and shell fell continually. The rebels were repulsed most handsomely, and the Richmond papers declare their troops retired in good order.

The enemy showed himself over a long line during the 3d and 4th

instant, but, after the morning of the 4th, the presence of artillery was not ascertained.

The nature of the country is such that he might at any time, in spite of anything in our power, withdraw across Bottom's Bridge, and place his troops in cars, and be at South Anna River in a few hours. I took measures which detained a large force in front of me as long as it was deemed necessary, when I left White House, to enable General Getty to destroy the bridges, and as long as the enemy chose to remain.

All the bridges but Bottom's below the railroad were destroyed, and the swollen Chickahominy was a barrier we could not have crossed, if we had gone farther.

An advance to Bottom's Bridge on the 1st instant, as was designed and attempted, having been found impossible, was afterward deemed impracticable by my three brigade commanders and by myself, without an additional brigade, though urged by you.

The reason for this last decision was that the country beyond Baltimore Cross-Roads is so intersected, that defeat and disaster would have been almost certain to follow an advance beyond the Cross-Roads against a force equal or superior to our own, like that which attacked us on the night of the 2d, to whom all the roads were familiar.

A farther advance would not have accomplished anything more than was accomplished in aid of Getty's column.

Our loss between the 1st and 5th was about 25 men killed, wounded, and missing. The enemy's loss, I am confident, was much greater.

We fairly beat the enemy, and our troops behaved extremely well. Heat and bad roads made rapid movements impossible, and the nature of the country in the upper portion of this Peninsula, which is worse than La Vendée, presents difficulties to the operations of small columns, which cannot possibly be learned excepting by direct personal experience.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. KEYES,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. DIX,
Commanding Department of Virginia.

No. 14.

Report of Brig. Gen. John R. Cooke, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS,
South Anna Bridge, July 5.

SIR: The enemy, commanded by Brigadier-Generals Foster, Getty, and Wardrop (consisting of three brigades of infantry, 1,500 cavalry, and three batteries of artillery, the cavalry under Spear), attacked me last night about dark, and continued it at intervals during the night along the line of the South Anna, covering a front of some 2½ miles.

The principal point of attack was at the railroad bridge, where they were met by companies of Colonels [E. D.] Hall's and [William] MacRae's regiments, under Major [A. C.] McAlister, who re-

pulsed them repeatedly in handsome style. Colonel [John A.] Baker's regiment occupied the right of our line, and behaved very well. They tore up a portion of the track toward Ashland, and from the light seen just before day would not be surprised had they burned that place. They have all disappeared this morning; but as the cavalry sent to follow them has as yet made no report, I am not certain in what direction. I presume, however, they are making their way back toward the White House, as the line to Gordonsville is not cut. During the day, I expect to gain fuller information, and will inform you further to-night.

Our loss, owing to our rifle-pits, is very small—1 killed and 6 wounded. Theirs not known, though during the firing groans were frequently heard, and this morning much blood and places where men have been dragged are reported to me as visible.

I found Colonel Hall's arrangements for the defense very good, and I am carrying out the lines he commenced.

The two pieces of artillery (one Blakely and one Napoleon) with the cavalry are almost without ammunition, and I would like you to send me a good supply. Also some Parrott cannon and Enfield rifle ammunition.

I would much prefer my two regiments to the convalescents now here, though they may do very well, if called on.

I have now 7 prisoners from three different regiments of infantry, and 1 from Colonel Spear's.

Very respectfully,

JNO. R. COOKE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, C. S. Army, Richmond.

No. 15.

Report of Maj. Gen. Daniel H. Hill, C. S. Army.

JULY 3, 1863.

SIR: The reconnaissance yesterday has satisfied my mind that the Yankees are not in force at the White House. They were steadily driven from the Cross-Roads till 10 o'clock last night, when they were found too strongly posted for a night attack. Our men had been at work all the night before in throwing down intrenchments, and the march of upward of 20 miles had worried them very much.

My brigadiers were adverse to an attack this morning, as they thought the Yankees would cross the Pamunkey and be safe, unless they felt their position to be too strong to be taken. I therefore decided to return.

We lost 2 killed and 4 wounded. General [M.] Jenkins, who made the attack, estimates the loss of the Yankees at 30 or 40. Six dead bodies were left on the field.

This, I think, proves that [A. H.] Colquitt is not needed as yet. If he has not started, I would suggest that he be stopped; and if he has, that he be stopped at Petersburg.

Do you wish me to furnish the regiment which Colonel [E. D.] Hall asks for? He is not a man to ask for help when not needed. Our men are very tired, and I would prefer that the regiment should

come from the city troops; but if none can be furnished from that source, I will send up one from Cooke, and get him to take charge of the whole.

With great respect,

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Confederate States of America.

JULY 3–7, 1863.—Raid on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, N. C.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

July 5.—Skirmish at Warsaw, N. C.
Skirmish at Kenansville, N. C.
6.—Skirmish at Free Bridge, near Trenton, N. C.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. John G. Foster, U. S. Army, commanding Department of North Carolina.
No. 2.—Lieut. Col. George W. Lewis, Third New York Cavalry, commanding expedition.
No. 3.—Capt. N. W. Wilson, engineer.
No. 4.—Brig. Gen. Charles A. Heckman, U. S. Army.
No. 5.—Silas A. Ilsley, acting assistant adjutant-general, Jourdan's brigade.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. John G. Foster, U. S. Army, commanding Department of North Carolina.

HDQRS. EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS, DEPT. OF N. C.,
New Berne, July 7, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the cavalry, under command of Lieut. Col. George W. Lewis, consisting of about 640 men of the Third New York Cavalry, sent out by me on the 3d of July, for the purpose of destroying communications on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, have safely returned.

The force left here on the morning of July 3, and reached Trenton that night; starting the next morning for Kenansville, via Comfort and Hallsville, driving in the enemy's pickets, arriving at which place they surprised a company of cavalry there, capturing their arms and equipments, some horses, and 6 prisoners.

At this place an armory was destroyed which contained some 2,500 sabers and large quantities of saber bayonets, bowie knives, and other small-arms, a steam-engine and implements for manufacturing arms. A store-house full of implements and materials, a manufactory of knapsacks, and some commissary store-houses were burned. A large Confederate flag and some cavalry guidons were also found.

At 6 a. m. of the 5th of July, the force started for Warsaw, a station on the line of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. Finding no enemy there, the town was occupied, a portion of the force dismounted and put at work destroying the telegraph and railroad,

using the plan of Colonel Haupt, whilst the remainder of the force were thrown out as pickets, and kept mounted for defense. The rails were twisted, thoroughly destroying the track for 2 miles, and the culverts destroyed for 5 miles more. The telegraph wire was destroyed for some 2 miles, the poles cut down, wire removed, &c.

At Warsaw, two cars, a freight house full of Confederate stores, some 4,000 barrels of rosin and turpentine, a safe said to contain a large amount of Confederate money, and some powder were burned and destroyed. Three or four bags of mail were taken.

An hour before the arrival of the cavalry at Warsaw, a train of fourteen empty cars had gone toward Wilmington for troops, and as there was no doubt but that these were intended to re-enforce the four companies of infantry and four pieces of artillery stationed at Magnolia Bridge, a station 10 miles below, and learning that the enemy were concentrating some 7 miles above, at Rusk's Bridge, and that [W. C.] Claiborne's cavalry, 600 strong, were to arrive at Warsaw that day, Colonel Lewis wisely decided to return, and started for Trenton that afternoon, at which place he arrived yesterday evening, driving and dispersing small forces of the enemy, guerrillas, all the way in.

About 150 animals and 30 prisoners were taken, and about 100 men and 300 women and children, negroes, followed the cavalry into our lines.

At this point (Trenton), General Heckman, with his command, was stationed, holding the bridges and roads, so as to cover the return of the cavalry.

General Heckman's advance had that day met the enemy's advance from Kinston, at Free Bridge, and, after a short engagement, repulsed them with a loss of 3 wounded on our side, one of whom, I regret to say, was Lieutenant-Colonel Chambers, of the Twenty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. George W. Lewis, Third New York Cavalry, commanding expedition.

NEW BERNE,
July 8, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders and instructions received from Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster, I formed my command, consisting of the Third New York Cavalry, two companies of Mix's new cavalry regiment, and Company L, North Carolina Union Volunteers, one section of horse artillery from the Third New York Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Clark, and the howitzer battery attached to the Third New York Cavalry, Lieutenant [James A.] Allis, consisting, all told, of 650 men.

On the morning of the 3d, at 5 a. m., I sent one squadron of the Third New York Cavalry to escort the pioneers, under Mr. Wilson,

to Mill Creek, and hold that point till a bridge could be built and the column arrive. At 8 o'clock I moved with my whole command from New Berne, by way of Bryce's Creek, and arrived at Mill Creek at 1.30 p. m. At this place I halted.

At 3 p. m. I moved on toward Trenton, and found nothing until about 5 miles of that place, when the advance saw 3 vedettes, and I immediately ordered the first squadron to charge, which they did, and captured them all. At Trenton there is a wide and very deep ford, which delayed the advance long enough for the reserve stationed in the town to receive the alarm. I pursued them (taking one or two prisoners) for 2 miles, when, owing to the extreme heat and my horses suffering from the effects of a charge of 7 miles, I halted, and, throwing out my pickets, bivouacked for the night at Trenton.

On the morning of the 4th, at 5 a. m., I took up the line of march for Comfort, and met nothing until arriving at Comfort, where the road forks, one on the right leading to Kenansville and the left to Richlands and Wilmington. I seized the mail bags at this point, and my advance captured a courier stationed there. After scouring the left road, I moved on the road to Kenansville, seeing nothing until about 4 miles from Comfort, where a courier was surprised, but escaped by abandoning his horse and taking to the woods. Two or 3 miles farther, surprised and captured two pickets from Hallsville. One mile from where these pickets were captured, were three roads intersecting the main road, two on the right leading to Kinston and Whitehall, and one on the left to Richlands. At this point I rested until 4.45 p. m. There being a very long bridge at Hallsville, which the enemy would destroy if time were allowed them, I pushed on rapidly toward that place, some 10 miles distant. The country along the route was very low and thickly wooded, deep fords occurring every few miles. At a distance of 4 miles from Hallsville was one of such a depth that all my ammunition had to be carried across on the wagons to avoid the water. About 1 mile from Hallsville was a picket station, but I ordered my advance platoon to charge through them, and hold the bridge at all hazards. They dispersed, but I took all of their arms, horses, and accouterments, and pushed on to Hallsville, arriving there after dark. The bridge being safe, I ordered one battalion, under Major Jacobs, to proceed to Kenansville, attack and capture, if possible, a company of cavalry (said to be there by all of the prisoners taken), while the rest of the column moved on as fast as the transportation and artillery would permit.

Major Jacobs moved on rapidly, and, on arriving at Kenansville, surprised and completely dispersed a company of cavalry, commanded by Captain [W. K.] Lane, taking all their transportation, nearly all their horses and equipments and arms, and 4 or 5 prisoners. The Confederates had established an armory and saddle manufactory at that place, both of which I destroyed, burning the former, with a large quantity of sabers, saber bayonets, knives, and all kinds of arms of that description, a large and splendid engine and boiler (the latter I destroyed), all the tools, saddles, and all the stock, but did not burn the building, there being no machinery in it. I also destroyed a large quantity of stores, bacon, flour, and corn, and captured a considerable number of horses. The whole column coming up about 1 o'clock, I bivouacked here for the night.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 5th, I started for the nearest point on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. Seven miles from Kenansville, on the railroad, is Magnolia, at which place was stationed

part or the whole of a brigade and four pieces of artillery. Taking a road to the right, I avoided this place, and moved on toward Warsaw, 10 miles distant. I reached this place about 8 o'clock, and immediately cut the telegraph wires. A train was expected in about one and a half hours, with troops, to defend this place. I tore up all of the track, and totally destroyed the rails for between 3 and 4 miles in both directions; destroyed the depot and warehouses, filled with flour, bacon, and corn; destroyed all of the rolling-stock, and about 1,000 or more barrels of tar and turpentine; took all of the mail bags at the place; intercepted a courier and mail about 2 miles out, in his endeavors to escape. My pickets fired on guerrillas repeatedly while at this point.

The distance from Magnolia being considerably less to three or four places between Warsaw and Kenansville and to a cross-road 2 miles farther on, between Hallsville and Kenansville, than by the main road, I did not delay longer than to rest my horses, but started for Kenansville about 1 o'clock. As I approached Kenansville, I found pickets and a strong reserve in the town, who fired on my advance, killing 1 horse and wounding a man of the North Carolina Union Volunteers. They fell back, however, in the direction of Magnolia, from which place I learned a large force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery were moving up to intercept me.

I pushed my advance on rapidly, seeing indications of the enemy all along the lines, and the citizens boasting that I would never get back again all right.

Arriving at Hallsville, we found the enemy's pickets in the town, but they escaped; I bivouacked here for the night. My pickets fired on a patrol of 3 mounted men soon after arriving here.

At 1 o'clock in the morning of the 6th, I took up the line of march for Trenton, and learned that Nethercutt with his battalion was or was expected to be at the cross-roads, 12 miles farther on. On arriving at this point, I captured a courier and my advance some guerrillas in the woods, and I learned that a column of infantry was marching to that point and not far off. Marching on to an open field where forage for my horses could be found, I fed my whole command. My advance was here fired upon from the woods; therefore, I sent one platoon, under Lieutenant Greig, to go as far as Comfort, and hold that point.

Arriving there, he sent a messenger back to me, who was stopped by a squad of guerrillas, and forced to go back. He then asked for volunteers, and sent 4 men back, who succeeded in getting through with his dispatches. The woods in my rear being full of infantry from the force which had arrived at the cross-roads while I halted, I moved on to Trenton as rapidly as possible, for, hearing firing there, I hoped to come in upon the enemy's rear while the force under General Heckman engaged him in front.

Arrived at Comfort and Kinston Cross-Roads, I found it held by our own forces, under General Heckman, who had intercepted the force intended to attack us in front while the main force came up on my rear. This I learned, from citizens and pickets that I had taken, was the plan adopted by the enemy.

At 9 o'clock I started, and marched to within 4 miles of Pollocksville, and bivouacked for the night. At 5 o'clock the morning of the 7th, I started for New Berne, at which place I arrived about noon, having marched 170 miles in five days, and during that time been out of the saddle less than twenty hours, having destroyed nearly

a million dollars' worth of property and captured between 40 and 50 prisoners and over 100 horses and mules. Nearly 500 contrabands (men, women, and children) were also brought in.

Where all behaved so creditably, it is impossible to mention any in particular, either officers or men. I can only say that in no instance did either fail me in my requirements.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your most obedient servant,

G. W. LEWIS,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Forces.

Lieut. Col. S. HOFFMAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 3.

Report of Capt. H. W. Wilson, engineer.

NEW BERNE, N. C., *July* 9, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to report to you that I left New Berne on Friday morning, 3d instant, with the advance of cavalry going out under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis, taking with me 20 men as pioneers from the First North Carolina Colored Regiment. These men I found more efficient than any colored men I have taken out on former expeditions.

I found the bridge at Mill Creek partially destroyed. I commenced to repair it at 10.20 a. m., and had it ready for the column to pass over by 11.30, but the column did not pass over for more than two hours after. From this point, the work of the pioneers was confined simply to repairing small bridges, till Sunday, when we arrived at Warsaw, on the line of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad [?], when the pioneers unloaded the implements for railroad destruction, and cut a number of levers.

But the cavalry gangs were not properly organized, although I called on Colonel Lewis two or three times distinctly for that purpose, the result of which was getting only four gangs to work with the irons a very short time, twisting less than 50 rails and turning over about as many; in all, breaking up less than one-quarter of a mile of track. No ties were burned.

I was then ordered by Colonel Lewis to gather up the tools and put them in the wagons for a retrograde movement. Had sixteen or eighteen gangs been placed at my disposal while remaining at that point, I could have twisted from 1 to 2 miles of railroad track. There was but little repairing to do on bridges on my return.

Should another expedition be in contemplation, I would ask permission to change the shape of the U-irons, and make some other necessary arrangements for more speedy work.

Yours, most respectfully,

H. W. WILSON,

Captain and Civil Engineer, Eighteenth Army Corps.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
July 13, 1863.

Respectfully referred to Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis for explanation of the discrepancy between this report and his own (of 2 miles de-

stroyed). Also why a proper organization was not made before the time of action, viz, one-half in gangs for work, and one-half for defense.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES,
July 13, 1863.

I have no doubt as to the truth of my report of having destroyed 2 miles of track. There were at least twelve gangs at work. I would most respectfully protest against Mr. Wilson making his report other than through the commandant of the expedition.

Very respectfully,

G. W. LEWIS,
Lieut. Col. Third New York Cav., Comdg. Cav. Forces.

No. 4.

Report of Brig. Gen. Charles A. Heckman, U. S. Army.

NEW BERNE, N. C.,
July 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report, as the result of the recent expedition under my command:

In obedience to orders, my command, consisting of the Ninth New Jersey, four companies Twenty-third Massachusetts, eight companies Seventeenth Massachusetts, six companies Eighty-first New York, and Belger's battery, left New Berne at 4 a. m. July 4, taking the road to Pollocksville, via county bridge and Bryce's Creek.

The column arrived at Pollocksville at 11 a. m., and I awaited the arrival of the commanding general of the department until 5 p. m., when I received your instructions, and assumed command of the entire forces, which, in addition to my brigade, consisted of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, One hundred and fifty-eighth New York, and Angel's battery, under command of Colonel Jourdan.

I ordered the column forward, and started for Trenton. I bivouacked for the night at the burnt mills, distant from New Berne 20 miles.

At daylight on the morning of the 5th, we were again moving, and reached Trenton at 8 a. m. It being excessively warm, the column marched slowly, and without straggling, the rear of the column arriving in due season and in good condition.

Left the Seventeenth Massachusetts, Lieutenant-Colonel Fellows commanding, and one section of Angel's battery, to guard the necessary points in and about Trenton, and, with the balance of the force, started on the Trenton road, toward Comfort.

At the forks of the Comfort and Quaker Bridge roads, I halted the column, and proceeded to examine the bridges and fords crossing the Trent River. Found the Quaker Bridge destroyed. The Wilcox Bridge was in good condition, with fortifications on the Kinston side. There was no force of the enemy there, the last having left on the morning of the 4th. The bridge was about 125 feet long, and I ordered it destroyed, which was effectually done by Companies B and

F, of the Ninth New Jersey, under supervision of Captain Farquhar and Lieutenant King, who, together with Captain Fitzgerald, rendered me much valuable service.

On the morning of the 6th, I ordered the Twenty-third Massachusetts, Lieutenant-Colonel Chambers commanding, and one section of Belger's battery, to proceed to the forks of the Comfort and Free Bridge roads, for the purpose of holding that point, having the afternoon previous, with my staff, made a reconnaissance to that point, and thought it of great importance to hold it.

As soon as Colonel Chambers with his command arrived at the forks, he placed one piece of artillery on the Comfort road, and the other on the Free Bridge road, and stationed the necessary pickets, when he, in company with Captain [John B.] Raulston, of my staff, Lieutenant [Charles C. T.] Keith, of the signal corps, and Lieutenant Smith, of Belger's battery, made a reconnaissance to the bridge.

They reached the bridge, and had crossed very near the other side, when they discovered about 50 of the enemy's cavalry. Colonel Chambers and party returned, and immediately threw out skirmishers, when the enemy opened upon them with artillery. I was on my way to visit the post when I heard the firing. Upon my arrival there, I immediately ordered the Ninth forward. When they arrived, I deployed them as skirmishers, and ordered Lieutenant Smith to take a position with his artillery farther to the front. The enemy again opened on us with artillery, but a few well-directed shots by Lieutenant Smith soon silenced them.

I did not advance upon the bridge, for reasons I will state. There was a possibility that Colonel Lewis, with his command of cavalry, would cross there, and as they were expected very soon, I was hoping they would come up in the rear of the enemy, and we would capture the entire party.

We held our position until the return of the cavalry, which was about 6 p. m. of the 6th, when I withdrew, and prepared to return.

The casualties upon our side during the fight at the bridge were the wounding of Lieutenant-Colonel Chambers in the shoulder, and John Albert, bugler Company A, Ninth New Jersey, seriously wounded in the face. The loss of the enemy must have been great, as shells were seen to penetrate their ranks.

At 9 p. m. 6th instant, started on our return. Bivouacked for the night at burnt mills, and reached New Berne at 6 p. m. of the 7th.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. HECKMAN,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding Department of North Carolina.

No. 5.

Report of Lieut. Silas A. Ilsley, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Jourdan's brigade.

RECORDS AND EVENTS OF A MARCH TO TRENTON, N. C.

July 4, 1863.—Received orders to march at daybreak.

The brigade started from Fort Gaston July 4, 1863, at 5.15 a. m., consisting of the One hundred and fifty-eighth New York Volunteers,

Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, and Battery K, Third New York Artillery.

The One hundred and fifty-eighth New York Volunteers have on march: Field officers, 2; staff officers, 4; line officers, 20; enlisted men, 323. Aggregate, 349.

The Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers have on march: Field officers, 2; staff officers, 4; line officers, 13; enlisted men, 392. Aggregate, 411.

Battery K, Third New York Artillery, have on march: Commissioned officers, 3; non-commissioned officers, 13; privates, 78. Aggregate, 94.

Detailed five companies Twenty-seventh and One hundred and fifty-eighth New York Volunteers to guard wagon train. Halted at 9 a. m. for a rest. Nothing of any account has occurred so far.

Arrived at Mill Creek at 11.50 a. m., where we halted for dinner. Received orders to move forward at 5.45 p. m., arriving at burnt mills at 8.10 p. m., where we halted, and bivouacked for the night; threw out pickets—1 officer and 12 men—down the road we came about 200 yards, and down the road to Young's Cross-Roads 200 yards; placed the battery so as to cover the two roads; then received orders to be ready to march at 3.30 a. m. the next day.

July 5.—Started on the march at 3.40 a. m., *en route* for Trenton. Arrived at Trenton at 7.40 a. m., where we left a section of the battery to report to Colonel Fellows, of the Seventeenth Massachusetts Volunteers. Left Trenton at 8 a. m.; marched until 9.30 a. m., when we halted. Started in fifteen minutes, and marched to the junction of Comfort and Quaker Bridge roads, arriving at 10 a. m., at which time General Heckman went to the front, leaving Colonel Jourdan in command of all the force at the Cross-Roads, when we halted, parked the trains, placing pickets on the different roads, and placed the battery where it could defend the different avenues of approach, firing at the front.

General Heckman sent to Colonel Jourdan for re-enforcements. Colonel Jourdan sent the Ninth New Jersey Volunteers, who were sent at once. Orders were that no fires should be built. Received orders at 2.30 p. m. to build fires and cook two days' rations. We bivouacked for the night here, junction of Comfort and Quaker Bridge roads.

July 6, 1863.—Received orders at 11 a. m. to be ready at a moment's notice to march. We are now, at 11.15 a. m., ready to move at a moment's notice to support General Heckman, who is at the front, at the Quaker Bridge. General Potter arrived from New Berne with one company of cavalry at 2.30 p. m., and went to the front. At 3.30 p. m. General Heckman returned. Colonel Jourdan, after posting two companies of the One hundred and fifty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers along the banks of the Trent as skirmishers, accompanied by one company of cavalry (Twelfth New York), proceeded up the Trent River to find a ford, which he found, and guarded, as indicated by a negro. Received orders to be ready to return to New Berne at 9 p. m., when we started, arriving at burnt mills at 2 a. m. July 7, 1863, after being delayed by the cavalry, &c. We bivouacked for the night, and started on the march at 7 a. m. Arrived at Pollocksville at 10.30 a. m., and at ——— Mills at 11 a. m., after being delayed some two hours by the wagons. Took dinner, and rested until 1.30 p. m., when we started, and arrived at Six-Mile Post at 3 p. m. Received orders from General Heckman to leave,

3.30 p. m., and that each regimental commander will march their commands to their respective camps.

No casualties occurred in this command on this expedition.

Respectfully submitted.

S. A. ILSLEY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 5–7, 1863.—Expedition from Plymouth to Gardner's Bridge and Williamston, N. C.

REPORTS.*

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Henry W. Wessells, U. S. Army, commanding District of the Albemarle.

No. 2.—Col. Theodore F. Lehmann, One hundred and third Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding expedition.

No. 3.—Col. David B. Morris, One hundred and first Pennsylvania Infantry.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Henry W. Wessells, U. S. Army, commanding District of the Albemarle.

PLYMOUTH, N. C.,
July 11, 1863.

COLONEL: In order to divert the attention of the enemy from a cavalry expedition which was supposed to have left New Berne in the direction of the Weldon Railroad, I detached a portion of this command, under Colonel Lehmann, with instructions to move from Fort Gray toward Jamesville, and to threaten the strong position of the enemy at Gardner's Bridge, 2 miles beyond. A second detachment, under Colonel Morris, was ordered to embark on board of gunboats kindly furnished by Lieutenant-Commander Flusser, with the intention of landing at Williamston, inclosing the force at Gardner's Bridge between the two detachments.

The violence of the current prevented the gunboats from reaching their destination at the appointed time, and, in consequence, the cooperation was incomplete.

The effect of the expedition has been to force the enemy higher up the river, and to break up his position near Jamesville, from whence small marauding parties have been in the habit of prowling in the vicinity of this station, to annoy the outposts

The expedition left on the 5th and returned on the 7th instant. The reports of Colonel Lehmann and Colonel Morris are herewith inclosed.

Respectfully, &c.,

H. W. WESSELLS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. S. HOFFMAN,
Assistant-Adjutant-General.

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*For report of Acting Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee, U. S. Navy, see Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy, December 7, 1863.

No. 2.

Report of Col. Theodore F. Lehmann, One hundred and third Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding expedition.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., EIGHTEENTH A. C.,
Plymouth, N. C., July 8, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with orders and instructions received July 5, a detachment from regiments composing this brigade was made, in order to take part in an expedition in connection with gunboats, artillery, and cavalry, so as to divert the attention of the enemy from an expedition set on foot in New Berne, N. C., for certain purposes.

The movements of the expedition under my command, I regret to say, were not executed as could have been desired, not on account of neglect or carelessness of officers and men, but owing to the unavoidable tardiness of the gunboats, on board of which a part of my force was transported. If the current of the river had not by its violence retarded the motion of the fleet, a more brilliant result might have been obtained, but, as it is, in my humble opinion all that could have been done was effected.

Two regiments, the One hundred and first and One hundred and third Pennsylvania Volunteers, were transported, under command of Colonel Morris, by gunboats to Williamston, N. C., with instructions to march as soon as landed, which was supposed would take place at 7 a. m. on the 6th instant, and proceed by land toward and in the rear of a force stationed at Gardner's Bridge, said to consist of three or four companies of infantry and some artillery, and, if possible, to attack the enemy. Meanwhile, one section of artillery, 50 cavalry, and a detachment of the Eighty-fifth and Ninety-sixth New York Volunteers, in all about 500 strong, marched under my own command, after having been towed in a scow to Warneck, the camp-ground of the Ninety-sixth New York, on the Roanoke River, toward Gardner's Bridge, to simultaneously attack the enemy in front, thus placing him between my own and the command of Colonel Morris.

Unforeseen impediments prevented the gunboats from arriving at Williamston at the appointed time; consequently the co-operation of the two detachments of troops did not take place.

Leaving Warneck at 12.30 p. m., the land force arrived without any disturbance on the part of the enemy near Gardner's Bridge at 6 a. m., where the enemy's pickets were found and soon driven in over the bridge. The denseness of the woods and undergrowth at this locality, and the swampy ground in the vicinity of Gardner's Creek, presented so many difficulties in discovering the enemy's position, that the fire of the artillery, which had been brought to bear in what was thought the right direction, remained without any apparent effect, not even eliciting a reply from the enemy's guns, which might have guided our cannoneers in delivering their fire.

After many unsuccessful attempts to ascertain the exact position of the enemy, it was finally discovered to be opposite the bridge, on elevated ground, exposing to view one side of a rectangular redoubt, with one masked embrasure. The position was well selected, and commanded the bridge and its approaches. Riflemen were concealed within the redoubt.

Having now discovered a more suitable ground for artillery, I ordered one piece to be brought to the front, and, though the enemy's

works were concealed from the view of our cannoneers, they were able to play on the redoubt with some accuracy, their aim being corrected by soldiers placed to watch the effect of the shot.

The time for the approach of Colonel Morris' column having arrived, I ceased firing, so as not to endanger the lives of our own men, supposed to be moving in the rear of the enemy, to co-operate with my force in front.

For reasons already stated, viz, the tardy arrival of the boats, we were deprived of the fruits of this expedition. After waiting in vain for the arrival of Colonel Morris' force until 4 p. m., and not knowing what had prevented his coming, I thought it advisable to withdraw from before the enemy, to return to this place, where the force arrived safely at about 9 p. m., having marched about 26 miles.

Not finding the gunboats on my return, and hearing heavy firing in the direction of Williamston, I was directed to return to Jamesville with my whole force, which I did early on the 7th instant, and arrived at that place at 10.30 a. m. Ascertaining that the gunboats were coming down on their way back to Plymouth, I rested my men in the shade, and, in company with some cavalry, went to the bridge to ascertain if any change of affairs had taken place since the day previous. I found the enemy's work abandoned, and an attempt made at burning the bridge, and learned that the enemy had evacuated during the night, to assist in repelling our force at Williamston. The strength of the enemy at the bridge was represented to have been four companies of infantry and a company of artillery, with a 12-pounder brass piece.

After effectually destroying the bridge by fire, I returned to my command, and arrived at quarters at about 9 p. m.

I cannot, without injustice to the officers and men of this command, close this report without giving them praise for their good conduct, readiness, and cheerfulness to execute all orders given them. Though foot-sore and overcome by the great heat of the day, they marched well, and behaved like good soldiers. Lieutenant Haas, of the Twelfth New York Cavalry, deserves to be honorably mentioned for his activity and zeal.

Inclosed you will find Colonel Morris' report.

I have the honor to be, sir, yours, very respectfully,

T. F. LEHMANN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. ANDREW STEWART, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 3.

Report of Col. David B. Morris, One hundred and first Pennsylvania Infantry.

PLYMOUTH, N. C., *July* 8, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit a report of the expedition to Williamston, N. C., under my command.

In obedience to your orders, on Sunday, the 5th instant, at or about 4 p. m., I embarked my command, consisting of the One hundred and third and One hundred and first Pennsylvania Volunteers, on board the gunboats Southfield and Commodore Perry.

We proceeded up the river, accompanied by the gunboats Whitehead and Valley City. Our speed was much retarded on account of

the swiftness of the current; consequently we did not effect an arrival at the landing of the town at the time previously set upon until Monday evening, at or about 4 o'clock, the One hundred and third Pennsylvania Volunteers, steamer Southfield, not arriving until about 8 o'clock.

The enemy having been previously formed in line of battle, with skirmishers deployed within a distance from us easily discernable, at our appearance they began to disappear into the town. In the meantime, the steamer Whitehead threw a shell in the direction where their main body was supposed to be stationed, eliciting no response from their guns. I ordered Companies I and K, One hundred and first Pennsylvania Volunteers, on shore, in quarter-boats, to be deployed as skirmishers, or lie in reserve, as might be thought most practicable by the commander of the companies, in order to reconnoiter the movements of the enemy and obtain the strength of his force, if possible.

One hour after the first shot (as stated above) from the steamer Whitehead, several other shots (shells) were sent over into the town. After firing a few shots, a flag of truce was sent to the town, composed of the following officers, viz: Maj. A. W. Gazzam, One hundred and third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Captain [Hartmann K.] Furniss, of the Valley City, demanding an evacuation of the town (a copy of which I hereby inclose), which was responded to by an obstinate refusal, evincing evidence that it was their intention to hold the town at all hazards. The gunboats kept up a desultory firing during the night. In the meantime, I issued orders giving the manner of advance on the town (a copy of which I inclose*).

My orders were carried into effect, and obeyed promptly, and all performed with vigilance and activity, in a manner worthy of praise. We occupied and held the town an hour and a half, finding all had been deserted, with the exception of a few citizens (not exceeding 25 in all, black and white), the other or main portion of the citizens having retired to a grove about 1½ miles beyond the town.

From what information I could obtain from citizens and otherwise, the enemy had taken a stronghold about 3 miles beyond, where he had a formidable force and position.

After accomplishing all, and obtaining all information I could, confident that the enemy were out of supporting distance of the gunboats and our land forces, I therefore had my command re-embarked in the same order as that of our advance.

All of which is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

D. B. MORRIS,
Colonel, Commanding Land Forces.

Col. T. F. LEHMANN, *Commanding Brigade.*

[Inclosure.]

ON BOARD U. S. S. VALLEY CITY,
July 6, 1863—6 p. m.

Maj. A. W. GAZZAM,
One hundred and third Pennsylvania Regiment Vols.:

Captain FURNISS, *U. S. S. Valley City:*

GENTLEMEN: You will proceed at once to the town of Williamston, and there confer with the officer in command of the Confederate forces at that place.

*Not found.

You will demand of him that he evacuate the town, with his forces, within one hour from the delivery of this communication.

This demand is made in order to avoid the effusion of innocent blood and the destruction of private property. You will inform him that we have force sufficient to take and occupy the town, and intend to do so.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,

D. B. MORRIS,
Colonel 101st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.
C. W. FLUSSER,
Lieutenant-Commander, and Senior Naval Officer of Expedition.

JULY 9, 1863.—Explosion at Fort Lyon, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. John P. Slough, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. Gustavus A. De Russy, U. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. John P. Slough, U. S. Army.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *June* 9, 1863.

SIR: Having just returned from the scene of the accident (Fort Lyon), I report that at 2 o'clock this afternoon men were engaged in examining artillery ammunition, at the open door of the north magazine, when, from some cause, one shell exploded; immediately a few others, and then the magazine. Everything in the vicinity is a wreck. No serious damage was done, however, to the guns or gun-carriages. Between 20 and 30 men were killed, and quite as many were severely wounded. In addition, quite a number were slightly wounded. The severely wounded have been removed to the hospital in Alexandria. Men are engaged in clearing up the wreck and putting the fort in condition for defense.

JNO. P. SLOUGH,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and Military Governor.
ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Hdqrs. Dept. of Washington.*

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. Gustavus A. De Russy, U. S. Army.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *June* 9, 1863—8 p. m.

SIR: I visited Fort Lyon. Found the magazine in west bastion of fort exploded to-day at 2 o'clock. Cause unknown. No men at the time inside of the magazine. Those outside engaged filling shells. Casualties, 20 deaths, 14 wounded. The guns of the batteries are now in firing order, and the rubbish will be cleared from the work by 2 o'clock to-morrow. Destruction complete.

Written report will be made you in the morning.

G. A. DE RUSSY,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR, *Chief of Staff, and Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

JULY —, 1863.—Expedition from Richmond to Mathias Point, Va.

Report of Lieut. Col. C. E. Lightfoot, C. S. Army, commanding expedition.

CAMP LETCHER, VA., *August* 1, 1863.

SIR: I am required by Major-General Elzey to forward to your office, through Col. T. S. Rhett, commanding Richmond Defenses, 1st, a military report of the expedition upon which I was sent by General D. H. Hill; 2d, the orders received upon the subject; and, 3d, an explanation of the reasons why the orders were not communicated to the immediate commander.

The report required you will find inclosed. As I have before stated, no written order was given me by General Hill, but the course pursued by me was fully justified by the verbal orders and instructions received from him directly, as I will be able to prove as soon as I can hear from him.

In answer to the third demand, I will state that Colonel Rhett was informed by me on Saturday night, July 11, that I had been ordered upon an expedition by Major-General Hill, and would start immediately, but that the general desired that I should not say when I was going. It was a secret expedition, and one that required General Hill's communication directly with me, and for this reason he sent to my camp for me on Saturday evening. I was not aware at the time of any obligation upon my part to communicate with Colonel Rhett under the circumstances at all. As it was, I told him all that I felt at liberty, under my instructions, to communicate.

I am, major, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. E. LIGHTFOOT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Artillery.

Maj. T. O. CHESTNEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

CAMP LETCHER, *July* 27, 1863.

SIR: In pursuance of orders from General Elzey, commanding department, I have the honor to submit the following report of an expedition to the Potomac River, upon which I was sent, with a portion of my command, by Lieut. Gen. D. H. Hill:

On Saturday evening, July 11, General D. H. Hill ordered me to take a portion of my artillery command, with a company of cavalry from Colonel [John A.] Baker's regiment, and proceed with all dispatch to Mathias Point, for the purpose of intercepting the enemy's transports, which he supposed would be going up toward Washington.

I set off at once, carrying from my camp two guns, a rifle and a Napoleon, which, with the two guns that had been previously detached by General Hill and ordered to Colonel Baker, gave me a battery of four guns, two rifles and two Napoleons. I also took two extra horses for each piece and caisson. The importance of the movement, and a foresight of the circumstances which must attend the expedition, seemed to me to demand that I should not take fewer guns or horses.

I took the shortest route to Mathias Point, crossing the Pamunkey at New Castle, the Mattapony at Dunkirk, and the Rappahannock

at Port Royal. The march to Mathias Point was exceedingly tedious. The first day the cavalry escort was ordered back by Colonel Baker, in consequence of his being ordered by General Ransom (General Hill's successor) to Petersburg. I was obliged to return, on this account, to Old Church, in Hanover, and await orders from General Ransom.

The general directed me to retain one of Colonel Baker's companies, to proceed as expeditiously as possible, and to get an additional force of cavalry from Major [C. R.] Collins at Fredericksburg.

High water embarrassed me at almost every step ; the citizens said that they had never known it so high ; all the mill-dams were broken, which increased the difficulty of supplying my command with food. My course was necessarily very devious, as nearly all the bridges had been swept away, and I was obliged to head all the streams. In some cases it was necessary for me to dismount my chests in crossing.

On the evening of the second day, I reached a point within 5 miles of Port Royal. Being unable to cross the stream laid down upon the map as Pumansend River, and receiving information which was considered reliable that a force of Yankee cavalry was at Moss' Neck, I fell back to Bowling Green. I could at this point check them, if not too strong, high water rendering it necessary for them to advance by Bowling Green, and, with the assistance of the cavalry at Fredericksburg, capture them. In case of their proving too numerous, I could from this point better cover with my cavalry the withdrawal of the artillery, and then with the cavalry remain to observe their movements.

On reaching Bowling Green, I found that the excitement had been produced by the appearance of some of Major Collins' cavalry at Moss' Neck, which had been mistaken by the citizens for a Yankee force.

I left my command here, under Captain [Thomas R.] Thornton, and proceeded myself to Fredericksburg, in order to communicate with Major Collins, get an additional force of cavalry, send out scouting parties, and post the necessary pickets. These arrangements were promptly made during the night, and I immediately set out for Port Royal, to meet Captain Thornton with the command, who had been instructed by me to be at that point early in the morning. We crossed, and proceeded at once with all haste to Mathias Point. On the way, I was informed by many citizens that the enemy's transports had commenced passing up the river ten or fifteen days before, and that they feared I had been sent too late to do any good.

I selected a good position on the Point for my guns, where the channel was not more than 1,000 yards from the shore, and where I could with my rifles defend myself against the gunboats while firing with my Napoleons at the transports. I remained, with my command well masked, for three or four days, and no transport appeared. Finally, Major Collins, commanding the cavalry, an officer of experience, with whom I had before served, and in whom I had great confidence, told me that, from all he could learn, all the transports had gone up. They had gone up in numbers ten or fifteen days before ; we had waited three or four days, and none had appeared ; that the Yankees, he was informed by his scouts, knew that we were upon the Point, having been notified that the expedition was on foot soon after we left Richmond, and advised me to recross the Rappahannock River without delay, or we might, as the streams in our

rear were so unusually high, have some difficulty in withdrawing. His views coinciding with mine, I determined to withdraw, but, before leaving, fired upon a boat which, passing down the river, had grounded near the Maryland shore. Although it was nearly two miles from me, it was struck several times, and was deserted by the crew; had it been night, I could easily have burned it. It was a large steamer, and had been used as a transport.

I regret very much that I was not sent ten or fifteen days sooner to Mathias Point. I feel sure that I could, from the position selected, have destroyed any transport attempting the passage, in spite of the opposition presented by the gunboats.

The march to Mathias Point was a forced one, averaging 35 miles per day. The men bore the fatigue and hardships attending the expedition well, and were at all times in good spirits and hopeful of success. My horses suffered a good deal, and but for the extra ones, I could not have made the march.

I am, major, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. E. LIGHTFOOT,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Expedition.

Maj. T. O. CHESTNEY, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

JULY 13–16, 1863.—Reconnaissance from Newport Barracks to Cedar Point and White Oak River, N. C.

Report of Brig. Gen. Charles A. Heckman, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF BEAUFORT,
Morehead City, July 16, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of a recent reconnaissance to Cedar Point and White Oak River:

In obedience to orders, I started from Newport Barracks at 10 a. m. 13th ultimo, with my command, consisting of the Ninth New Jersey, Col. A. Zabriskie; nine companies of the Twenty-third Massachusetts, Captain Brewster; one section Company I, Third New York Artillery, Lieutenant Thomas, and one company Twelfth New York Cavalry, Captain West, taking the Cedar Point road to Broad Creek. Built a bridge over Broad Creek, at or near Dennis' plantation, and proceeded as far as Saunders', where I ordered my command to bivouac; distance from Newport Barracks, 12 miles.

At 5 a. m. 14th ultimo, had the column in motion *en route* for Cedar Point, where I arrived at 8 a. m.; distance from Saunders', 9 miles. Having previously ordered the gunboat Wilson, with one company of the Eighty-first New York Volunteers, Captain Raulston, to proceed down Bogue Sound, and communicate with me at Cedar Point upon my arrival there, and not finding them, we encamped on Hill's plantation, and awaited the arrival of the Wilson.

Ordered Captain West, with his command of cavalry, to make a reconnaissance to Peletier's and Smith's Mills, and report. He returned at 4 p. m. 5th ultimo, and reported the bridge at Smith's Mills, on the road leading to Onslow, partly torn up; found no pickets of the enemy until he arrived at the bridge, where he found a small party, which he routed. In company with my staff, I proceeded as far as Peletier's Mills; found the bridge over Pettiford's Creek in fair con-

dition, and, with little labor, could be made safe for artillery. From all the information I could gain, the nearest point to the mouth of White Oak River for crossing is the bridge at Smith's Mills.

At 9 a. m. Lieutenant Cook, in command of two boats from the gunboat Wilson, reported the steamer aground about 10 miles up the Sound, with no prospect of getting off. Sent the boats, with one platoon of Company B, Ninth New Jersey Volunteers, in command of Captain Harris, to take the soundings of White Oak River for 5 miles from its mouth. Reports no possible chance for fording; where the water was shallow, the bed of the river was soft and miry, and where they found a hard bottom, the water was too deep, and the banks on either side too steep for fording.

A reconnaissance map from the mouth of White Oak River to Hadnot's Creek, you will find inclosed.*

At 5 o'clock this morning started on my return, and arrived at Newport Barracks at 11 a. m.

No casualties occurred throughout the march, the entire command returning in as fine a condition as on the morning we started.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. HECKMAN,

Brigadier-General, Commanding District of Beaufort.

Maj. Gen. JOHN G. FOSTER.

JULY 13–16, 1863.—Draft Riots in New York City, Troy, and Boston.

REPORTS.†

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. John E. Wool, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the East, with orders, &c.

No. 2.—Mr. Edward S. Sanford, U.S. Military Telegraph Service.

No. 3.—Col. James B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General U. S. Army, with orders, &c.

No. 4.—Col. Robert Nugent, Sixty-ninth New York Infantry, Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

No. 5.—Capt. Joseph B. Erhart, Provost-Marshal.

No. 6.—Capt. Stephen B. Gregory, Provost-Marshal.

No. 7.—Capt. Charles E. Jenkins, Provost-Marshal.

No. 8.—Capt. Benjamin F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal.

No. 9.—Mr. Samuel J. Glassey, Deputy Provost-Marshal.

No. 10.—Maj. Gen. Harmanus B. Duryea, commanding Second Division, New York State National Guard.

No. 11.—Miscellaneous reports, correspondence, &c.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. John E. Wool, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the East, with orders, &c.

NEW YORK, N. Y., *July* 15, 1863.
(Received 2.50 p. m.)

SIR: For the last few days I have been engaged day and night in putting down a most serious and dangerous insurrection. We have done much to stay the infamous schemes of the rioters. Cannon and

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* Omitted; unimportant.

† See also Gettysburg Campaign, *ante*, reports of Major-General Sandford and Colonels Lefferts and Berens, New York State National Guard.

muskets have been used by us, and some 60 persons among the rioters have been (as reported) killed and wounded. With the very small force I had in the forts, and with the help of such citizens as were willing to enroll themselves, we have accomplished much, and, I think, have made an impression on the rioters which I hope will stay their purposes; but they make great threats if the draft is not abandoned.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON.

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NEW YORK, *July* 16, 1863—1 a. m.
(Received 1.50 a. m.)

SIR: Many thanks for the glorious news of the surrender of Port Hudson. We have been engaged night and day in suppressing the insurrection in New York. Some 50 or 60 rioters have been killed and wounded. I think we shall put it down to-morrow, if it is not at the present time. A fire is now raging in Brooklyn. The storehouses are on fire, and the shipping is in danger. Martial law ought to be proclaimed, but I have not a sufficient force to enforce it. A large number of houses have been plundered and many burned.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
July 16, 1863. (Received 10.10 p. m.)

SIR: During the day the rioters and robbers were quiet. A large number assembled near Gramercy Park this evening. They have been driven from the houses, a number of which they sacked.

I think we will close the affair to-morrow. Three regiments arrived this afternoon, and one yesterday, with two howitzers. We will probably receive two more to-morrow. A considerable number of rioters have been killed and wounded. We have lost 3 officers and some 28 men wounded, besides a few killed.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON.

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NEW YORK CITY, *July* 17, 1863.
(Received 10.45 a. m.)

SIR: I think we shall put down the riot in this city in the course of this day. We had a brush with them last night, and they were dispersed. In searching their houses, we found 70 carbines, revolvers, &c., and barrels of paving stones. The numbers of the rioters are very great, but scattered about in different parts of the city, where they plunder houses whenever the opportunity offers, in the absence of troops.

The several regiments which arrived yesterday afternoon and evening will, I trust, enable us to crush all these parties in the course

of this day. The gallant and distinguished Brigadier-General Kilpatrick reported himself to me this morning for service for a few days. I have placed him in command of the few cavalry I have.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

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NEW YORK CITY, *July* 17, 1863. (Received 10.25 p. m.)

SIR: All quiet in this city up to this hour, and, from all appearances, we do not apprehend any trouble to-morrow. We have, however, many applications for military forces to protect the people in adjoining counties from dangers apprehended from those opposed to the draft.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

(Similar dispatch to Major-General Halleck.)

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York City, July 18, 1863.

SIR: Quiet and order prevailed in this city yesterday, last night, and this morning, and continues up to the present hour—2 p. m.

The rioters, it would appear, have generally returned to their ordinary occupations, and it is thought by those who seem to be best acquainted with the temper and feelings of the rioters, that they will not again disturb the peace and quiet of the city, unless the enforcement of the draft—temporarily suspended—should cause another effort to resist its execution, followed by burning and otherwise destroying the property of the city, and this example would, no doubt, be followed in the adjoining counties of the State.

This gratifying result has been attained by unceasing efforts, night and day, with the very moderate force at command, when the emergency arose.

I have received this morning from the War Department the order relieving me from the command of this department, and shall have great pleasure in turning over the command to Major-General Dix, with peace and order restored in this city.

As my efforts have been unceasing and continual for more than two years past, in aiding to suppress the rebellion, I would respectfully ask of the Department at this time to be ordered to Troy, there to await orders, and for the purpose of preparing a detailed report of my proceedings while in command here, with the privilege of being accompanied with a portion of my staff.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York, N. Y., July 20, 1863. (Received 4.58 p. m.)

SIR: I have this day forwarded you a report of the recent riot in this city. On Saturday, I wrote you that I had been relieved by

Major-General Dix. I also requested to be ordered to Troy, and there await orders, which I hope will receive your approval.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York City, July 20, 1863.

SIR: Herewith you will receive a report relating to the recent riot in this city. You will perceive that I have not mentioned the killed and wounded, and for the reason that I have not been able to obtain a correct account of the number.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York City, July 20, 1863.

SIR: In order that you may correctly understand the course pursued to check the rioters who commenced their opposition to law, and began their depredations in this city on the 13th instant, and at one time by their killing persons, pulling down and firing buildings to such an extent as to cause many to apprehend a general conflagration, I have the honor to present the following report:

The cause ascribed for this riot has been the attempt on the part of the assistant provost-marshals to make the draft on that day at the various offices in the city. The operations of enrolling and drafting under the conscript act have been independent of the military commander of the department, and almost entirely under the control of the Provost-Marshal-General.

On Monday morning, 13th instant, hearing of some disturbance in the upper part of this city, I saw Colonel Nugent, provost-marshal of this city, and called his attention to the subject, when he informed me that the police of the city had already attended to it, and he required no other assistance; that the trouble had already subsided, and that I need give myself no further uneasiness on the subject. I then proceeded to transact important business at the lower part of the city, after completing which, on returning to my headquarters, I was informed that the mayor wished to see me on business of moment. I called upon him, when he informed me that a serious riot existed in some of the upper wards of the city, and asked me for assistance to quell it, saying that nearly all the militia force of the city had been sent to Harrisburg, to defend Pennsylvania from the rebel invasion.

From his representations of the imminent danger, not only in regard to the threatened destruction of property and lives of citizens, but also of the property of the United States, which was very large, and required immediate protection, and believing that to protect the public property from destruction it was necessary to put down the rioters, I immediately complied with the request of the mayor, and issued orders for the troops under my command in the forts of the

harbor—having none in the city—to assemble at my headquarters with the least possible delay, leaving only small guards to take care of the forts. The most of the United States troops thus ordered, arrived in the course of the evening of the same day, and were immediately, as they came, disposed in the best manner for the emergency.

The mayor and myself being deficient in force, united in an application to Rear-Admiral Paulding, commanding the navy-yard, to Colonel [Alexander H.] Bowman, Superintendent of the West Point United States Military Academy, to the authorities of Newark, also to the Governors of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, for troops. Those furnished by Admiral Paulding, a company from West Point, and one from Newark, were on the spot promptly, as well as those furnished by the Governor of New York.

The militia that could be assembled by Major-General Sandford were posted by him in the upper part of the city, at the State Arsenal and in its vicinity, ready to act there, or at any other point of danger. Upon the call of the Governor, the mayor, and myself, the veteran volunteers in the city (officers and privates), who had been mustered out of service, as well as many citizens, volunteered their services promptly, and, organizing themselves, needed only to be furnished with arms and ammunition; and, as soon as furnished, they were put in positions to act efficiently, not only in defending property, but likewise in putting down the rioters.

The city police force, from the beginning, under the able chief commissioner, superintendent, and other officers of its organization, displayed throughout the whole riot not only a willingness, but very great efficiency in their noble exertions to quell the riot. For this, and their harmonious co-operation with the troops engaged in the same cause, they deserve the warmest thanks of every lover of law and order, and my high commendation for their whole conduct on this trying occasion.

In the afternoon of the 13th, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Harvey Brown, in the immediate command of the United States troops in the forts (excepting Fort Columbus), presented himself, and volunteered his services, expressing a willingness to serve in any capacity, in the emergency then pressing upon us. I accepted his offer, and directed him to report to Major-General Sandford, who was then in the immediate command of the troops, with Colonel Nugent, however, under him, in command of the United States portion of the troops, all the troops then out being mixed, of militia and regulars. Immediately after receiving my instructions, General Brown took his position at police headquarters, 300 Mulberry street, so as to be in immediate communication with the police authorities, and I appointed two of my aides to assist him.

I soon after learned, however, that in the disposition and management of the troops there existed a want of harmony between Generals Sandford and Brown, in consequence of which I issued the following order, sending a copy to each:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York, July 13, 1863.

Major-General SANDFORD:
Brevet Brigadier-General BROWN:

GENTLEMEN: It is indispensable to collect your troops not stationed, and have them divided into suitable parties, with a due proportion of the police to each, and

to patrol in such parts of the city as may be in the greatest danger from the rioters. This ought to be done as soon as practicable.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

After this had been issued, General Sandford reported to me that his orders were not obeyed by General Brown; consequently, I issued the following:

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York, July 13, 1863.

All the troops called out for the protection of the city are placed under the command of Major-General Sandford, whose orders they will implicitly obey.

By command of Major-General Wool:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

About 9 o'clock in the evening of the same day (13th), after this order had been issued, General Brown presented himself to me, complaining of General Sandford, and strongly objecting to serve under him, asking to be excused from the operation of the order. My reply was to the effect that as General Sandford ranked him, and the troops were mixed, of militia, regulars, &c., I could not place him (General Brown) in command of all, and that for efficient operations a hearty co-operation of the State and United States troops and the police must be had for putting down the mob, protecting public and private property, and the lives of the citizens threatened. General Brown, however, persisted, notwithstanding, in urging his objections and asking to be excused. I excused him, and immediately issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York City, July 13, 1863.

Col. R. Nugent will take charge of all the regular troops, subject to the orders of Major-General Sandford.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

The following morning (July 14), about 8 o'clock, after myself and staff had been up all night, receiving and posting the troops, General Brown again presented himself, and asked to be restored to the position he had relinquished the evening before, saying in substance that he considered himself wrong in having refused to serve under General Sandford, and that, if he could be restored, he would be willing to serve as ordered. I immediately granted his request, and General Brown soon after resumed his place at the police headquarters, Colonel Nugent being directed to serve under the orders of General Brown, but not to be relieved from duty; and I issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York City, July 14, 1863.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. HARVEY BROWN, U. S. Army:

SIR: It is reported that the rioters have already recommenced their work of destruction. To-day there must be no child's play. Some of the troops under your command should be sent immediately to attack and stop those who have commenced their infernal rascality in Yorkville and Harlem.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

Notwithstanding General Brown's expressed willingness, in case of being restored, to serve in accordance with my orders, I regret being obliged to state that he afterward evinced no disposition to

serve under General Sandford, but actually issued orders to troops stationed at the latter's headquarters, without any reference whatever to General Sandford, which, however, were countermanded by the latter.

After this, Brevet Brigadier-General Brown continued to act under the foregoing and other written or verbal orders, which were communicated from me to him, until Friday morning, 17th instant, when, by virtue of an order from the War Department, he was relieved, by Brigadier-General Canby, U. S. Volunteers, of all the command he had previously exercised under my orders.

Many other orders than those quoted were issued during the operations, which, as they refer to details in reference to posting troops for the protection of property, public and private, need not be submitted; and I have ample reason to believe that the duties enjoined by these orders were generally discharged with efficiency, as well by the regulars, volunteers, marines, and sailors, and several gunboats under their respective officers, furnished at my request by Rear-Admiral Paulding, as also by citizens, who enrolled themselves for the occasion.

I would also mention in terms of commendation the services of the cavalry under Colonel [Thaddeus P.] Mott, and of other cavalry of impromptu organization, and of Brigadier-General [Charles C.] Dodge, who volunteered; all of whom finally, after the dispersion of the rioters, were placed under the command of Brigadier-General [Judson] Kilpatrick, he also having volunteered. All the cavalry, however, was reserved to act under my own immediate instructions.

On Wednesday evening, 16th instant, this cavalry was directed by me to patrol the disaffected districts, and by 9 o'clock that night they found, from the severe lessons the rioters had received at the hands of the police and troops, in killing and wounding many who were combined in arms and firing from buildings and corners upon the troops, and by the capture of many of their ringleaders, the riot had been effectually subdued.

The last act of the tragedy was, that the cavalry, early in the morn- of the 17th, found and took possession of 70 stand of revolvers and carbines, which had been secreted by the rioters in a manure heap, and several casks of paving stones, and took several prisoners.

It will be seen that from Monday afternoon to Thursday evening the riot existed. During this period much private property was destroyed, and some public property, it is understood, was destroyed in Jamaica; also some public arms in one or two shops of individuals. The amount of private property destroyed is estimated at not less than $400,000.

I here take occasion to express my thanks to the officers and privates of the volunteers, militia, and regulars, also to the marines and sailors, and to the officers of the Navy, for their services on this occasion; likewise to officers of all grades, from brigadier-generals down, who happened to be in the city, and volunteered their services; to the police and its officers, and to many private citizens, for their aid on this occasion. To the Governor of New York, Major-General Sandford and his officers, to the mayor of New York, and to Rear-Admiral Paulding, I am indebted for prompt and efficient action and assistance in the emergency; also to my former aides, Col. Alexander Hamilton, jr., and Col. George L. Schuyler, who volunteered especially for this occasion, and were constantly in attendance, day and night.

I also take occasion to express my thanks to the officers composing my staff, whose duties during the existence of the riot were not only constant and arduous, night and day, but most effectually exerted in aiding me throughout in the performance of the several parts assigned to them.

In conclusion, I have only to add, that the riot having been effectually put down on the evening of the 16th instant, on the afternoon of Saturday, the 18th instant, I was relieved of the command of the Department of the East by Major-General Dix, U. S. Volunteers, in virtue of orders of the President, dated the 15th instant.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[In the copy of this report addressed to Major-General Halleck, occurs the following note:]

It is proper to remark that the cavalry on Wednesday morning dispersed the mob with howitzers in West Thirty-second street, when 28 of the rioters were known to be killed, besides the wounded. Colonel Mott lost 7 killed and 20 wounded. In the evening, the buildings in the neighborhood of Gramercy Park were reported to be in danger, and I ordered the cavalry to that place, supported by Captain Putnam, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, and Captain Browning. Captain Putnam with his company having arrived at the scene of action, was fired upon by the mob, when he entered the houses in search of rioters, killed many of them, and arrested many of the ringleaders. Having driven the rioters out of their houses, he pursued them up the avenue, and finally dispersed them in all directions. The mob did not again assemble, and there was no more fighting after Captain Putnam's gallant action.

During the night of the 16th and 17th, I ordered a reconnaissance of the infected district, to prevent effectually the reassembling of any of the rioters, in the course of which were found under a heap of manure, and under beds, some 60 new breech-loading carbines and 10 revolvers, as reported.

Thus ended the riot, and we have had no trouble or difficulty since.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York City, July 13, 1863.

Rear-Admiral HIRAM PAULDING:

SIR: There is a riot in this city, in opposition to the draft, which threatens to be quite serious. I have ordered all the troops in the forts in this harbor to report to Colonel Nugent, acting assistant provost-marshal-general, No. 106 Leonard street, New York City, but in all they amount to only a small band. Can you not furnish us with a company or more of marines for that purpose? By aiding us at this moment, you will confer a favor on the city authorities as well as myself.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York City, July 13, 1863.

Col. G. LOOMIS,
Commanding Governor's Island:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you send immediately to this city for special service all the troops, regulars and volunteers, that you now have under your command, to report to Col. Robert Nugent, acting assistant provost-marshal-general, No. 106 Leonard street. The men will have 40 rounds of ammunition each with their arms.

By command of Major-General Wool:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York, July 13, 1863.

Rear-Admiral PAULDING:

SIR: I hope you will be able to furnish a small armed steamer, to guard the arsenal on Governor's Island, as required within by Major [Robert A.] Wainwright. I have ordered all the troops on Governor's Island to this city.

Furnish such a steamer, if you possibly can. If you cannot send a steamer, send your sailors, which you mentioned to my aide-de-camp, to the island, with howitzers.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York City, July 13, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Fort Hamilton:

SIR: The major-general commanding directs that you will order Lieutenant [Charles O.] Wood forthwith to embark for this city, and the whole of his company, excepting a guard for the prisoners at Fort Lafayette, on board of the steamer that will be sent for that purpose, the object being to suppress a riot in opposition to the draft. The men will have their arms, and 40 rounds of ammunition each. On his arrival in this city, he will report for orders to Col. R. Nugent, acting assistant provost-marshal-general, No. 106 Leonard street.

You will immediately notify the commanding officer at Fort Richmond, and direct him to furnish a platoon of men from his company, for the same purpose, to be sent to this city in the same steamer that carries the troops from Fort Hamilton to report to Colonel Nugent.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 13, 1863—9.15 p. m.

Major-General WOOL,
New York City:

SIR: It is reported that a mob has destroyed the provost-marshal's office in Third avenue. It is expected that you will protect the pro-

vost-marshal in the execution of his duties. If necessary, call upon the mayor and Governor for aid, and use the forces under your command. You must see that the laws are executed.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York, July 14, 1863.

Brevet Brigadier-General BROWN, U. S. Army:

SIR: It is reported the rioters have already commenced their work of destruction. To-day there must be no child's play. Some of the troops under your command should be sent immediately to attack and stop those who have commenced their infernal rascality in Yorkville and Harlem.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York, July 14, 1863.

General MILLER, *Inspector-General, New York:*

SIR: An application has been made for a force to protect the State Arsenal at Brooklyn. It is suggested that you detail 25 men, with 20 rounds, from the Brooklyn regiment, and order them to report at once to James McLean, military storekeeper of said arsenal, who is represented by the commanding general of ordnance as capable, with that force, to defend the arsenal.

By command of Major-General Wool:

T. J. CRAM,
Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, Chief of Staff.

—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York, July 14, 1863.

Captain [STEPHEN G.] SLUYTER,
Comdg. U. S. Gunboat Tulip, off foot of Wall Street:

SIR: In accordance with arrangements between you and Mr. [John J.] Cisco, the assistant treasurer, you are authorized to open on Wall or Pine street, or both, if signalled accordingly.

By command of Major-General Wool:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York, July 14, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Seventh Avenue Arsenal:

SIR: You will adopt measures immediately to check the rioters in that neighborhood. The rioters have already commenced burning at Yorkville and Harlem. Washington Hall, in Harlem, is now burning.

By command of Major-General Wool:

T. J. CRAM,
Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York City, July 14, 1863.

Governor JOHN A. ANDREW,
Boston, Mass.:

SIR: If you can possibly spare one or two regiments to aid in suppressing the riot now raging in this city, send them by to-night's boat, to report to my headquarters.

Answer.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

(Same to Governor of Connecticut.)

—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York City, July 15, 1863.

Colonel ASHBY:

SIR: If you can send 25 men to No. 32 Thirty-first street, to protect Mr. Brooks' house, I will not only approve of it, but advise it; taking care not unnecessarily to expose the men.

This is done at the solicitation of the colonel.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York City, July 15, 1863.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. HARVEY BROWN, U. S. Army:

SIR: Lieutenant-Colonel [Louis] Schirmer, who hands you this, will report to you with four pieces of artillery, and about 200 men, including artillery and muskets. This will supersede the necessity for calling on General Sandford for State artillery, which would not be delivered without the approval of the Governor of the State.

By command of Major-General Wool:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York, July 15, 1863.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. HARVEY BROWN:

SIR: You will send, with as little delay as practicable, a section of the battery I sent you this morning to the park in front of the City Hall, with instructions to the infantry stationed there to aid and assist in preserving order, and keep the crowd out from the park.

By command of Major-General Wool:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York City, July 17, 1863.

Brigadier-General CANBY,
Commanding the City:

GENERAL: I understand that you have ordered a regiment to Union Square. I think you had better send it to Madison Square. The position of Union Square is too far from the meeting. Brigadier-General Kilpatrick says that he ought to have some artillery. He will present this note to you, and will confer with you on the subject presented. I am apprehensive that we may have trouble this evening.

If proper measures are adopted and carried out, we will have no trouble to-morrow. I have great confidence in the gallant General Kilpatrick.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

No. 2.

Reports of Mr. Edward S. Sanford, U. S. Military Telegraph Service.

NEW YORK, *July* 13, 1863.
(Received 12.10 p. m.)

SIR: What is represented as a serious riot is now taking place on Third avenue, at the provost-marshal's office. The office is said to have been burned, and the adjoining block to be on fire. Our wires in that direction have all been torn down. A report just in says the regulars from Governor's Island have been ordered to the vicinity.

Respectfully,

E. S. SANFORD.

Hon. E. M. STANTON.

—

NEW YORK, *July* 13, 1863.
(Received 2.30 p. m.)

SIR: The riot has assumed serious proportions, and is entirely beyond the control of the police. Superintendent Kennedy is badly injured. So far the rioters have everything their own way. They are estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000. I am inclined to think from 2,000 to 3,000 are actually engaged. Appearances indicate an organized attempt to take advantage of the absence of military force.

Respectfully,

E. S. SANFORD.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

—

NEW YORK, *July* 13, 1863—9.30 p. m.
(Received 11.45 p. m.)

SIR: The situation is not improved since dark. The programme is diversified by small mobs chasing isolated negroes as hounds would

chase a fox. I mention this to indicate to you that the spirit of mob is loose, and all parts of the city pervaded. The Tribune office has been attacked by a reconnoitering party, and partially sacked. A strong body of police repulsed the assailants, but another attack in force is threatened. The telegraph is especially sought for destruction. One office has been burned by the rioters, and several others compelled to close. The main office is shut, and the business transferred to Jersey City.

In brief, the city of New York is to-night at the mercy of a mob, whether organized or improvised, I am unable to say. As far as I can learn, the firemen and military companies sympathize too closely with the draft resistance movement to be relied upon for the extinguishment of fires or the restoration of order. It is to be hoped that to-morrow will open upon a brighter prospect than is promised to-night.

Respectfully,

E. S. SANFORD.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

—

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 14, 1863—1 a. m.

EDWARD S. SANFORD,
New York:

SIR: Your telegram of 9.30 just received. Please report to me immediately—1st. Whether any and what military force has been called out or employed by the city authorities or the drafting officers. 2d. What amount of injury has been done, so far as you know, to persons and to property. 3d. What measures, if any, have been taken by military or police authority to quell the riot.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

—

NEW YORK, *July* 14, 1863.

SIR: It was impossible to answer your questions fully. I gave you such information as I could get at headquarters. Several conflicts have taken place to-day, with more serious results than those of yesterday, which were principally confined on the side of the police to severe injuries. Three arsenals were attacked to-day by the rioters. At two points they were repulsed. At the third they were successful, and obtained possession of the arms, which were recaptured by the marines and regulars.

This morning nearly all the manufactories were visited by delegations from the rioters, who compelled the men to stop work. This adds to the number and somewhat to the strength of the mob. The mayor has turned over his power and forces to Governor Seymour, who is about issuing a proclamation. Have sent to headquarters for statement of facts, as far as known, and will forward immediately on reception. An immense crowd has gathered around the Evening Post office since I commenced this message. As yet they are undemonstrative. General Wool's message has arrived, but it gives no further information. Will try my own resources. My opinion is

that one good regiment of native-born troops, well commanded, arriving here by 12 o'clock to-night, would save the assay office, subtreasury, and other Government property.

Respectfully,

E. S. SANFORD.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

—

NEW YORK CITY, *July* 14, 1863.
(Received 12.30 p. m.)

SIR: Have seen General Wool. All the military which he can reach has been called for, but it now numbers only about 800 troops. These are aided by nearly 2,000 police. Governor Seymour has arrived, and General Wool reports him as co-operating heartily. He has called out several regiments, and General Wool has sent to New Jersey for two regiments; but, as far as I can see, the means of defense are entirely inadequate to control the present force of rioters.

The military had a collision with the mob in Thirty-fourth street an hour ago, and used ball-cartridge. Result not reported. The rioters are now (12 o'clock) in possession of Mayor Opdyke's house, and destroying it.

The chances appear to me to be against the immediate restoration of order in the city of New York. Will keep you advised of situation.

E. S. SANFORD.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

—

NEW YORK, *July* 14, 1863—2.40 p. m.
(Received 4.30 p. m.)

SIR: You may judge of the capacity at headquarters here when every effort cannot extract any more information than I have forwarded. Excuse me for saying that this mob is testing the Government nearly as strongly as the Southern rebellion. If you cannot enforce the draft here, it will not be enforced elsewhere. The example will prove contagious, and similar events transpire in every large city. If you send sufficient force here to demonstrate the power of the Government, its effect will reach every part of the country, and one settlement answer for the whole.

Immediate action is necessary, or the Government and country will be disgraced.

Respectfully,

E. S. SANFORD.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

—

NEW YORK, *July* 14, 1863.
(Received 5.10 p. m.)

SIR: It is reported from Boston that at 3 o'clock this afternoon a large body of armed men had assembled in North street to resist the

draft. No details of the situation were received. I find it impossible to get any definite information from newspaper offices, police stations, or headquarters, of affairs here.

E. S. SANFORD.

Hon. E. M. STANTON.

—

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 14, 1863—6.20 p. m.

Maj. E. S. SANFORD,
New York:

SIR: The Government will be able to stand the test, even if there should be a riot and mob in every ward of every city. The retreat of Lee's army, now in a rout and utterly broken, will leave an ample force at the disposal of the Government.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

—

NEW YORK, *July* 14, 1863.
(Received 8.40 p. m.)

SIR: We are expecting momentarily that our Southern wires will be cut, as the rioters are at work in their immediate neighborhood. It seems very important for the United States Government to define its position immediately in this city, and, if not done immediately, the opportunity will be lost. Governor Seymour has been sent for to come here immediately, and he is on his way. The police so far report themselves as having been successful in every fight, of which they have had many, but they say they are exhausted, and cannot much longer sustain the unequal contest. Not less than 10,000 good native soldiers ought to be here this moment to restore and enforce order.

E. S. SANFORD.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

—

NEW YORK, *July* 15, 1863.
(Received 3 p. m.)

SIR: Have just returned from headquarters. Saw General Wool and Governor Seymour. The latter informed me that he had heard of organizations at Newark and Jersey City to prevent the passage of troops, and requested me to inform the Seventh Regiment. I learn from Philadelphia that this regiment will not reach there till 4 o'clock, which will make it due here about to-morrow morning. There does not seem to be any one here who is attending to these matters. Some one should superintend the transportation. If troops are to come in any numbers, all the equipments of the roads should be put on the Amboy line, which can be easily guarded, and boats enough sent from here to Amboy. The troops can land from on board boats at any desired point, and under cover of gunboats, if necessary.

The situation does not appear to me to improve. There are indi-

cations of riotous organizations at all points from which we hear. The settling place is New York, and, once determined here, all is fixed.

Respectfully,

E. S. SANFORD.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

—

NEW YORK, *July* 15, 1863.
(Received 6.20 p. m.)

SIR: The following message just received from the manager of our Boston office. It came from New Rochelle by horse-power, our lines up to that point being destroyed. There was a considerable riot last night at Staten Island, and there are indications of outbreaks at Brooklyn and Williamsburg:

BOSTON, *July* 15, 1863—6.20 p. m.

Col. E. S. SANFORD:

SIR: Considerable excitement and gathering of people at North End yesterday; some fighting. Two police injured. Two companies regulars ordered up from Fort Independence; also two companies artillery from Readville. About 8 p. m. crowd made an attack on armory in Cooper street. All window glass demolished by brickbats. Troops fired a round of blank cartridges, and made a bayonet charge on mob, which retreated toward Charlestown street. Troops returned to armory, crowd following. A disturbance more intense. Large breach made in door of armory, which was then thrown open, and 6-pounder brass field pieces, loaded with canister shot, discharged full in the crowd. One man killed and several wounded. The crowd still refusing to leave, infantry marched out by platoons, and fired. One man and one woman killed by this discharge, and several wounded. Cooper street was then cleared.

Later in evening a battalion of dragoons formed line in Cooper street. Part of the crowd assembled at Dock Square, and a hardware store was broken into. Police fired fifteen or twenty shots.

At 8.40 p. m. alarm bells were rung, and another squad of police sent to Dock Square, which succeeded in keeping it clear until arrival of dragoons and company of infantry.

At 10 p. m. dragoons returned to Cooper street, the disturbance in Dock Square being quelled.

At 12.30 armory discovered to be on fire, but was saved from destruction by military. The Forty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment notified to assemble at their armory at 6 this morning.

G. F. MILLIKEN.

Respectfully,

E. S. SANFORD.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

—

NEW YORK, *July* 15, 1863.
(Received 8.15 p. m.)

SIR: The situation of affairs here is quite as critical this morning as at any former time. As far as I can learn, there has not yet been much serious fighting, but the rioters are gathered in large crowds at various points, and for the first time making their appearance down town in the back streets. Whatever assistance is to come here, should have precedence over all other railroad arrangements.

E. S. SANFORD.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NEW YORK,
July 16, 1863.

SIR: The situation is evidently improved. Cars and omnibuses are running. The Hudson River Railroad has been relaid, and trains have come in and gone out without molestation. Laborers have resumed work at various points, and the lower part of the city presents its usual appearance.

The fighting last night was quite severe. At one time the mob had the best of it, and possession of our dead and wounded, including 2 officers of the Duryea Zouaves, killed, and Colonel [Edward] Jardine, severely wounded. General Brown sent all the force at his disposal. He retook the position, and brought off the dead and wounded. There were killed in this contest about 15 of our men and about 25 of the rioters. The mob were armed, organized, and fired at the word of command.

General Brown has now, including the Seventh Regiment, about 1,400 men under his command. He thinks the force for his special purposes should be increased to 3,000. It is impossible to ascertain how many troops there are here, owing to the conflict of authority under which each officer will report those belonging to himself and all the others. Yesterday one officer received, at nearly the same time, five conflicting orders from as many commanders-in-chief. There is no danger of getting too many troops here of the right kind. The indications, to my mind, are that the rioters are resting and organizing. They have got arms to a considerable extent, and use them pretty well. The agrarian mania has taken a strong hold of a certain class, and the cry of contrast between rich and poor is loudly raised. Every city and town that we hear from is effervescing. Philadelphia seems the most quiet, but, if once started, will be the most dangerous.

I have taken care that all press dispatches which went out this morning conveyed the right impression. The strong hand tightly grasped here will be felt all over the Union. When you have given us a leader, and he has 10,000 men at his command, the country will be safe.

Respectfully,

E. S. SANFORD.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

—

NEW YORK, *July* 16, 1863.
(Received 7.10 p. m.)

SIR: There has been no fighting to-day of any consequence. The gatherings of excited people are confined at present to a small section of the upper part of the city.

I anticipate a renewal of trouble to-night, both here and in Brooklyn.

Advices from all quarters indicate that resistance to the draft will be made the pretext for rioting in nearly every large town in the country.

Respectfully,

E. S. SANFORD.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, *July* 17, 1863.
(Received 10.50 a. m.)

SIR: The situation this morning is similar to yesterday. Business is going forward in most parts of the city. No further attack has been made on our telegraph wires, and we are in connection with Boston.

The rioters made a harder fight last night than at any previous time, but were thoroughly whipped.

I will endeavor to obtain and transmit more detailed information.

Respectfully,

E. S. SANFORD.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

—

NEW YORK, *July* 17, 1863.
(Received 2.07 p. m.)

SIR: Police Commissioner [Thomas C.] Acton reports that in a fight last night near Gramercy Park, the soldiers got the worst of it, and were driven back, leaving one of their number killed. Captain Putnam, of the regulars, started with two companies, and thoroughly routed the rioters, killing from 15 to 25, taking 16 prisoners, and bringing off the body of the sergeant, which was left at the first fight.

Police Commissioner Acton desires to make a special request for the promotion of Captain Putnam, Company F, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, this being the second time that he has encountered and overcome the rioters after they had gotten the better of our troops under other officers.

No disturbance has occurred this morning in any part of the city.

Respectfully,

E. S. SANFORD.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

—

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 17, 1863—3.40 p. m.

Police Commissioner ACTON,
New York City:

SIR: The courage and gallantry of Captain Putnam, of the Twelfth Infantry, and of the soldiers of his command, against the rebel rioters in New York, has been unofficially communicated to this Department. Suitable acknowledgment will be made as soon as an official report is received. In the meantime, please to communicate to him, and the officers and soldiers who have acted under him, the thanks of this Department.

Your board will also please report all cases of gallantry and courage that may come to your knowledge, by officers or privates, in order that the Department may make proper acknowledgment.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, *July* 17, 1863—3.45 p. m.
(Received 3.50 p. m.)

SIR: Up to this hour the city continues very quiet. The following is a synopsis of the remarks by Archbishop Hughes up to 2.45 p. m.:

I do not address you as the President, nor as a military commander, nor as the mayor, but as your father. You know that for years back I have been your friend I have stood by you with my voice and with my pen. Now, as to the causes of this unhappy excitement. Some of your grievances I know are imaginary ones, though, unfortunately, many are real. Yet I know of no country under the sun that has not more cause for a just complaint than we have in this.

The archbishop, who is in excellent voice, has entire control of the sympathies of the crowd of three or four thousand people.

Respectfully,

E. S. SANFORD.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

—

NEW YORK CITY, *July* 18, 1863—1.30 p. m.
(Received 1.45 p. m.)

SIR: The plunder rioting is suppressed for the present, but there are strong indications of a formidable and widespread organization to resist the taking away of conscripts under the draft. This organization assumes a party aspect, and extends to the military of the city who are subject to draft. The party supposed to be most interested in sustaining the Government and draft, and the property-holders, show no intention to prepare for the emergency or to fight when it comes.

I give you this information, obtained by personal observation, to enable you to appreciate the position, and trust you will not consider it officious.

E. S. SANFORD.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

No. 3.

Report of Col. James B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General, U. S. Army, with orders, &c.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 14, 1863.

SIR: The enforcement of the draft was yesterday seriously resisted in the ninth district of the city of New York. The mob, variously estimated in numbers up as high as 30,000, attacked the officers of this bureau in the performance of their duty, and destroyed the building in which the draft had been conducted, and many of the rolls, records, and appurtenances connected with the draft. The military and the police force of the city on duty there were overwhelmed and dispersed.

In the present condition of things, I do not think the draft can be made without additional force. I therefore recommend that four regiments of infantry and a battery of artillery be sent immediately

to New York City, and, without intending to travel beyond the line of my duty, I would state that I think the public interest, so far as my department is concerned, would be greatly promoted if Major-General McDowell can be assigned to such command as will enable him to direct the military operations necessary to enforce the draft in the State of New York and New England. The numbers and importance in this riot are doubtless greatly exaggerated, but I deem it sufficiently serious to justify the suggestions herein made.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ADDENDA.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 13, 1863.

Major-General WOOL,
Commanding, &c., New York City:

SIR: It is reported that a serious riot is in progress in Third avenue, and that the provost-marshal's office has been burned. Will you please furnish at once all the force you can to enforce the enrollment act, provided the necessity for it is as represented?

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

—

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 13, 1863.

Col. ROBERT NUGENT,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, New York City:

SIR: Apply to General Wool for force, if you have not done so, to quell the riot reported in Third avenue, provided it is serious. You had better concentrate your Invalid Corps with other forces, and act directly against the rioters, in conjunction with the city police.

I have telegraphed General Wool. Report condition of affairs.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

—

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 13, 1863.

General WOOL,
Commanding New York City:

SIR: Adjutant-General Sprague, now here, informs me that Colonel [Henry L.] Lansing, at New Dorp, has 300 or 400 men available for the riot, and also two companies, under Major [George W.] Scott, on Riker's Island. General Sprague says these are all subject to your orders. The marines and sailors at the navy-yard and receiving ship will, I presume, co-operate, if applied to by you.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 14, 1863—11.10 a. m.

Col. ROBERT NUGENT,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, New York City:

SIR: Suspend the draft in New York City and Brooklyn.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

(Same to Major [Alexander S.] Diven, to suspend draft in Buffalo.)

—

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 14, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Col. ROBERT NUGENT,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, New York City:

SIR: Send forward the consolidated lists of your districts, made for this office, as far as completed. Those that are not completed must be removed to a place of safety and then completed.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

—

NEW YORK,
July 14, 1863.

Col. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

SIR: Headquarters destroyed by the mob.
Papers safe.

JOHN DUFFY,
Provost-Marshal, Fifth District New York.

—

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 14, 1863—3 p. m.

Col. ROBERT NUGENT,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, New York City:

SIR: Set your detectives at work to ascertain the names of the ringleaders and other principal men concerned in the late riot, and to get evidence against them, so that they may be arrested and tried.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

—

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 15, 1863—9.10 p. m.

Col. ROBERT NUGENT,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, New York City:

SIR: My dispatch of yesterday in reference to draft must not be published.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 16, 1863.

Col. ROBERT NUGENT,
Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, New York:

COLONEL: It is stated that the detachment of the Invalid Corps, under charge of Lieutenant [Montgomery S.] Reed, which was sent to quell the mob in New York, fired blank cartridges.

The Provost-Marshal-General directs that you investigate this matter thoroughly, and report whether the statement is correct; and, if so, whether Lieutenant Reed gave orders to the men under his command to fire blank cartridges.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY STONE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

CIRCULAR, No. 48. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 17, 1863.

The operations of the draft lately ordered in the New England and Middle States, though in most instances completed, or now in progress without opposition, have, in one or two cities, been temporarily interrupted.

Provost-marshals are informed that no orders have been issued countermanding the draft. Adequate force has been ordered by the Government to the points where the proceedings have been interrupted. Provost-marshals will be sustained by the military forces of the country in enforcing the draft, in accordance with the laws of the United States, and will proceed to execute the orders heretofore given for draft as rapidly as shall be practicable, by aid of the military forces ordered to co-operate with and protect them.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

—

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 18, 1863—9.05 p. m.

Col. ROBERT NUGENT,
Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, New York:

SIR: Send back at once to Newark, N. J., the company of Invalid Corps taken from there and sent to New York three days ago. See General Canby on the subject, if necessary, but send the company at once to report back to the provost-marshal at Newark, N. J.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

No. 4.

Reports of Col. Robert Nugent, Sixty-ninth New York Infantry, Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

NEW YORK, *July* 14, 1863.
(Received 11 a. m.)

SIR: The mob, some 10,000 strong, burned yesterday the offices of the marshals of the ninth, eighth, and fifth districts. So far, the

other offices are unharmed. The records, books, and papers have been nearly all saved. There are detachments of regular troops and marines in the city, numbering over 400, under the command of General Harvey Brown, by orders of Major-General Wool. The police force have rendered efficient service.

The mob this morning is, I understand, engaged in burning private property in the upper part of the city. The draft is for the present suspended.

I was placed in command of the arsenal last night, by order of General Wool, and relieved this morning. The arsenal is safe. My own dwelling has been gutted, and I understand has been burned down. The excitement in the city is intense.

ROBERT NUGENT,
Col. Sixty-ninth, and Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General.

J. B. FRY,
Colonel.

—

NEW YORK CITY,
July 14, 1863.

SIR: Draft has been suspended in New York and Brooklyn from necessity. Can your dispatch of to-day be published?*

ROBERT NUGENT,
Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

Colonel FRY.

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NEW YORK, *July* 14, 1863.
(Received 8.20 p. m.)

SIR: Have just seen Generals Wool and Brown. It is an impossibility to send one company to each provost-marshal's office. All available forces are now under command of General Brown, and have in some instances engaged the mob. In the fifth district, several of the mob have been killed. Invalid Corps all on duty excepting [Frederick M.] Chase's, at Fort Schuyler, which is retained for protection of the fort.

City in an intense excitement. Business suspended. Rioting in every ward. Records all secure on Governor's Island excepting eighth and ninth districts; still, I think they are safe. General Wool has now 1,000 soldiers, inadequate, I fear, to repel attacks from so many different points. It is a spontaneous movement. No organization. Principally for plunder. Mayor's residence burned.

Everything has been done that was practicable with the present forces. The mob is more formidable to-day than yesterday.

ROBERT NUGENT,
Colonel, and Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

Col. J. B. FRY.

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NEW YORK, *July* 15, 1863—1.10 p. m.
(Received 1.45 p. m.)

SIR: Mob last evening attacked the quarters of provost-marshal first district, at Jamaica, destroying clothing, &c. Records had been

* See p. 895.

previously removed to a place of safety. Rioters still at work in city. Mob assembled at Thirty-second street this morning; were fired upon by the military. Quite a number killed. Object seems to be plunder, rather than any real opposition to the draft.

Have just returned from headquarters of General Wool, and from information there received the force now available will be sufficient to speedily check any further disturbance.

ROBERT NUGENT,
Colonel, and A. A. P. M. G.

Col. J. B. FRY.

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NEW YORK,
July 15, 1863.

SIR: Your telegram of the 14th instant,* ordering a suspension of the draft in this city and Brooklyn, was duly received, and the draft was suspended, from necessity.

Owing to the state of feeling now in the city among the mob class, it may be well to suspend the draft for two or three days, until the Government is able to send a sufficient force to preserve order and enforce the law. I would suggest that when an adequate force is sent here, the draft should be resumed in one district at a time, and rigidly enforced there.

When the draft is to be resumed, and there is a sufficient force in New York to carry it out, I shall apply to Major-General Wool for men, and, in the meanwhile, I trust the Government will see the necessity of instructing the major-general commanding in this department to give me all the assistance he possibly can to sustain its authority.

The mob spirit must be put down by the strong arm of the military power. There is no use in trying to conciliate or reason with it. It has now assumed the character of an organized mass of plunderers, and the public generally have lost all sympathy for it; so that now is the time to crush out rebellion. This can be easily done, if the proper force is placed at our disposal.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT NUGENT,
Colonel Sixty-ninth N. Y. Vols., and A. A. P. M. G.

Col. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

P. S.—I inclose you an extract from the World—Copperhead—by which you will see that the mob have paid their respects to my residence.

[Inclosure.]

AFFAIRS AT YORKVILLE.

The demonstrations at Yorkville on the part of those who had turned out to resist the draft were carried to such an extent as to endanger the lives of some, and greatly agitate the minds of most of the peaceable citizens of that place. So great was the excitement on Monday evening, that yesterday many people concluded it best to

* See p. 895.

pack up all their available effects, thereby being prepared to leave in case of an emergency. In fact, quite a number at the time of our visit had already and were still removing whatever they deemed the most valuable.

On Monday evening, about the hour of 7.15 p. m., a large crowd assembled on Fourth avenue and Eighty-sixth street, numbering nearly 1,000 persons, men and boys. They first proceeded to the house of Colonel Nugent, in Eighty-sixth street, near Fourth avenue, which they completely destroyed inside, pitching light and available articles into the street, which were mostly appropriated to the private use of whoever happened to get them. The crowd only spared the building from the lighted torch on account of a foreman of one of the fire companies having property next door to Colonel Nugent's residence, and in which he, the foreman, lived.

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NEW YORK,
July 15, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the occurrences which have taken place since my last communication.

Early on Monday morning, I received intelligence that opposition was to be made to the further progress of the drawing in the ninth district. I immediately got ready all the available force at my disposal, consisting of about 70 men of the Invalid Corps, First Battalion, and ordered 25 men, under command of Lieutenant Reed, to proceed at once to headquarters ninth district, and 25 more, under Captain Labier, to proceed to the State Arsenal, corner Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, in the vicinity of headquarters eighth district; Captain [Benjamin F.] Manierre, who was also to commence drawing that morning, to be in readiness in case any resistance should be offered. The balance were held in reserve at the barracks.

I then proceeded to the police headquarters, and found that 40 men had been already dispatched to each of the above headquarters. At my suggestion, this force was largely increased.

I then called upon Major-General Wool, and advising him of my apprehensions, he at once issued orders, directing all the troops that could be spared from the different stations in the harbor should be sent as soon as possible to the city, and report to me at my headquarters. I then called upon General Sandford, commanding First Division State troops, and, upon consultation, it was decided to send all the troops, as fast as they reported, to the State Arsenal as a general rendezvous, from whence they might be dispatched to any section where they would be most needed, besides protecting the large amount of arms, ammunition, &c., contained in the building, which, once in hands of the mob, would have rendered them perfectly uncontrollable.

Captain [Charles E.] Jenkins, in the ninth district, commenced the drawing, and had drawn about 100 names, when the rioters, who had previously marched through the streets and impressed every one into their ranks, willingly or otherwise, and who at this time numbered several thousand, made an attack upon the house with bricks and stones, beat off the policemen, and, breaking the doors and windows, rushed inside, driving every one before them. Captain Jenkins and his assistants were compelled to fly, not, however, until they had secured everything of value, and placed them in the safe, excepting about 100 ballots left in the wheel.

Then commenced a general destruction of the furniture, &c., ending by heaping it up in the center of the floor, and setting fire to it, soon enveloping the building in flames, and, communicating to the adjoining buildings, destroyed the entire block of four fine houses.

The guard, which had been ordered up, could not approach the scene nearer than two or three squares, and, coming up after the building was fired, found the crowd too dense to proceed. Here they were attacked with stones, and returned the fire with ball-cartridges, with which their muskets were loaded, and, before they could reload with ball, they were overpowered, muskets and equipments taken from nearly all of them, and the men most cruelly beaten. One has since died, and six more are severely wounded. The balance made their escape with more or less bruises. The enrollment records and papers are supposed to be preserved in the safe. As soon as it can be handled, I propose with a guard to take the safe from the ruins, and have it removed, when its contents will be examined.

Captain Manierre, in the eighth district, had proceeded with the drawing in his district, and had drawn about 216 names from the wheel, when he received information of the proceedings in the ninth district. He immediately suspended the drawing, and, hastily getting his records and books together, they were safely deposited in the police station near by. He had hardly succeeded in doing so before the mob was upon them, and the same scenes were enacted as in the ninth district, ending by firing the building, and the destruction of an entire block of eight or ten stores. The mob here was so great that it was deemed useless to order up the guard, only to share the same fate as their companions in the ninth district.

While these acts were being committed, I dispatched my aides and assistants to the headquarters of the other marshals, with orders for them to remove their books and papers to Governor's Island, which was safely done, and, with the exception of the ninth district, the papers of all have been preserved.

I also deemed it prudent to remove the books and papers of my own office, retaining only such as were necessary for the moment. I also removed all the arms and equipments which had been provided for the Invalid Corps to Governor's Island, as the mob had threatened not only to hang me but destroy the building also.

These arrangements being completed, I proceeded to the State Arsenal, and was placed in command by General Wool. The troops began to arrive about 5 p. m., and by midnight, when I was relieved of the command, I had about 400 available men, General Harvey Brown, U. S. Army, assuming command of the troops, by direction of General Wool.

About 6 p. m., the mob assembled in front of Captain Duffy's headquarters, fifth district, and set fire to the building, which was entirely destroyed, with the adjoining buildings, the papers, &c., having been previously removed. No loss beyond the furniture was occasioned.

Two companies of the Invalid Corps, one from Fort Wood, New York Harbor, and one from Newark, N. J., reported early for duty, and rendered very effective service. The companies at Fort Schuyler were needed for the protection of the fort.

Last evening a mob broke into the house where Captain [Edwin] Rose, first district, had stored his clothing, &c., and, removing the contents to the road, set fire to it. They threaten to return this evening and complete the work.

Captain Rose is powerless. The people in the village are much disaffected. He has no force which he can call upon, and I have none to send him. The enrollment records were preserved, having been removed for safety.

Yesterday and to-day the mob have proceeded with utter recklessness in the destruction of private property. Workshops have been visited, and the buildings threatened to be burned unless the proprietors closed them up; and so great is the apprehension of the people, that in most cases the summons has been complied with. Several conflicts have taken place between the military and the rioters, and many persons have been killed.

The means for the suppression of the rioters is good, and it is considered that there is sufficient force now here and to arrive this evening to speedily check any further serious disturbance.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT NUGENT,
Colonel Sixty-ninth Regt. N. Y. Vols., and A. A. P. M. G.

Col. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

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NEW YORK, *July* 16, 1863.
(Received 9.45 a. m.)

SIR: Your telegram did not reach here till 4.40 this morning. Yesterday I was sent for by the Governor and mayor, who wanted to know if I had received any account from Washington about the draft being suspended. I told them I had, but positively refused to publish it until I received proper authority from you to do so. At their earnest solicitation, and as the draft had actually been suspended from necessity, I consented to publish, over my own name, that simple fact, without giving it any official character. Your dispatch will, of course, remain unpublished. Wrote you fully by mail last night.

ROBERT NUGENT,
Colonel, and Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

Col. J. B. FRY.

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NEW YORK,
July 16, 1863.

SIR: Yesterday afternoon, as I have already informed you by telegraph to-day, I was requested to call at the Saint Nicholas Hotel, to meet His Excellency Gov. Horatio Seymour and other gentlemen, who seemed, officially and otherwise, to be anxious to suppress the riot that has been raging in this city since Monday morning.

I accordingly called, and met Governor Seymour, Mayor Opdyke, Collector [Hiram] Barney, and several other gentlemen. I was asked by the Governor, in the presence of Messrs. Barney and Opdyke, if I had any instructions from Washington in relation to the suspension of the draft in New York and the other Congressional districts, to which I replied that I had received instructions as far as regards New York and Brooklyn, but that I was not at liberty to publish them without express authority from you. The Governor then, in conjunction with the mayor and Mr. Barney,

earnestly solicited me to publish your telegram in relation to the suspension of the draft, to which I would not consent; but as they considered that it would have the effect of allaying the excitement to have the fact made known, I did so over my own signature. The notice is hereby attached, as it has appeared in almost every daily paper in the city.

I have already advised you up to last night of the proceedings of the mob. Nothing has been done by it to-day worthy of special mention. Apparently everything is quiet, but it is the opinion of well-informed persons that this state of things will not last long, but that the scenes of violence which have disgraced the city during Monday and Tuesday may be renewed at any moment. I trust that the Government will use every effort to enforce the draft; but to do so will require a few days' time and a force of at least 15,000 men. We have now got about one-third of that number, and I presume the balance can be furnished without materially weakening the force operating against the other rebels in the South.

When you see fit to order a renewal of the draft, please notify me a few days beforehand, so that I may be in condition to take one district at a time, and finish it up before commencing another. The different district marshals, whose books, lists, &c., have been sent to Governor's Island for safe-keeping, have been notified by me to proceed there at once, and complete their arrangements for drafting.

It is well, also, that you should be aware that so far as the protecing of the public property in my possession, and of my own life and the lives of those attached to my office, I am utterly powerless. Major-General Wool has seen fit to place Brig. Gen. Harvey Brown in command of all the United States forces, including the Invalid Corps. Major-General Sandford has control of the militia, and, of course, the Metropolitan police force is under the orders of the police commissioners.

Though it is a well-known fact that the hostility of the mob has been directed against me personally, and against this office, though threats of the most diabolical kind have been made against my life, I am unable at this moment to procure a guard for the protection of this office against even ordinary danger. It is a very delicate matter to complain of officers intrusted by the authorities with high responsibility, but I cannot help saying that the confusion, vacillation, and conflict of orders which exist among the general officers of the regular, volunteer, and militia force at present in this city, have the effect of encouraging the rioters and lessening the confidence of the public in the Administration. It cannot be denied that orders have been issued and in part executed with anything but military clearness and precision, and although subordinate officers have evinced the best possible disposition to suppress the riot, they have been so annoyed and perplexed by conflicting orders that half of their efficiency is destroyed. To enforce the draft properly, as I said before, we must have a force of at least 15,000 men, under the command of some decisive, energetic officer, who is neither afraid nor ashamed to execute it.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT NUGENT,

Colonel Sixty-ninth N. Y. Vols., and A. A. P. M. G.

Col. J. B. Fry,

Provost-Marshal-General.

[Inclosure.]

THE DRAFT SUSPENDED.

NEW YORK, *July* 15, 1863.

The draft has been suspended in New York City and Brooklyn.

ROBERT NUGENT,
Colonel, and Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

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NEW YORK, *July* 17, 1863.
(Received 8.45 p.m.)

SIR: There has been no new demonstration by the mob to-day. So far, everything is quiet, as I learn from the police authorities whom I have just seen, 8 p. m.

ROBERT NUGENT,
Colonel, and Acting Assistant-Provost-Marshal-General.

Col. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

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NEW YORK, *July* 18, 1863.

SIR: On the 16th instant I had the honor of informing you, by two separate communications, as to the state of affairs in this city and neighborhood, relative to the draft. Yesterday and to-day, up to the time of writing, this city has been comparatively quiet, but I cannot tell at what moment the riot may break out with redoubled violence.

The authorities in Washington do not seem able or willing to comprehend the magnitude of the opposition to the Government which exists in New York. There is no doubt but that most, if not all, of the Democratic politicians are at the bottom of this riot, and that the rioters themselves include not only the thieves and gamblers that infest this metropolis, but nearly every one of the vast Democratic majority, which has so constantly been thrown at every election against the Administration. When you consider the depraved and desperate character of those men, and their hostility to President Lincoln's Government, stimulated as it is by inflammatory harangues in the newspapers and on the public highways, and by the copious supply of liquor, you will easily appreciate the difficulties of enforcing the draft. As I said before, it will require at least 15,000 armed men to enforce it, and these men must be placed under the absolute control of some energetic and zealous officer. I do not hesitate to say that the moment the draft is resumed, more than one-half of the laboring portion of our population will rise in opposition against its execution, and that it will require an adequate force and a decisive executive to subdue them. No reliance can be placed upon the Governor of the State; very little on the militia, who are now returning home, and who are ordered to report to Governor Seymour. Our only dependence must be on the regular army and the volunteers, who are independent of State control. Should any conflict between the Federal and State authorities occur, and it is not unlikely that it should, Seymour will most certainly side with the State, and would bring with him most of the militia. If I were permitted to offer a suggestion to the Executive, I would advise the

proclamation of martial law, and the presence of an adequate force here, before any steps are taken to enforce the draft.

From what I have learned and from what I knew of Governor Seymour, as well as from the substance and tone of his speeches, I am convinced that little or no reliance can be placed on the loyalty of Governor Seymour, and I would caution the Administration against placing any reliance whatever on his professions.

If the New York mob is to be subdued and the law of the United States carried out, it must be done by Federal officers, and by means entirely under the direction of the General Government.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT NUGENT,

Colonel Sixty-ninth N. Y. Vols., and A. A. P. M. G.

Col. J. B. FRY, *Provost-Marshal-General.*

No. 5.

Report of Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, Provost-Marshal.

NEW YORK, *July* 14, 1863.

SIR: I would most respectfully suggest that a sufficient force be allowed to protect these headquarters and the Government property under my control. The mob is not subdued, but dispersed. They are flushed with the victories of yesterday. They have fired the provost-marshals' headquarters of the fifth, eighth, and ninth districts, and leveled them to the ground; they threaten me to-night, and the rest that are untouched; they pressed me last night, and had I not hired from a private storehouse 40 muskets, and made cartridges, which I placed in the hands of my enrollers, keeping them all the night, this morning my building would have been burned with the others. I have but 4 rounds of ammunition, the men unused to muskets, and ignorant of the first principles of drilling. I have repeatedly asked for a small force of only 4 or 6 men from Colonel Nugent, assistant provost-marshal general of this city, and have never been able to obtain one yet. I would most respectfully impress [on you] the necessity of granting to me one company of regulars, that I may be able to better fulfill my duties as marshal; confident with such a force I can prevent any trouble in my district, for promptness, energy, and decision are the only requisite preventives to trouble of this kind, the absence of which in this city I am forced to believe has at least fanned the flames anew again.

Very respectfully,

JOEL B. ERHARDT,

Captain, and Provost-Marshal, Fourth District.

Col. J. B. FRY, *Provost-Marshal-General.*

No. 6.

Report of Capt. Stephen B. Gregory, Provost-Marshal.

BROOKLYN, *July* 16, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, not being prepared to resist an attack from such mobs as now rule in New York City, on

the first intimation of danger (on Monday, 13th instant), I removed quietly and secretly one set of the enrollment sheets, Class I and II, of this district, to a place of safety.

This set had not been thoroughly compared and examined, and those persons whose names we had gathered on irregular lists had not been transferred to their proper class sheets. Work was continued from day to day upon the duplicates then on hand, and the ballots very nearly completed, when, on intimation that we would be attacked by the rioters, and these headquarters destroyed, the books and valuable papers were collected and sent to the navy-yard, under seal, and received by Captain [Richard W.] Meade, U. S. Navy, on board the receiving ship North Carolina. Yesterday, the 15th instant, the corps of enrolling officers were discharged, subject to call in such number as may be required to complete the draft, when orders to that effect are received from Washington.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN B. GREGORY,
Captain, and Provost-Marshal, Third District, New York.

Col. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.

No. 7.

Reports of Capt. Charles E. Jenkins, Provost-Marshal.

NEW YORK, *July* 13, 1863.
(Received 5 p. m.)

SIR: My headquarters are destroyed, and the draft in the ninth district of this State is temporarily suspended. My lists, &c., are, I think, preserved in the safe. I opened my headquarters this morning at 7.15 o'clock, and soon after began to receive reports from my special officers, who are well acquainted with the district, and which satisfied me that an attempt would be made to stop the draft. They were trustworthy men, and I was obliged to believe the report.

I at once sent a request to Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General Nugent to detail for my support a sergeant, 2 corporals, and 25 men. I then sent for the captain of police of the precinct, and requested him to have as large a force at command as practicable. Meanwhile reports from perfectly reliable sources reached me that the firemen of the district had taken in their engines, pole foremost, and had turned out, determined to resist the draft. Some of the firemen in the Twenty-second ward had been drafted on Saturday, and the rest had refused to serve.

Colonel Nugent sent me a verbal message—he rarely sends one in writing—that if a disturbance should be made, I must suspend the draft and send for a guard. This was equivalent to directing me to take care of myself. I then asked the captain of police to give me all the force at his command, which he did, and at 10 o'clock precisely I commenced to draft. The room was full, but the occupants were comparatively orderly. The wheel was placed upon the table, the ballots were put into the wheel, I blindfolded the man who was to draw, and then began to read the names as they were drawn.

I proceeded for more than half an hour, and everything went on quietly, and I began to hope that no attack would be made. At 10.35

I requested Mr. Smith, my most efficient clerk, to announce the names. He took my place. I spoke to the policemen, and directed them to take places near the railing, and stated that I thought for the present no danger was to be apprehended. I then went into the back room, and, after a few minutes' consultation with my specials, turned to assume my place at the wheel. As I did so, I heard shouts, "They are coming," and the like. Instantly the windows and front of the house were broken in by paving stones. I stepped forward, but was borne back by the mass, and pushed through the back door into the back yard, and took refuge in the next building. The mob immediately took possession of the premises and set fire to them. What is the present condition of things I cannot say. I trust my papers are safe. I shall report in full by mail. I can only say that if Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General Col. Robert Nugent remains in office, I shall ask leave to resign. The city ought to be placed under martial law, with General Harvey Brown or Benjamin F. Butler as military commandant.

CHAS. E. JENKINS,
Captain, and Provost-Marshal, Ninth District.

Col. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

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NEW YORK, *July* 14, 1863.

SIR: I had the honor to communicate to you by telegraph yesterday the fact of the destruction of my headquarters, together with such details as then occurred to me, and stated that I should report in full by mail to-day. But the state of my health is such that I am at present unable to discharge my duty in this respect.

My safe has been preserved, and I presume its contents are not much injured. It lies, I am told, amid the ruins of the building, locked, and the key in my possession. The mob was unable to open it.

I regret to state that some of my enrolling officers are reported to have been severely injured. Mr. Vanderpoel, my chief clerk, was terribly beaten with clubs, and now lies at his father's house in a very critical condition.

At the time of writing my dispatch yesterday, I was in a state of intense excitement, and made some harsh statements concerning Col. Robert Nugent, which I desire to recall. Subsequent examination and reflection have satisfied me that I was in error.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. JENKINS,
Captain, and Provost-Marshal, Ninth District, New York.

Col. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

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NEW YORK, *July* 21, 1863.
(Received 12.35 p. m.)

SIR: I got my safe out yesterday afternoon. It is much damaged; have just opened it; contents much charred, but think, with care, I can get copy of consolidated lists; perhaps slips can be used.

CHAS. E. JENKINS,
Captain, &c.

Col. J. B. FRY.

No. 8.

Report of Capt. Benjamin F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal.

NEW YORK, *July* 14, 1863.

COLONEL: I have to report that, by direction of Colonel Nugent, I commenced the draft for the eighth district. After drawing 216 names, I received information that Captain Jenkins' headquarters were fired by the mob, and that all of his papers had been destroyed. After consultation with members of the board, I ordered the draft to be postponed until this morning. This took place at 11.30 a. m., after securing the enrollment blanks, ballots, &c. The mob paid a visit to my quarters, and set fire to the buildings, destroying all the property belonging to the Government. The clothing was stored a few doors above my quarters, and that was also burned up. I have saved nothing but the enrollment sheets and ballots. All my papers have been lost.

I shall be prepared to make the draft when ordered, and hope it will not be long delayed.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

B. F. MANIERRE,
Provost-Marshal, Eighth District, New York.

Col. J. B. FRY, *Provost-Marshal-General.*

No. 9.

Report of Samuel J. Glassey, Deputy Provost-Marshal.

NEW YORK, *July* 13, 1863—3 p. m. (Received 4.30 p. m.)

SIR: A mob, estimated at from 10,000 to 30,000 men, has assailed and destroyed the office of the provost-marshal for the ninth district. The guard was completely routed, and many injured. General Wool has ordered into the city all available forces, but they will not exceed 500 men of all kinds; not more than 200 regulars. The mob threatened the destruction of all Government offices. I have sent all the enrollment papers to Governor's Island. The demonstration is extremely dangerous.

I respectfully suggest that a force sufficient to quell the mob be immediately sent to me, as nearly all the effective militia regiments are absent, and those remaining here cannot be relied upon.

Colonel Nugent is now at the scene of disturbance.

SAMUEL J. GLASSEY,
Deputy Provost-Marshal.

Col. J. B. FRY, *Provost-Marshal-General.*

No. 10.

Report of Maj. Gen. Harmanus B. Duryea, commanding Second Division, New York State National Guard.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, N. Y. S. M.,
Brooklyn, January 20, 1864.

SIR: In pursuance of orders from the commander-in-chief to report in detail the services rendered by the forces under my command

on the occasion of the riots in New York in July last, I have the honor to report that, on the 14th day of July last, I received a requisition from the sheriff of Kings County, reciting that there was apprehension of imminent danger of riot in the county of Kings, and directing me, in pursuance of the law, to order out, in aid of the civil authorities in Kings County, the military forces under my command. This was the second day of the riots in New York City, and a disturbance was anticipated in Brooklyn.

In pursuance of this requisition, I called into service the only military force then in the city, viz, the Seventieth Regiment, Colonel [William J.] Cropsey commanding, directing the regiment to assemble forthwith at the State Arsenal in Brooklyn.

On the same day, I received orders from His Excellency, through the inspector-general, to post a guard at the State Arsenal in Brooklyn, and to send a regiment to New York City to report to Major-General Sandford; and I immediately issued orders to the Sixth Brigade, General [Charles A.] Hamilton, consisting of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Regiments, from Queens and Suffolk Counties, to assemble forthwith, and proceed to the State Arsenal, Brooklyn, preparatory to marching to the city of New York.

On the morning of the 15th July, General Hamilton reported to me that a riot had occurred in Queens County, which made it desirable, in his judgment, and that of the civil authorities in that county, that the Fifteenth Regiment should remain there for duty; and on the same day I reported these facts to His Excellency the commander-in-chief, personally, and received his verbal orders countermanding the orders to send a regiment to the city of New York, and approving of granting permission to the Fifteenth Regiment to remain in Queens County, and of the retention of the residue of the force for the protection of Brooklyn and Kings County.

At this time the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Twenty-eighth Regiments, Fifth Brigade, General P. S. Crooke, were in the service of the United States; the Fourteenth as volunteers for the war, and the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth, under General Crooke, in Pennsylvania. The other Brooklyn brigade, the Eleventh, General J. C. Smith, composed of the Twenty-third, Forty-seventh, Fifty-second, and Fifty-sixth Regiments, was also in the service of the United States; the Twenty-third, Fifty-second, and Fifty-sixth, under General Smith, being in Pennsylvania, and the Forty-seventh near Alexandria, Va.

At this time, also, the whole of the Seventh Brigade belonging to this division was in the service of the United States; the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Regiments being on duty at Baltimore, and the Nineteenth being organized as a volunteer regiment for nine months' service, and at or near Harper's Ferry.

This left at my command only the Seventieth Regiment, and the Sixteenth, a portion of which reported for duty. Feeling that the force at my disposal was insufficient for the suppression of a serious disturbance in the city of Brooklyn, I called into service such members of the National Guard, in Brooklyn, as had sent substitutes with their regiments to the seat of war, and they promptly responded to the call. Capt. R. V. W. Thorn, jr., Thirteenth Regiment, took command, by my direction, of a portion of these forces, assisted by Captains Washburn and Atwater, of the Twenty-third Regiment, and a similar force, composed of members of the Forty-seventh Regiment, was organized under Lieutenant [Thomas P.] Brown.

These organizations were also in part filled by volunteers from the citizens, and were of the greatest value at this critical period. A call was also made for volunteers from the exempt members of regiments and from citizens, and a regiment was provisionally organized, composed of these, under the command of Col. A. M. Wood, which subsequently received the approbation of His Excellency.

I had immediately, upon the receipt of the requisition of the sheriff, taken measures to provide the forces under my command with ammunition; and the artillery, upon which it was obvious that our principal reliance must be placed, was gotten in readiness for instant service.

On the 15th day of July, the police commissioners passed a resolution, directing me to call out and muster the forces under my command, to aid the civil authorities in putting down and suppressing all riots, &c., and to preserve the public tranquillity in the city of Brooklyn. Our entire available force had already been put on duty. The Seventieth Regiment was posted at the arsenal, and the Sixteenth and the forces under Captain Thorn held the city armory. Lieutenant Brown, of the Forty-seventh Regiment, with members of that regiment, aided by citizens, kept guard at the armory of the Forty-seventh Regiment (eastern district of Brooklyn); and the arms from all the other armories were removed to the arsenal and other safe places.

The riot in New York City, which commenced on the 13th July, had in the meantime continued, and that city was the scene of conflict between the public authorities and the rioters; and the spirit of riot seemed to extend over all the adjacent region, filling the citizens of Brooklyn and the neighboring villages with great alarm, and causing constant demands upon the public authorities for special protection, which could not be given with the limited force under the control of the authorities.

By the advice, as was understood, of His Excellency, and also of the local authorities, the citizens began to form associations for local protection and mutual defense; and some of these associations of citizens were provided with arms by orders of His Excellency.

Other citizens were made special deputies by the sheriff, and the police commissioners appointed many special policemen, and regular patrols were established by night in many parts of the city of Brooklyn and the adjacent towns. As yet there had been no open manifestations of violence in Brooklyn, although these were momentarily expected, and the regular and special civil force and the military were held in constant readiness for an outbreak. Large bodies of men, it was reported, had assembled in Hamilton avenue, near the Atlantic dock, and rumors of intended attacks upon public and private property, which were flying about the city, caused many of the citizens to leave for places of presumed greater safety, and the general excitement was constantly increasing.

On the night of the 15th of July, a mob assembled in the vicinity of the Atlantic dock, and, forcing an entrance, set on fire two grain elevators, which were consumed. The mayor and police proceeded to the Atlantic dock, and the mob dispersed without much, if any, resistance; but the persons who had fired the elevators had escaped and were unknown. The military force under Captain Thorn was under arms, ready to aid the civil authorities, but their services were not required.

It was anticipated that the incendiarism at the Atlantic dock

would be followed by further attacks in that quarter, and, upon the application of the president of that company, and by direction of the sheriff, a force was gotten in readiness for its protection, consisting of an artillery detachment from the Seventieth Regiment, under the command of Major [Robert] Smith, and infantry from the city armory, under Captain Thorn—which force was sent on the night of the 16th of July, by water, to the Atlantic dock. Upon its arrival, a considerable number of persons were found assembled for some purpose, but no attack was made on the military force, nor was there any attempt made to destroy property. From this time until the 31st of July, a guard was regularly kept at the Atlantic dock, supplied at times from this command, and at other times from the Seventy-fourth Regiment National Guard, of Buffalo, by order of the United States military commandant in New York.

The riots in New York continued on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of July, and the intense excitement of our citizens naturally arising from the excesses in New York City was augmented by reports, credited at the time, of the existence of large organizations of men in various parts of the city of Brooklyn, provided with arms, and determined not only to resist the execution of the conscription law, but to burn and destroy property, and to maltreat and murder obnoxious persons. The existence of such organizations has never been established by legal evidence, that I am aware of; but the alleged revelation of the contemplated action of such bodies was calculated to produce and continue the apprehensions of the citizens and authorities for the peace and safety of the city; and, perhaps, no just conception of the necessity or propriety of the preparations to guard against a riot can be formed without taking into account this element of disquietude and alarm.

On the morning of the 19th of July, Brigadier-General Crooke arrived in Brooklyn with the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments National Guard. These regiments were directed by General Canby, United States commandant in New York, by request of His Excellency, to report to me for orders.

On the afternoon of the same day, Brigadier-General Smith arrived in this city with the Twenty-third, Fifty-second, and Fifty-sixth Regiments, and the Forty-seventh Regiment arrived shortly after, all being directed by General Canby to report to me; and these officers and regiments were immediately directed by me, after a proper dismissal for rest, to perform duty under the calls of the civil authorities; and they were continued on duty until the 31st day of July, when they were dismissed, with the exception of the necessary guards for the arsenal and regimental armories, by the orders of the sheriff and police commissioners.

During this period, from the 20th to the 30th July, inclusive, the troops were kept on duty during stated hours, and were ordered to so assemble and dismiss daily that a sufficient force was always held in hand to check disturbance until the residue could be assembled. Signals were arranged for a prompt assembly of the whole force, if needed; and strong guards were posted at night at the arsenals and armories and other important points. Apprehensions of an attempt to destroy property having been felt in one of the towns of Kings County, a cavalry force was placed on duty for its security, and in every respect the design was carried out, without making the service too oppressive upon the troops, to give entire security to life and property. In the meantime the riot in New York had been sup-

pressed. The return of the regiments from the First and Second Divisions had given the authorities additional means of preserving the peace, and contributed largely to the restoration of a sense of security among the citizens.

Upon the return of our Brooklyn regiments, I dismissed the Sixteenth Regiment, Colonel [Alfred] Wagstaff, with the approbation of the civil authorities. The excellent behavior of the command, and the prompt and resolute conduct of the colonel and his officers, entitle both officers and men to a special acknowledgment of the value of their services. By direction of the police commissioners, and with the approbation of His Excellency, from July 31 to August 18, a guard was kept at the armories of the Twenty-third, Forty-seventh, and Fifty-sixth Regiments, by these regiments respectively. The Seventieth Regiment was posted at the arsenal, and the Twenty-eighth Regiment had charge of the city armory until relieved on the 16th of August by the Thirteenth Regiment.

On the 17th of August, I received a requisition from the police commissioners, to call out the division of militia under my command, to aid the civil authorities in preserving the peace and suppressing any tumult, riot, or insurrection in the city of Brooklyn. This requisition was made in view of the commencement of drafting in the city of New York, on the 19th of August.

I immediately issued orders to the Fifth and Eleventh Brigades, requiring them to assemble on the 18th of August, for the purposes mentioned, and reported my action to the commissioners, who thereupon directed that the residue of the division be held in readiness, but not called out until further orders.

On the 17th of August, I also received a request from His Excellency the commander-in-chief to proceed to Albany, to confer with him, and, in compliance therewith, I visited Albany, and received general directions from His Excellency as to the course to be pursued to prevent and to repress disorder within my district.

On the 18th of August, the Thirteenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-eighth, Forty-seventh, Fifty-second, and Fifty-sixth Regiments assembled, in obedience to orders, and were from that time held to duty, with suitable intervals of relief, until the 8th of September. Strong guards were kept at the arsenal and city armory, and at the armory of the Forty-seventh Regiment (eastern district); and the other regimental armories were closed, and the arms removed, so as to leave us at all hours of the day and night with a sufficient force, unembarrassed with guard duty, to move to any part of the city.

The Thirteenth, Twenty-third, and Fifty-second were on duty at the city armory, the Twenty-eighth was at times at the arsenal, at the city armory, and in the eastern district of Brooklyn, as necessity seemed to require. The Seventieth Regiment was at the State Arsenal, as its permanent guard, supported at times by the Fifty-sixth.

While the drawing was progressing in Brooklyn, a portion of the cavalry and artillery stood ready, with horses at hand, for immediate service.

The orders for the service of the troops were issued specially and on the moment to each regiment, and the places and times of assembly and dismissal of the forces not part of the permanent guards were constantly changed, so that their movements could in no event be known or anticipated, and the concentration was such as to enable us to use what force we had to the best advantage, and on all

the principal points of the city by the shortest lines. Immediately prior to the drawing of names in Brooklyn, five regiments of United States troops reported to me, by order of General Canby, for location at important points in Kings County, and were posted as follows: One near Carroll Park, in South Brooklyn; two at Washington Park, Fort Greene, and two at East New York. The camping grounds were pleasantly and conveniently located, and the position of the troops was such as to attain most readily and perfectly all the objects which the authorities had in view. These regiments were from the Army of the Potomac, and the behavior of the officers and men was such as to induce the ladies of the localities where the camps were established to give to the soldiers a handsome entertainment before their departure.

On the 7th of September, the regiments of this command were dismissed from duty by the police commissioners, with the exception of guards at the arsenal and armories, which guards were continued until the 19th of September, and then dismissed by order of the police commissioners.

The whole of the force under my command was on all occasions prompt and attentive to duty, and although the service was at times really very arduous, and attended with much loss and inconvenience, it was always pleasantly and faithfully performed.

H. B. DURYEA,
Major-General, Comdg. Second Division, N. Y. S. N. G.

General J. T. SPRAGUE,
Adjutant-General, State of New York.

No. 11.

Miscellaneous Reports, Correspondence, &c.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 109. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, *New York, July* 11, 1863.

* * * * * * *

III. Col. Thaddeus P. Mott, Fourteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, will, until further orders, delay his departure for New Orleans with his command, and report to these headquarters for duty in this city during the present emergency, it being in a state of insurrection.

By command of Major-General Wool:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

NEW YORK, *July* 13, 1863—5.30 p. m.
(Received 7.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: It would, I think, be well to give such public information regarding the draft as to show that it was perfectly fair, and that each locality was called upon by the Government only for its just proportion.

This would have a good influence on matters in New York. I would also suggest the propriety of having it understood that camps of instruction, certainly in each of the large and perhaps in all the States, were to be established, and the men now drafted are to form for the present reserve corps. It is well to adopt all reasonable precaution.

E. D. MORGAN.

—

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July* 13, 1863.

Major-General SANDFORD,
Tryon Row, New York:

SIR: I am sure you will act decidedly. Look out for the arsenal. Two hundred men will arrive from Albany to-morrow, in the morning boat; put them in the arsenal, or as many as are necessary.

JOHN T. SPRAGUE,
Adjutant-General.

—

NEW YORK CITY, *July* 13, 1863.
(Received 7.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The national draft has been resisted in this city to-day. A riot has ensued. It threatens to be serious. A block of buildings has been burned, including a provost-marshal's office. We have but little military force to suppress it.

GEO. OPDYKE,
Mayor.

—

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 14, 1863—10 a. m.

His Excellency [Ex-]Governor MORGAN,
New York City:

SIR: Your telegram of last evening has just reached me. Its valuable suggestions will be adopted as fully as the necessities of the service will admit. While it is the design of the Government to prepare the drafted men by camp instruction in their respective States before sending them to the field, there may be exigencies of sudden invasion that would require immediate service. On this and other important points I will be glad to confer with you by letter, if there should not be an early opportunity for personal conference. In the meantime, I thank you for the suggestions you have made, and for any others that may occur to you.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

—

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 14, 1863—10.45 a. m.

Major-General SANDFORD,
Tryon Row, New York:

SIR: Can you tell me anything of matters in New York? I am anxious about the arsenal. Did you receive my telegram of yesterday?

The two companies must arrive from Albany this morning. Captain Crispin, in Worth street, has arms. It would be well to look out in that quarter. Please answer immediately.

JOHN T. SPRAGUE,
Adjutant-General.

—

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 14, 1863—2 p. m.

Major-General COUCH,
Chambersburg, Pa.:

SIR: You will immediately detach two regiments of New York militia, and send them by railroad to New York, to report to General Wool.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

(Governor Seymour and General Wool notified.)

—

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 14, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore, Md.:
Col. ED. SCHRIVER,
Frederick, Md.:

SIR: The Seventh New York Militia will be immediately sent to New York by rail, to report to General Wool.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

(Governor Seymour and General Wool notified.)

—

NEW YORK, *July* 14, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I omitted to state that from Forty-second street to the Harlem River the mob are very numerous. The women are more excited than the men. They have torn up the track from Sixty-fifth street to Sixty-ninth street. They appeared to have designs against Riker's Island, but have been foiled. We have about 200 regulars and marines, and about 1,500 militia. The latter cannot be relied on. If it be possible to send some troops, the disturbance will be put down, if handled with vigor.

F. B. CUTTING.

—

NEW YORK, *July* 14, 1863.
(Received 2.07 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I wrote this morning. Those in charge of the civil and military administrations are undecided, slow, and without capacity. An active, energetic, and intelligent officer should be in command until

the draft is completed and the levies are in the field. I am not acquainted personally with General Butler, excepting from his capacity in New Orleans to rule a turbulent mob. He, or a man of capacity, would restore and keep order. The originators of the tumult are secessionists and vagabond politicians.

F. B. CUTTING.

—

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 14, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Hon. F. B. CUTTING,
New York:

SIR: Your telegrams received. This morning the New York Seventh was ordered home immediately, and others will be, if required.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

—

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 14, 1863—2.37 p. m.

Governor SEYMOUR,
New York:

SIR: The Secretary of War requests that you will call out sufficient militia force to quell the riot and enforce the laws in the city. Please confer with General Wool, who will co-operate with you.

If absolutely necessary, troops will be sent from the field in Maryland, but this should be avoided as long as possible. Please telegraph if you deem them necessary to assist in maintaining order.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

—

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
July 14, 1863—3.05 p. m.

Rear-Admiral HIRAM PAULDING,
Commandant Navy-Yard, New York:

SIR: In the present state of affairs in New York, your first duty is to protect the navy-yard and public property. After that you can make such disposition of your force as circumstances may warrant.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

—

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 14, 1863—3.15 p. m.

Governor SEYMOUR,
Saint Nicholas Hotel, New York:

SIR: There is no railroad connection between this and Baltimore, or I should be with you. Please keep me informed.

I have obtained 10,000 muskets and accouterments, and all the clothing for artillery companies.

JOHN T. SPRAGUE,
Adjutant-General.

NEW YORK, *July* 14, 1863.
(Received 4.15 p. m.)

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

SIR: Enforce the draft. Do not yield to the mob, or all is lost, and your officials and friends are at its mercy. Enforce the law at all hazards.

JAMES H. BRIGGS.

—

NEW YORK, *July* 14, 1863.
(Received 4.25 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Your dispatch received. Demonstrations very threatening. Governor Seymour is with me, and all the authorities, United States, State, and city, are co-operating in efforts to suppress it; but the military force at command is altogether inadequate. If you can render any assistance by sending a military force, please do so. I will keep you advised.

GEO. OPDYKE,
Mayor.

—

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 14, 1863—6.55 p. m.

Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE,
Mayor of New York:

SIR: Five regiments are under orders to return to New York. The retreat of Lee having now become a rout, with his army broken and much heavier loss of killed and wounded than was supposed, will relieve a larger force for the restoration of order in New York.

Intelligence has just reached here of the auspicious commencement of General Gillmore's operations against Charleston. All but one fort on Morris Island have been captured, and that will be speedily reduced, after which Sumter must follow.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

—

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, July 14, 1863—7 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington:

SIR: I have looked with General Morris over our whole force of New York militia, and we concur in the conclusion that it will not be safe to send either of the regiments from the forts. And really not one of these regiments would be worth much anywhere else but behind defenses. The Seventh will be worth all of them many times over against a mob.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

[NEW YORK CITY, *July* 14, 1863.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: A good deal of excitement exists in this city to-day in reference to the draft. There is quite a riot in the Twenty-second ward (ninth congressional district), and the rioters have fired several buildings, four being already destroyed. Parties drafted are leaving in large numbers, and I fear that serious results may ensue either by violent resistance or legal evasion. Will it do to put the city under martial law, and have all the ferries and avenues guarded?

A strong military force should be stationed here, under a strong-minded and determined man. General Wool is, I fear, with entire personal respect to him, too far advanced in life and too infirm to endure the fatigue and labor incident to such an emergency. Seymour is here, but he is too much indoctrinated with the heresy of State rights to do much in aiding the Government in a measure like the draft. I hope, however, he will not interfere to the disadvantage of the Government. Still, you ought to be prepared, if possible, for any contingency.

Respectfully, yours,

THOS. T. DAVIS,
Syracuse, N. Y.

—

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 14, 1863—10.15 p. m.

Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE,
Mayor of New York:

SIR: You will please keep this Department advised of the condition of things in your city, and suggest whatever may occur to you as proper to be done by the Department, within the means at its command, for the preservation of the public peace.

Hostile demonstrations have been made in different States, some of a threatening appearance, but the local authorities have succeeded in their repression.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

—

JERSEY CITY,
July 14, 1863—11 p. m.

Major ECKERT:

SIR: I just started for New York, but previous to reaching the slip on the New York side, the signal was given for our boat to return to Jersey City. There we were told that an immense crowd were in possession of the Courtlandt Street Hotel, and were crying, "Now to the ferry." The fire-bell on the general post-office in New York is now giving signals of fire in the seventh and eighth districts. Fighting still continues serious in upper part of New York.

STILL LATER.—The wagons loaded with the Persia's mail have just returned to the steamer, it being found impossible to land them in New York.

A. A. LOVETT.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 14, 1863.
(Received 11.45 p. m.)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President:*

SIR: Should lawless men in this city attempt to interfere with the draft, announced to take place to-morrow, there is no force here to restrain them. If the draft is postponed until the authorities can enforce it, if necessary, there will be no riot in Philadelphia.

JOHN M. READ.
O. W. DAVIS.
JAS. F. TOBIAS.

—

NEW YORK, *July* 15, 1863.
(Received 12.15 a. m.)

General J. W. RIPLEY, *Chief of Ordnance:*

SIR: Our shell works were closed by the mob last evening. No damage done yet. We are promised a force to protect it. Please telegraph the authorities here its importance.

HOTCHKISS' SONS.

—

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 15, 1863.

Major-General MEADE, *Army of the Potomac:*

SIR: The War Department has just issued an order that the Eighth Regiment of regular infantry and one regular battery be immediately sent to New York. If any other good regular infantry regiment is more convenient to the railroad, you are authorized to substitute it for the Eighth. These troops should be sent forward with all possible dispatch.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 15, 1863. (Received 8.10 p. m.)

General H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, the Eighth Regiment of Infantry and a battery of artillery have been ordered to proceed forthwith to the city of New York. They will be ready to move the moment transportation is prepared for them, for which the necessary arrangements are now being made. These troops, on arriving in New York, are ordered to report to Major-General Wool.

GEO. G. MEADE.

—

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 15, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore, Md.:*

SIR: The Eighth Regular Infantry and a regular battery from General Meade's army will be forwarded to New York City, in preference to any other troops, passengers, or freight.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp at Berlin, Md., July 15, 1863.

Mr. W. P. SMITH,
Supt. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Md.:

SIR: It is the order of the Secretary of War that a regiment of infantry and one battery of artillery be sent from this place at once to New York. There will be about 500 men, six pieces of artillery, caissons, and 100 horses.

It is the wish of General Meade that the transportation for this body of troops be here at the earliest practicable moment, and that they be sent direct to New York City.

Inform me as soon as possible what you can do in this matter and how soon the cars can be here.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brig. Gen., and Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac.

—

NEW YORK, *July* 15, 1863.
(Received 1.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: This city is in danger for want of a sufficient force and an energetic head for the maintenance of order and the execution of the law. Can you not give us General Butler and an ample force? I know five regiments are on the way, but we want an iron will to direct them. You cannot complete the draft without such a will and 10,000 men behind it.

D. D. FIELD.

—

NEW YORK, *July* 15, 1863.
(Received 1.50 p. m.)

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

SIR: We must have more military force, and a military head for New York. Let me recommend the appointment of General Butler to this department, and the giving him an ample force to suppress the riot here and to suppress it everywhere. Any delay is hazardous.

D. D. FIELD.

—

NEW YORK, *July* 15, 1863.

Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, *Secretary of the Treasury:*

SIR: I fear the Government does not appreciate the magnitude of the danger from resistance to the law in this city. We want such an iron will as General Butler's, and at least 10,000 effective men. Pray see the President and Secretary of War, to whom I have just telegraphed. A day's delay is hazardous.

D. D. FIELD.

—

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 217. } *Washington, July* 15, 1863.

I. By direction of the President of the United States, the Departments of Virginia and North Carolina are united into one, and Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster assigned to the command.

II. Maj. Gen. John A. Dix will immediately repair to New York City, and relieve Major-General Wool from the command of the Department of the East.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 15, 1863.

Major-General DIX,
Fort Monroe:

SIR: The Secretary of War wishes you to call at Washington *en route* to take command of the Eastern Department.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

—

NEW YORK, N. Y.,
July 15, 1863—3.10 p. m.

General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

SIR: The riot still continues, and there appears but little prospect of suppressing it soon, for the want of troops. It would be advantageous to send 5,000 New York troops here at once. I can do little or nothing toward sending off supplies. No attack has been made on my office, though it has been threatened.

I have placed the McClellan so that her guns command the Battery, and feel pretty secure.

STEWART VAN VLIET.

—

JERSEY CITY, *July* 15, 1863—6 p. m.
(Received 7.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Thus far the day has passed off more quietly than yesterday, but at present the demonstrations are reported threatening. Neither of the regiments ordered here from the field has yet arrived, nor have we yet received any military aid from any quarter outside of the city. The police and military force here have been very effective, but their duties have been so arduous that they are greatly exhausted.

GEO. OPDYKE,
Mayor.

—

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., *July* 15, 1863.
(Received 8.15 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

SIR: The New York troops, composing part of Smith's division, eleven regiments, are to take cars at Frederick for New York.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 15, 1863.

Major-General COUCH,
Chambersburg, Pa.:

SIR: Only two New York regiments were ordered from your command to New York City. Why have eleven regiments been sent there, and by what authority?

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

—

CHAMBERSBURG, *July* 15, 1863.
(Received 10.40 p. m.)

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

SIR: New York regiments are going home because their time is out—two were ordered by General Smith, after consultation with General Meade, by way of Frederick.

Those in my command are marching to Shippensburg, thence by rail. The [order] can still be countermanded, if desired.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

—

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 15, 1863.

Major-General COUCH,
Chambersburg, Pa.:

SIR: You will countermand the movement north of all New York regiments, excepting the two ordered from these headquarters.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

—

PRIVATE.] WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 15, 1863—11.45 p. m.

Hon. THURLOW WEED,
Astor House, New York:

SIR: We have this evening official report by General Banks of the unconditional surrender of Port Hudson. The agreement for surrender was made on the 8th, and possession taken on the 9th. Prisoners estimated at 12,000. Four great victories—Gettysburg, Helena, Vicksburg, Port Hudson—in eight days. We have taken over 55,000 prisoners, and the rebel loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners is about 84,000 men. Every rebel army has been captured or is in flight; every rebel stronghold is beleaguered. Gillmore's official report, received to-night, shows thus far unexpected success against Charleston, and Banks' dispatches come by the Mississippi, now free to New Orleans. Our success within so brief a period since the first of this month is unexampled in military history. The rebel disasters are greater than ever befell a belligerent—the command of the Mississippi! Has New York no sympathy for these achievements won by the valor of her own sons? Shall their glory be dimmed by the bloody riots of a street mob?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, *July* 15, 1863.

General JOSEPH G. TOTTEN, *Chief Engineer, Washington:*

SIR: Yesterday morning I had proposed to go to Sandy Hook with funds to pay June services. Not being enabled to find any means of conveyance from my quarters to the steamer at the foot of Robinson street (3 miles), I sent a messenger on foot with a small amount, and the rolls, to pay such persons as had taken their discharge. One of my clerks, previously directed to meet me at the boat, proceeded with the rolls and money, and reported to me at 9 o'clock last evening. All things were in the usual and accustomed train and condition at that post, with increased vigilance and caution on the part of Captain Putnam, commanding a company of infantry stationed there.

Since the report by the U. S. S. Ericsson of an enemy's vessel being on the eastern coast, and by order of General Wool, all the guns at that post, and other ports in the harbor, are kept loaded.

I left my quarters yesterday at 9 a. m. to proceed to my office, and found all railway communication had been stopped by a mob, and the omnibus lines were filled to excess, doing the work of the railroads, to wit: Second, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, and Tenth ? (Hudson River).

I succeeded in reaching there in a private conveyance, and found it expedient to redeposit in the sub-treasury the funds provided for paying the services at Sandy Hook (with the exception stated). I also found it expedient to send one set of my quarterly vouchers in charge of one of my clerks to his residence at Brooklyn, and the other set with another clerk to his residence on Staten Island. To this particular it is that I am led to draw your attention, that you may understand why it will not be in my power to comply with the last orders, relating to rendering accounts quarterly within a specified number of days.

The Government steam transport which has been useless for several months past, has been so far repaired as to make a trial trip. She was taken back to the wharf near the Globe Iron Works (Thirtieth street), where the mechanics yesterday morning were engaged making some alterations and modifications to their previous labors, when the mob approached, requiring every man to desist work, with other exactions. Captain Foster, who commands the steamer, by his good management got the vessel from the dock, and finally beyond reach, when the repairs continued. Since then I have not heard from her.

Before leaving my office yesterday, 2 p. m., all the omnibus lines had been stopped, previous to which the residence of the mayor, in Fifth avenue, near Sixteenth street, had been assaulted by the mob, and some slight damage done. Then ended all the public communication between the two ends of the city for the day. The omnibus lines have been drawn into public service, transporting troops from place to place as their services are required. This morning I have been endeavoring to find some means of going down town to my office. Neither railroad nor omnibus lines are running, and private conveyances, including hacks, are all specially engaged.

The New Haven and Harlem roads are broken up both in the city and beyond to Harlem River, in some few places enough to put a stop to all travel for the moment.

On Monday evening, when I last heard from Fort Lafayette, the employés of the engineer department had dismounted seven of the

32-pounders, and mounted in their places seven of the 100-pounder rifle guns; the remaining three were, I trust, mounted yesterday and to-day.

1 *p. m.*—I have just received a messenger from the fortification steam transport. She had been so far repaired yesterday as to leave the Thirtieth street landing, and proceed to her regular berth at the foot of Christopher street (North River). From thence she was driven by the threats of the mob to destroy the adjacent Jersey ferry (by which troops reach the city); went to the opposite shore, where she remained last night, and is again this morning, at 11 a. m., at her regular berth, completing her repairs.

2 *p. m.*—Mr. Cocroft has just reported to me from Fort Richmond. The ten 100-pounders are all mounted in Fort Lafayette. Colonel Burke is there with a guard only, the company under Captain [Charles O.] Wood having been sent to this city. The company under Captain [Walter S.] Franklin, from Fort Richmond, &c., has also been sent to the city, the post being now in charge of a Captain [William] Church, with about 50 men of New York State militia. Mr. Cocroft informs me the post was threatened last night, and some attempts made to disarm the residents in that neighborhood. Captain Church has removed his command within Fort Richmond, in the magazines of which all the powder is stored. Mr. Cocroft and Mr. Clarence Delafield organized a small force last night to co-operate with Captain Church. I have directed them to go to the extent of the arms at command.

I will apprise General Wool of the importance of sending additional troops to the harbor ports so soon as he may have any at command.

Up to this hour, 2.30 p. m., I regret to say that, from all I can learn, we have not as yet overcome resistance to authority, and that we cannot probably do so until some fresh troops reach the city.

RICH'D DELAFIELD,
U. S. Corps of Engineers.

—

DES MOINES, IOWA, *July* 15, 1863.
(Received 2.40 p. m.)

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

SIR: Suspension of draft in New York, as suggested by Governor Seymour, will result disastrously in Iowa.

[Signed by] W. F. H. Garley, United States attorney; H. M. Hoxie, United States marshal; S. Sibley, United States commissioner; W. G. Woodward, clerk of the United States circuit court; S. O. Brownell, J. M. Cornish, John P. Finley, board of enrollment, fifth district, Iowa; F. W. Palmer, State printer, and Thos. F. Withrow, chairman Republican State central committee.

—

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 15, 1863.
(Received 2.35 p. m.)

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

SIR: Albert Gallatin Thorp informed me that Seymour is well controlled beyond safe limits. Why hesitate?

ROBT. A. MAXWELL,
1032 *Chestnut Street.*

[JULY 15, 1863]—4.20 p. m.

Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, *New York:*

SIR: The draft in New York was suspended by mob force, which rendered its execution for the moment impossible. No directions have been given respecting it beyond the period when order shall be restored.

F. W. SEWARD.

—

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 111. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, *New York City, July* 15, 1863.

I. Colonel Hamilton and Colonel Schuyler will proceed with a company of the Sixty-eighth Regiment, and a section of artillery, which will accompany it, to Wall street, and station the guns with the two mountain howitzers in the vicinity, in position to protect most effectually the sub-treasury, banks, &c., taking care to give instructions to the several commanders in regard to the position of the gunboats stationed in the East River, and to make frequent reconnaissances to observe the movements of the rioters, instructing those engaged in reconnaissances to report promptly any movements they may discover.

II. Captain [De Witt] Clinton will proceed to Center Market, and instruct the commanding officer of the Sixty-fifth New York State Militia, and the commanding officer of the artillery attached thereto, to remain at that place, and hold himself subject to the orders of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Harvey Brown.

III. Brig. Gen. Charles C. Dodge will furnish a guard of 30 men (including one sergeant and one corporal), to report without delay to the major-general commanding.

IV. The two companies of Corning Light Cavalry, now encamped upon Riker's Island, will report immediately to Bvt. Brig. Gen. Harvey Brown, at the office of the Metropolitan police, No. 300 Mulberry street, New York City. The troops on their way from Riker's Island will stop at Governor's Island, and receive their arms and ammunition.

V. Brevet Brigadier-General Brown will furnish a company of infantry, say, 100 men, for the protection of the works of the Manhattan Gas Company, in order that it may proceed in the manufacture of gas, and not leave the city in darkness. This is desired both by the Governor and the major-general commanding. The men to report to Mr. [Joseph A.] Sabbaton, engineer of the company, at the works, corner of Fourteenth street and Avenue C.

VI. Colonel Byrne, Seventeenth New York Cavalry, will send two companies, as soon as mustered in the service, to Governor's Island, where arms will be furnished.

VII. The commanding officer at the Park barracks will render all assistance in his power to aid the officers commanding the battery stationed in front of the City Hall, in guarding his guns and keeping the park clear of crowds.

VIII. Colonel [Marshall] Lefferts, Seventh New York State Militia, will, if possible, land at the foot of Canal street, and [march] from thence to the Saint Nicholas Hotel, when he receives orders and gets something to eat at the armory of the regiment.

IX. Captain [Silas] Crispin, United States ordnance officer, will furnish Lieutenant-Colonel Rutherford with arms and ammunition

(40 rounds for each man) for a company consisting of 65 citizens, as soon as the same have been organized and presented by Mr. Glassey.

By command of Major-General Wool:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,
July 16, 1863—9 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

SIR: The movement of New York troops, via Frederick, was suspended last night by telegraph. Those men were dissatisfied at having to march into Maryland. It will be better to keep faith as to term of service, if possible.

The emergency men of this State say that their time is up. Please inform me if the War Department will decide when those, as well as the militia, are to be discharged.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

—

NEW YORK CITY, *July* 16, 1863.
(Received 10 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

SIR: In my judgment, a suspension of the draft would augment rather than allay public disorder. The friends of the Government can, and will, sustain a firm administration of the national authority.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
District Attorney.

—

NEW YORK, *July* 16, 1863.
(Received 1.25 p. m.)

The SECRETARY OF WAR:

SIR: There is great disorder here. It is important to have the New York and Brooklyn regiments sent home at once.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

—

NEW YORK, N. Y., *July* 16, 1863.
(Received 1.25 p. m.)

General M. C. MEIGS:

SIR: The aspect of affairs unchanged. The mob is becoming better organized, hence more formidable, while our forces are not arriving fast enough. The mob will be put down, but the longer delayed the more difficult it will be. Five thousand good troops should arrive to-day. The Seventh Regiment arrived this morning.

I should be telegraphed promptly as each regiment leaves, so as to have boats in readiness.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster.

BROOKLYN, *July* 16, 1863.
(Received 2.13 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Do not fail to send us at once our Brooklyn militia regiments. We sent all our force on the special call, and need them sadly.

H. B. DURYEA,
Major-General Second Division, New York Volunteers.

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 16, 1863—4.40 p. m.

His Excellency Governor SEYMOUR,
New York:

SIR: Eleven New York regiments are relieved and are at Frederick, and will be forwarded to New York as fast as transportation can be furnished them.

Please signify to me anything you may desire to be done by the Department. Whatever means are at its disposal shall be at your command for the purpose of restoring order in New York.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

—

HARRISBURG, *July* 16, 1863.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR:

SIR: Having sent two regiments to Philadelphia and arms for 2,500 more, and a battery now *en route*, I conclude your views are fully met. Colonel [William D.] Whipple this hour reports all quiet, and will probably remain so.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

—

NEW YORK, *July* 16, 1863.
(Received 7.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: We had but little disturbance in the city last night, and none this morning. I think the riot is at an end for the present. Andrews, one of the chief leaders, is arrested. Three of the militia regiments have arrived. Will write by to-day's mail.

GEO. OPDYKE.

—

NEW YORK, *July* 16, 1863.
(Received 7.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

SIR: Please send an order to Col. Martin Burke to receive any prisoners I may send to him who are engaged in the riot now raging in this city. This measure is recommended by all loyal citizens as a necessary step to stop all further outrages.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

NEW YORK CITY, *July* 16, 1863.
(Received 7.20 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

SIR: I have arrested the principal orator of the mob—a Southern man, by the name of Andrews.

Please send an order to Col. Martin Burke to receive him from me immediately. He is now on his way to Fort Lafayette, the only disposition I can make of him.

ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

—

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 16, 1863—7.45 p. m.

Lieut. Col. MARTIN BURKE,
Commanding in Fort Lafayette:

SIR: You will receive and keep in safe custody any prisoners that may be delivered to you by the United States marshal, who have been or may be arrested for participation in the New York riot.

Acknowledge the receipt of this order, and state whether you require any additional force for their security.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

—

JULY 16, 1863—8 p. m.

General LORENZO THOMAS,
War Department:

SIR: I respectfully request that the Eighth Regiment of Infantry, and battery of artillery, sent to New York by order of the General-in-Chief, may be directed to rejoin this army as soon as the exigency which called for their service has passed away.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 113. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York, July 17, 1863.

* * * * * * *

III. The gallant and distinguished Brigadier-General Kilpatrick, having tendered his services for a short period, is assigned to the command of the cavalry in the city of New York. He will immediately ascertain what force is now in the city under the command of Col. Thaddeus P. Mott and Colonel [Henry E.] Davies, and report the same to these headquarters.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Wool:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. U. S. TROOPS IN CITY AND HARBOR,
No. 1. } *New York City, July* 17, 1863.

Under the authority of instructions from the Secretary of War, and the order of the major-general commanding the Department of the East, the undersigned hereby assumes the command of the United States troops in the city and harbor of New York.

* * * * * * *

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. U. S. TROOPS IN CITY AND HARBOR,
No. 3. } *New York City, July* 17, 1863.

The commanders of detachments of United States troops in this city are informed that the meeting at the house of Archbishop Hughes is intended to help order and law.

They will be careful not to molest persons passing to and from it, and to pay no attention to harsh words, only interfering when actual force or violence occurs.

By order of Brigadier-General Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
No. 114. } *New York, July* 18, 1863.

I. Brigadier-General Canby, commanding the city and defenses of New York, will direct the marines and sailors furnished by Admiral Paulding to aid in suppressing the riot, to return to the Brooklyn navy-yard and report to the admiral. He will also direct the return of the troops detailed from Governor's Island for temporary duty in this city, to return to their post, and relieve the company from West Point, which will return to that station, and report to the superintendent. The troops belonging to Forts Hamilton, Lafayette, Richmond, Wood, and Schuyler will likewise be relieved from duty in this city, and returned to their respective posts.

II. Brigadier-General Canby will order the return to the United States general hospital at Newark, N. J., of the company of invalids, under command of Captain Graham, recently sent to this city, for the purpose of aiding in suppressing the riot.

III. Phillip B. Marsh, esq., will proceed to Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, and bring to this city, Sutton, a prisoner in Fort Warren, and report him to Judge Pierrepont, the attorney and counsellor in the case of the steamer Tubal Cain and cargo, for the United States.

IV. Colonel Dimick, or the commanding officer of Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, will deliver to P. B. Marsh, esq., Sutton, a prisoner confined in the fort, for the purpose of bringing him to this city for a special purpose.

V. Colonel Dimick will also discharge the prisoners, Michael Murphy and Patrick Welch, deserters from the rebel army, on their taking the oath of allegiance; also R. S. Parker, on parole, on his taking the oath of allegiance.

By command of Major-General Wool:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 64. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, *New York City, July* 18, 1863.

In obedience to the direction of the President of the United States, Maj. Gen. John E. Wool is this day relieved from the command of the Department of the East by Maj. Gen. John A. Dix, to whom it is this day surrendered.

By command of Major-General Wool:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, *New York City, July* 18, 1863.

In obedience to the direction of the President of the United States, Maj. Gen. John A. Dix assumes the command of the department.

All reports and communications will be addressed to No. 44 Bleecker street.

By command of Major-General Dix:

D. T. VAN BUREN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

NEW YORK,
July 18, 1863—10.30 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

SIR: There has been no disturbance in the city during the day, and the reports up to this hour are all favorable.*

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

—

NEW YORK CITY, *July* 18, 1863.
(Received July 19—9.50 a. m.)

Hon. SALMON P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: Governor Seymour apprehends an attack by rioters to release the State prisoners at Sing Sing; also that attacks will be made at other points on the Hudson River below Sing Sing by riotous assemblages upon the persons and property of peaceable citizens, and requests the Cuyahoga to cruise along the river, and assist the local and State authorities to preserve order and suppress riots. Shall I accede to his request?

HIRAM BARNEY,
Collector.

*On July 15, Canby was ordered (from Washington, D. C.) to proceed to New York, "and report to Major-General Dix as commanding general of the city and harbor of New York." See Special Orders of that date, in Part III.

NEW YORK, *July* 19, 1863—11 p. m.
(Received July 20, 12.25 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

SIR: The city has been quiet during the day, and the reports are all favorable. Disturbances are apprehended in the neighboring towns, but measures are being taken to meet them.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

—

WASHINGTON, *July* 19, 1863.

Brig. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY, *New York City:*

GENERAL: I have from Col. R. C. Buchanan, acting assistant provost-marshal-general of New Jersey, evidence which seems to be conclusive that organizations are formed or forming in nearly all the districts in New Jersey to resist the draft. The lives and property of the officers in that State acting under this bureau are threatened. There is no military force in the State to resist this opposition.

I have ordered Colonel Buchanan not to attempt the draft at present, and even in the ordinary business of the bureau to be rather yielding than otherwise until we are strong enough to go straight through.

In New York City I have directed Colonel Nugent, acting assistant provost-marshal-general, to be in readiness to proceed with the draft as soon as he is ordered to resume it.

I request that you will inform me when you think the military is in readiness to sustain me effectually in carrying out the vital measures of the Government. I shall order the draft in but one district at a time in the city unless you think it will be safe to attempt more. I solicit your views on this point.

In Troy the draft was commenced, and suspended in consequence of the mob. In Albany and Buffalo the threatening of the mob renders the commencement of the draft at this time injudicious. The same is the case in some of the smaller cities in the State of New York. My opinion is that under present circumstances it will be best to resume and complete the draft in the city of New York at the earliest moment at which you deem it practicable; then to send force enough to draft in Albany; then to Troy, and so westward.

Please give me your views on these points, and let me know when to give orders to resume the draft.

I am, &c.,

JAMES B. FRY.

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CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. U. S. TROOPS IN CITY AND HARBOR,
New York, July 19, 1863.

The commanders of regiments of the New York State militia whose period of muster into the service of the United States has expired, will report for instructions to His Excellency the Governor of the State, and in person to the major-general commanding the division to which they belong.

By order of Brigadier-General Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 20, 1863.

[Hon. E. M. STANTON:]

MY DEAR STANTON: I sent you a bundle of letters from men of different views about the draft; they show a great conflict of opinion. My conclusion upon the whole matter is that you want as large a force in New York of loyal men as possible from this time until the draft is executed.

Faithfully, yours,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

[Inclosure No. 1.]

GREEN POINT, N. Y.,
July 17, 1863.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD:

SIR: We, of Brooklyn, have been saved from the mob for the present by the prompt action of the citizens forming in military companies and squads, and showing a bold front to the murderers. The Irish were ripe for revolt, and many Germans and dastardly Americans were encouraging them, and marking prominent Republicans for slaughter, but as the mob in New York gradually developed its disposition for indiscriminate pillage, American Democrats and even Copperheads began to join our ranks, not to enforce the draft (as they are all opposed to that), but to resist the mob and save their property. So that self-interest made them patriotic for once.

We (the Repulicans) accepted the new issue at once, and welcomed our new allies to the ranks and to the drill, and the very men who for years have been telling us that we ought to be hung for our opinions, and who worked that idea into the minds of the barbarian Irish until they were ready to slaughter us, are now joined hand in hand with us, and God help the Irish now, if they raise their murderous hands in Brooklyn. And that is not all; retaliation may be the order of the day ere long. There is a limit to the patience even of Republicans; the time may come when patience will cease to be a virtue, and I for one confess that I am very nearly at that state of mind. You men in high places may philosophically receive the abuse of a vile and hireling press, knowing that it only serves to bring you into notice and strengthen you with all good people, but we of the rank and file, who elect Presidents and Senators and Representatives, we, I say, must receive the hootings, the slander, the malice, and brutality of the vile mob, and now we are marked for slaughter in every ward and village in the North, but more particularly in New York and Brooklyn.

Do you suppose that we are to bear this much longer? Give us, then, what every good man here prays for; give us, I say, Butler and martial law. If you men in power fail to rise to the true standard, and take the responsibility of protecting us, who have made you, in our homes and firesides we may some day act for ourselves. Then we will cut the hearts out of these murderers and Copperheads, who have been so long instigating the mob to murder us.

In the name of God, of mercy, of law and order, then, give us Butler and martial law, and don't for a moment suppose that the danger is over; the wolf has tasted blood, and he is not yet satiated.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN W. DIANNID [?].

[Inclosure No. 2.]

MECHANICS AND FARMERS' BANK,
Albany, July 16, 1863.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD:

MY DEAR SIR: I have written a letter to Governor Chase on the subject of the draft, and have asked him to bring it to the notice of the President and Cabinet. Please give it your attention, and do not allow us unnecessarily to be divided and cutting each other's throats. Victory has crowned and is crowning our arms, and the Government can afford a graceful act at this critical moment. I congratulate you on our triumphs.

Yours, truly,

T. H. OLCOTT.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

ONONDAGA VALLEY, N. Y.,
July 15, 1863.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD:

MY FRIEND: Yours of July 7 is received; "but woe" comes upon my country at this present time, and I must forbear excepting to say what I think for the benefit of the country. As I have been through the rural districts of this State, and talked freely with the "bone and sinew," I have found them, with but two exceptions (and I caused them to be arrested), loyal and true to the existing Government, and utterly opposed to a change.

The chief thing I would impress upon your mind is this, that the "bone and sinew" are more with you than with some other departments of Government, though I have seen no person to say aught of Father Abraham. In regard to this late and to be deplored catastrophe at New York City, I must say the masses will sustain the Government, but they say that the conscription act was made rather to protect the rich than the poor, and that is all the complaint in any wise made. To support the Government, I am certain the masses are true to the heart, and that they will stand by you and our President in your efforts to rebuild and establish our common country.

If you need assistance, so far as men or means are concerned, you must telegraph (not through New York City, but up into Central New York), and I will fulfill all your commands to the extent of 10,000 reliable men, and those who are not disaffected with any concern in the conscription act.

If worse comes to worse, and you need money or "bone and sinew," let me know, and I will speedily come to your relief at any place you may designate. I have seen several of our Syracuse bank friends, and they assure me that the Government shall in no case lack money and means to sustain the Government.

Let me hear from you by telegraph at Syracuse, N. Y. (not by New York City), and know I have yet a country, and if you personally need any assistance, let me know, and to the extent of my ability you and the country shall be sustained.

Very truly, thy friend,

WM. P. FORMAN.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

UTICA, *July* 15, 1863.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD:

DEAR SIR: Allow me to make a suggestion relative to the present threatening aspect of affairs in this and other Northern States. The bloodthirsty ruffians and thieves who are pillaging, murdering, firing, and stealing in the city of New York, are doing more mischief by their example in other places than by their devastations in New York. Almost everywhere meetings of Germans and Irish are being held to concoct measures to resist the draft, and the evil threatens to become spread over the whole country outside of the New England States. In the meetings just held by them in this city, no opposition to the draft, if conducted according to what they considered to be the principles of justice and equity, was expressed. The offensive feature was declared to be the privilege allowed to the rich to escape military service by the payment of the $300; a feature, they said, which was introduced into the conscription act expressly to relieve such persons, and which made even members of Congress willing to expose themselves to the draft, intending both to make a show of patriotism and to relieve themselves from it, if drafted. Of course, it is in vain to reason with men whose interests are so deeply involved, and who are unable to pay any sum, and it is clear that the authority of the Government must be maintained; for to yield to the opposition will be to destroy the confidence of the world in the stability of our institutions, and to succumb to this Copperhead device will be to ruin the Administration.

It seems to me that there is one way, and an effectual one, to disarm the opposition of all the honest opponents of the law, and to meet the seeming injustice of that exemptive provision. It is this: The statute expresses the object of the $300 provision to be, the procuration of a substitute for the person paying it; and it directs that he may pay to such person as the Secretary of War may authorize to receive it, such sum, not exceeding $300, as the Secretary may determine. Correctly understood, then, it authorizes the Secretary to designate an agent for the drafted men, who shall procure substitutes for such as pay a given sum.

Now, let the Secretary take the responsibility of saying, what it was once generally understood he did say, that he will not designate any such agent nor price; that each man drafted must serve or provide his own substitute, at such price as he can best arrange for, whether more or less than the largest sum fixed by law, and revoke the authority given to the tax collectors to receive the exemption fee. As the authority given the Secretary by the act is not imperative, he has the right to do this; and if there be any doubt, let him assume the responsibility of taking away all seemingly just cause for public irritation. Then the whole people will rally around the Government, with a full determination to uphold the law, without being weakened in their purpose by being compelled to admit that there is the appearance of oppression against the malcontents.

The question before us is, Shall the fair North become a field of intestine war, or shall peace prevail, for intestine war is upon us.

The importance of the subject has induced me to trespass upon your time.

I am, yours, respectfully,

THEO. SPENCER.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

WILKES BARRE, PA.,
[*July* —, 1863.]

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD:

DEAR SIR: I address you in pencil-mark, because I cannot see to use ink, and this is my apology. I feel a great interest in the success of the draft, because through this means the Government can raise a sufficient army to crush the rebellion in the South. If the draft cannot be carried out, then the Union must be dissolved unless prevented by the present army and navy.

I write to you, sir, for the purpose of stating the true feeling of the people in this part of Pennsylvania. The general sentiment is, that unless the National Government enforces the law promptly in New York City, punishing the leaders of the rioters, the draft cannot succeed anywhere. The National Government must manifest its power promptly and with great energy in New York, or all is lost. We will have revolution and bloodshed throughout the North. There is an armed organization in this, Luzerne County, to resist the draft, which will be powerless provided the National power is successfully displayed in New York.

I pray that the Administration will stand firm; enforce the draft, and punish rebels in New York, and this example will save bloodshed and the Union. Depend upon it, sir, the draft cannot be enforced in this county if the Administration compromises with the rebels in New York. The loyal men here will not sustain the draft unless it is enforced in New York.

Yours, truly,

STEWART PEARCE.

[Inclosure No. 6.]

ROCHESTER, *July* 17, 1863.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD:

DEAR SIR: Rumor says the draft in the city of New York is suspended, and Governor Seymour intimates that it will not be resumed, and tells the people (the mob) that it is unnecessary; that volunteers can be obtained to answer the call without it. This is not to be credited, yet the mere possibility that it may be so should call out a universal remonstrance. If it were certain that no more men will be wanted, the draft in the city of New York should not be stopped at this time, upon the demand of the most barbarous, degraded, and beastly mob that ever disgraced any city. Governor Seymour must be mad or crazy to even suggest it. His love of power and desire for votes would not in his calmer moments, if not lost to reason, induce him to recommend a concession which would insure mob rule and make New York a hell, and the most formidable seat of the rebellion.

I will not presume to prompt you to resist the discontinuance of the draft, as I am sure you fully appreciate the evil consequences of it, and the lasting disgrace it would impose upon our country and its Government to succumb to mob rule. Already the devils that make mobs (and they are numerous in this city) are loud in their declarations that the draft is ended in New York, and will be resisted if attempted here. Stop the draft in New York, and I doubt if it can be enforced in any city in the State. Here it is certain a mob would

resist, be the consequences what they may. Enforce it in New York, and resistance to it is ended elsewhere. The Union portion of the country is mourning in sackcloth and ashes at the escape of Lee and his army into Virginia. The defeat of Hooker at Chancellorsville was a small disappointment compared to it. The country was becoming impatient at Meade's delay in attacking Lee, but assurances came daily from letter-writers on the spot that General Meade was master of the situation, and held the rebels within his grasp; that they could not escape. When they did, the disappointment was such that if the President had cut off the official head of General Meade, and thrown his corps commanders that opposed the attack into the Potomac, there would have been general rejoicing.

The general has omitted the tide that would have led him to fortune; it will require many victories to place him in public estimation where he stood at the close of the battle of Gettysburg. O that we had a general equal to the occasion, to lead the noble Army of the Potomac to reap, as it would, an immortal renown! The escape of Lee is a Godsend to the Democracy, making them more loud in their glorification of McClellan.

With sentiments of high consideration, I am, your obedient servant,

THOMAS J. PATTERSON.

[Inclosure No. 7.]

NEWTON, N. J., *July* 18, 1863.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

DEAR SIR: I have learned this week much in relation to the state of affairs in New Jersey concerning the draft, which I deem it my duty to communicate through you to the Government, to the end that we may be spared the horrors of the New York riots.

On Monday last I went with my family to visit some friends in Trenton; returned yesterday, spending two days in Trenton; also visiting Elizabeth City, Newark, and Orange, seeing intelligent persons from other parts of the State, and have had abundant opportunities to learn facts, which I beg leave to lay before you.

In many parts of the State, especially in the cities and towns along the railroads and in the mining districts, there are large numbers of Irish, and I am convinced that they are organized in every part of the State to resist the draft, many of them armed, and the arming for this purpose has not been confined to them. I get my information from so many independent sources of information that I cannot doubt it. I know that in this town, and in other parts of this county and the adjacent county of Morris, among the iron and zinc mines, they are organized and armed. In this town several loyal citizens, both Democrats and Republicans, have been threatened with personal violence, and the destruction of their houses and stores. To produce this state of things, our Copperhead leaders have been engaged in holding meetings, beginning last March in Trenton, and extending to every part of the State, addressed by such men as Wall, Chauncey Burr, Tharin, Fernando Wood, and others of the same stamp, inflaming in every possible way the prejudices and passions of the people, and preparing their minds for an uprising at the concerted signal. We have had at least twelve such meetings in this county, one large one in this town, attended certainly by over 1,500,

and the others at night in the different townships. We have also in the State some of the worst papers in the country; the two worst here and at Newark.

The minds of the poor, even of Republicans, are terribly inflamed by the $300 clause in the enrolling act, the objections to which certainly have much force. A rich man, who without this might have had to pay $1,000 or $2,000, or more, for a substitute, can now get off for $300, and the poor, and those in middling circumstances, say they ought to have been left to make their own bargains, for they could have procured substitutes for less than $300. You can readily perceive how demagogues use this to inflame the poorer and ignorant classes. The clause was well meant, but in my judgment is an unfortunate mistake.

Should the attempt be made at this juncture to enforce the draft in New Jersey, you may be sure it will be met by a widespread and organized resistance. The police force of the State is of very little account, and we have but few organized regiments or companies of militia, and some of them are mainly composed of Copperheads. And, what is worse, while our Governor means right, and I believe earnestly desires the suppression of the rebellion, yet he lacks the nerve and decision necessary for such a crisis, and is so hampered by party ties and associations that he could not be relied on to do his whole duty. I am satisfied of this from a conversation with him last Wednesday, at Trenton. I am convinced that in this county we cannot now enforce the draft, and the attempt would result in sad scenes of havoc and bloodshed, and am persuaded that the same is true of many other counties.

I forgot to mention one of the most mischievous clamors raised by demagogues—that the Government has never officially announced the whole number to be drafted nor the quota of the different States and districts, and that the officers give no public notice of the time and place of the drawing, which gives demagogues an opportunity to say that the whole thing is managed in a secret Star Chamber way; that men are purposely kept in ignorance till they receive notice of being drafted, and that the quotas are unfairly apportioned, so as to favor Republican districts.

Cannot these last objections be removed, and deprive the malignants of some of their weapons?

I earnestly desire the enforcement of the draft, as well for its present absolute necessity to crush speedily the rebellion as to settle for all time that we have a Government capable of defending itself, and in March last spent a good deal of time in writing for the New York Observer and papers of New Jersey to sustain the constitutionality of the law, and enforce the duty of obeying that and all other laws till properly adjudged to be unconstitutional, one of which articles, I believe that in the Observer, I sent you; but in view of the present state of affairs, I would respectfully but most earnestly solicit that for the present the draft be suspended in New Jersey until it is first thoroughly enforced in New York.

Meanwhile, let the Government assemble at New York City a force sufficiently powerful to overawe opposition, resume the draft there, and, if resistance be attempted, put it down with such energy and severity as in the end will prove true mercy there and elsewhere. The effect will be to silence opposition in New Jersey and other infected districts, and, meanwhile, loyal men in such places can be preparing for the emergency, and, should it arise, they can be sus-

tained by troops that can then be spared from New York and New England.

It will never do to give up the draft; we might almost as well abandon the Government; but *festina lente*—an ounce of preparation and prevention will be worth many pounds of cure. Could the law be in an authoritative way pronounced constitutional, I am persuaded that the most powerful weapon would be at once taken from the incendiary presses and demagogues, for our people are in the main law-abiding.

In view of this, could not the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States be induced to assemble at once at Washington, or at least a decided majority of them, and a case under the law submitted to them? If it could be done in no other way, could it not in this, by one of them allowing a *habeas corpus*, so as to raise the question, and inviting the others to sit with him on the hearing?

I think such things have been done by the State judges in several of the States within the last two years, to settle questions growing out of State laws made necessary by the rebellion, and which required an immediate judicial construction; and although demagogues might say that a decision reached in this way was in some respects an *obiter dictum*, yet it would be respected and obeyed. Surely the judges, considering the alarming state of affairs, would be willing, if properly appealed to, to submit to the trouble of visiting Washington.

I venture to make this suggestion in the hope that the clamor of demagogues may speedily be silenced by an authoritative decision in favor of the constitutionality of the law.

I was very much gratified to learn that, on the 11th instant, my brother's regiment, the Tenth New Jersey, was ordered from Portsmouth to Washington. I have since learned that on the 16th it was ordered from Washington to Philadelphia, for the purpose, I presume, of aiding in the enforcement of the draft.

Begging that you will excuse me for venturing thus to trouble you, I remain, with sincere regard, your obedient servant,

MARTIN RYERSON.

[Inclosure No. 8.]

NEW YORK,
Saturday, July 18, 1863.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, *&c., Washington:*

MY DEAR SIR: An impression exists here among many I meet, of a class not liable to be misled by fancy or personal fervor, that the rows we have had are mere scuffles compared with those we will have should the draft be resumed immediately, as then the conflict will be of a different character, involving the exciting questions of "State rights," and, perhaps, bring out State troops in conflict with United States troops. The alarm on this point is reaching "holders of gold," who are beginning to think it safer and easier to put paper money out of sight than gold; at any rate, there is a very great feeling of alarm, and, after balancing in my mind the "pros" and "cons," I come to the conclusion that if the draft could be postponed till early autumn, it would be a great blessing and relief. July is a regular fighting, revolutionary month, sometimes for good, sometimes for evil ("4th of July," "three days of July," &c.).

People in uniforms, and having swords, say, "Let the draft go on," and perhaps I would say so, too, but a real big row in our city

just now, when all or so many are at "fever heat," is a matter to be well thought over. If the combatants would agree to go over on the Swartwout meadows, and measure strength there, and not among our homes, the most of them but glass-houses, too, it would not be so important.

I don't see for my part what Government needs of a draft at this time, seeing that we can get volunteers enough to checkmate the enemy, now so signally on the back track.

Order McClellan to the field, and more men would follow him at once than a draft would gather in a month. I have no more doubt of his entire loyalty than I have of his popularity or his practical service and intelligence. I would do almost anything to avoid a real mob row here or a conflict of authority. There is no telling of the real injury that would come to all interests should a big riot occur here in this city at this time; it might, in its effect and influences, even reach the financial ability of the Treasury, if not immediately, at least at some awkward period. In a word, it would be wise, in my judgment, to put off the draft till any month which has an "r" in it; then the scamps begin to appreciate the comfort of a house, but in hot weather they do not; they would rather be in the street, and prefer a row to "nothing to do."

As for the rebellion, we have only now to secure Charleston and Mobile, and then let the "C. S. A." fools "stew in their own gravy;" and in a brief period that Government will be as difficult to find as the source of the Nile has been, and, perhaps, of as little practical value after being found.

I say thus much, however, with all deference to sounder judgment, for, as Saint Paul said, "I speak as a fool." "The boys and the frogs" story is not without its point, and, should we have a real "bang-up" row here, a great many "old frogs" may ask to address "the boys:"

> To you, no doubt, these are pleasant stones,
> (So they would be to us frogs,
> You d--d young good-for-nothing dogs),
> But they are so hard they break our bones!

Matters stand now remarkably well, and I am sure would continue thus till September, if not unnecessarily disturbed. I would not let the "Copperheads" have a chance to avail themselves of the heat of July or August to disturb matters. Nothing would disappoint them more than to "put off the draft." This is my sincere conviction, and as such I submit it.

Your friend and obedient servant,

CH. A. DAVIS [?].

[Inclosure No. 9.]

NEW YORK, *July* 18, 1863.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: We have had a week of trouble and apprehension in this city. I think the trouble is now over. The plea of the discontents is, on the surface, the draft. At its bottom, however, in my opinion, the discontent will be found in what the misguided people imagine to be a disposition on the part of a few here and elsewhere to make black labor equal to white labor, and put both on the same equality, with the difference that black labor shall have local

patronage over the toil of the white man. I have no opinion of my own to express on the subject. The guilty parties are not those who have figured in our streets as agents in the destruction of life and property; but there is behind the scene a latent purpose to stimulate them, originating with men whose patriotism would signify the overthrow of the legitimate Government under which we live, instead of struggling for the salvation of the country.

Yesterday I gathered what they call the mob around me, and spoke to them. There were many things which I did not mention, because it was not the proper time or place. I had been authorized from very reputable sources to state that the draft was suspended in New York and Brooklyn. I did not make any such statement, because if the law on that score was just, the Executive is bound to carry it out. But I would say to you now, that if it can be, let the actual prosecution of the draft, I will not say be suspended, but baffled about at headquarters for fifteen or twenty days. One day yes, another day no, a third day not quite decided, until the people of this city, so numerous and so liable to excitement, shall have had time to reflect.

I should be glad, and I am not even without hope, that its rigid execution may not be necessary for the preservation of the Union. Matters in the South and Southwest have been going on so prosperously for the Administration that I think the civil war is virtually, though not actually, at an end. But any measures harsher than the dignity of our President's office requires, would be very untimely just now in our city. Let the draft not be given up, but let it be baffled for a couple of weeks, and I have no apprehensions as to the result.

I remain, as ever, my dear Governor, your devoted friend and servant,

+ JOHN,
Archbishop of New York.

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NEW YORK CITY,
July 20, 1863—1 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

SIR: I am pressed for troops in New Jersey and Connecticut to enforce the draft. At Hartford there is danger, as the Governor informs me, of an attack on the arsenal, in which there is a large amount of property. One regiment will suffice for both exigencies, if it be in the service of the Government.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 21, 1863—3 p. m.

Major-General DIX, *New York:*

SIR: The only point from which troops can now be withdrawn is from your former department; and, as you retained there only such as you deemed absolutely necessary, I think you will agree that it would be unsafe to do so.

It is believed that, with proper exertions, a sufficient local force can be raised to enforce the draft in the New England States.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES TROOPS,
City and Harbor of New York, July 21, 1863.

Col. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 19th instant, and to state, in reply, that there have been no disturbances in the past four days, and there are now many evidences of reaction, but the indications are not yet sufficiently strong to justify the expectation that the resistance to the draft has been effectually suppressed. I have now in the city subject to my orders 2,113 men of all arms, and in the harbor, including David Island, 988. A large proportion of these troops are recruits, hastily collected and armed. The troops in the city are employed at present as guards for the public property, which is dispersed over a large portion of the city, in positions that were selected without any anticipation of the present contingency. It will not be prudent to withdraw any of these troops for the purpose of enforcing the draft until the State and city authorities have had time to perfect arrangements for the preservation of order in this city.

Until that is assured, operations should be limited to the preparations that are necessary for securing the forts in the harbor and the public property in the city.

If resistance is again attempted, it will be organized, and will not be limited to the draft, but will be accompanied by an attempt to seize the forts and destroy the public property in the city or convert it to the use of the insurgents.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York, July 21, 1863.

I fully concur in the views of General Canby.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

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NEW YORK, *July* 21, 1863—4 p. m.
(Received 4.40 p. m.)

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

SIR: We beg to urge upon you the adoption of the policy recommended in Mr. Field's letter of Sunday, forwarded by Mr. Blake. That will indicate the authority and prestige of the Government, while it will greatly lessen, if not entirely abate, the opposition to the conscription.

GEO. OPDYKE.
HORACE GREELEY.
WM. C. BRYANT.
HENRY J. RAYMOND.
D. D. FIELD.

JULY 13–25, 1863.—Expedition from Fayetteville, W. Va., to Wytheville, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. E. Parker Scammon, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, Eighth Army Corps, with congratulatory order.
No. 2.—Lieut. Col. Freeman E. Franklin, Thirty-fourth Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 3.—Maj. John J. Hoffman, Second West Virginia Cavalry.
No. 4.—Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, C. S. Army, commanding Department of Western Virginia.
No. 5.—Maj. T. M. Bowyer, C. S. Artillery, Chief of Ordnance, &c.
No. 6.—Brig. Gen. John S. Williams, C. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 7.—Col. John McCausland, Thirty-sixth Virginia Infantry, commanding Fourth Brigade.
No. 8.—Capt. H. Bowen, Eighth Virginia Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. E. Parker Scammon, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, Eighth Army Corps, with congratulatory order.

CHARLESTON, *July* 24, 1863.

SIR: Colonel Toland, with the Second Virginia Cavalry and the Thirty-fourth Ohio Mounted Infantry, cut the railroad at Wytheville, Va. [July 18], and destroyed two pieces of artillery, 700 muskets, a large amount of ammunition and stores, and had a sharp fight in Wytheville. Captured 125 prisoners, who were paroled; killed, 75; wounded, not known. Our loss is 78 killed, wounded, and missing; 17 were killed, including Colonel Toland and Captain Delaney. Colonel Powell is very dangerously wounded, and is a prisoner. We were fired upon from houses, public and private, by the citizens, even by the women. My men totally destroyed the town, and reached Fayetteville yesterday, after a march of about 300 miles.

E. P. SCAMMON,
Brigadier-General.

General KELLEY.

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13. } HDQRS. THIRD DIV., EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, *Charleston, W. Va., July* 30, 1863.

The general commanding congratulates the troops of his command on the brilliant achievements of the Thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Mounted Infantry, the detachment of the First Virginia Cavalry, commanded by Captain Gilmore, consisting of one company under Captain Delaney, and one under Lieutenant Abraham, and such of the Second Virginia Volunteer Cavalry as took part in the recent combat at Wytheville.

The determination with which the brave Colonel Toland conducted the advance of a small force for more than 200 miles, through a mountainous country, in which almost every inhabitant was an enemy, and which was guarded by a military force more than six times greater than his own, does honor to our arms.

While deploring the great loss to the service in his death, it is hoped the example of his determined bravery may ever be remembered and followed by us all.

This command has also to mourn the loss of the brave and faithful Capt. Dennis Delaney, of the First Virginia Cavalry, and the 9 brave men who with him have met death in their country's service. Their names shall not be forgotten.

Justice demands that the gallant Colonel Powell, severely wounded at Wytheville, should not be included even by implication in the discredit which attaches to the Second Virginia Cavalry. His soldierly qualifications are too well known to need mention in this command; but the painful circumstances to which reference has been made require an especial notice of his name. The present brigade commander is also enjoined to publish, in orders, the names of such officers and soldiers of the Second Virginia Cavalry as took part in the conflict at Wytheville.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin, who succeeded to the command of the Third Brigade, thanks are especially due for gallantry, and for the skill with which he brought back his command over mountains through which all passes were blockaded and guarded by superior numbers of the enemy, whom he defeated with heavy loss when assailed.

By command of Brig. Gen. E. P. Scammon:

[JAS. L. BOTSFORD,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. Freeman E. Franklin, Thirty-fourth Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

FAYETTEVILLE, *July* 23, 1863.

SIR: Your dispatch was received about the time I had my distressed command encamped at this place.

I have the honor to report as follows:

On the 17th, we found a rebel company in Abb's Valley, all of whom we captured excepting one. That one gave information to General Williams (at Saltville) of our approach, which news they possessed at least twelve hours before we could reach Wytheville. Consequently they were better prepared than had been anticipated.

On the evening of the 18th, our column arrived in the neighborhood of Wytheville. Colonel Toland immediately sent two companies to the railroad, 10 miles west of the town, to destroy the track and wires. It was then his intention to divide the balance of his force, one part for the bridge, the other for Wytheville; but, for the want of a guide, he could not do that. He therefore marched his whole remaining force on Wytheville, intending immediately afterward to march on the bridge. But the town was occupied by about 500 troops, concealed in the houses, besides two pieces of artillery. The contest, of the most obstinate hand-to-hand fighting, lasted about one and one-half hours. We, however, carried the town by storm and with a perfect rush. The principle among the rebels seemed to be "no quarter," and we took them on their own principle for a time, until they were entirely subdued, and as the soldiers, citizens, and

even women fired from their houses, both public and private, we burned the town to ashes. Colonel Toland was killed within the first ten minutes of the action. Colonel Powell was dangerously wounded, even before that.

We had 3 commissioned officers killed and 4 wounded. Of enlisted men, we lost in killed, 14; wounded, 26; missing, 10, and prisoners, 28.

By the time the action was over and I had rallied my men, the enemy had received 700 re-enforcements in our front, and 300 cavalry in our rear, besides which there was a regiment of infantry and a battery of artillery at the Long Bridge. We therefore concluded, under the circumstances, it would be madness to attempt anything more, excepting the destruction of a large culvert east of the town, which we effected.

The loss of the enemy in killed was estimated at 75; the number of wounded unknown. We took 86 prisoners, besides 35 at Abb's Valley.

At daylight Sunday morning [19th], we commenced our return march. Before noon, we had to take to the mountains, and continue in them all the way to Raleigh, through the most incredible hardships and hunger, both of horses and men.

Sunday afternoon we were attacked in the rear, which continued until night, and was renewed and continued all the next day with increased vigor, with no serious injury to us, but with very heavy loss to the enemy.

Particulars at the earliest possible moment by mail.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

F. E. FRANKLIN.

Capt. J. L. BOTSFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 3.

Report of Maj. John J. Hoffman, Second West Virginia Cavalry.

CAMP PIATT, W. VA.,
July 27, 1863.

SIR: Monday p. m., July 13, seven companies of the Second Regiment, [West] Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, B, C, D, E, F, H, and I, 365 men, all told, under the command of Col. William H. Powell, with Major McMahan and myself, crossed the river at camp, and joined the Thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry (mounted), under Col. John T. Toland, commanding the brigade. The entire command marched up Coal River 50 miles, without meeting with any incident worthy of notice until Tuesday evening [14th]. While attempting to cross Piney Creek at Spangler's Mills, east of Raleigh some 4 miles, Company C (Captain Allen), being the advance guard, was fired into by a party of rebels lying in ambush across the stream, and 1 killed and 4 wounded, one of whom has since died.

Immediately afterward we were ordered to fall back to the Wyoming pike, and there await the train with forage and rations. In the extreme darkness of the night and on the worst of roads, the command became separated, and a portion bivouacked in the woods until daylight, while the remainder went to Raleigh, and we met again about noon the next day at Harper's, some 10 miles from Raleigh.

The whole command then marched toward Oceana Court-House,

through which we passed Thursday, near 12 m. Friday [17th], we struck the Tug Fork of Sandy, and before crossing Tug Ridge, three companies, D, E, and F, with Colonel Powell, were sent in advance, and on the top of the ridge captured a picket of 6 men, and, some 3 miles farther on, dashed into Camp Pemberton, at the head of Abb's Valley, and captured 25 prisoners belonging to a home-guard company, with several horses, a quantity of quartermaster's and commissary stores, and 700 stand of arms, intended for arming a regiment in that vicinity. The stores were distributed as far as needed, and the houses and arms burned. On the North Fork of Clinch River a large flouring mill was burned. Saturday morning [18th], we passed Burk's Garden, and, by order of Colonel Toland, burned a store and dwelling-house, containing a large quantity of powder, clothing, &c., intended for the use of the rebels.

Some 5 miles from Wytheville, Companies D and F, with Captains Ruker and Millard, were detached, and ordered to strike the railroad at a depot 10 miles from the town, and destroy it and as much of the road as possible. They reached the point, but, finding it strongly guarded, did not effect the desired object, and again joined the command on our return, after a rapid ride of 26 miles in less than four hours.

We reached Wytheville Court-House about 6 p. m. Saturday, the 18th, and immediately charged into town in the following order: Two companies of the First [West] Virginia Cavalry, Captains Gilmore and Delaney, in advance; next, Colonel Powell, with Company I, Second [West] Virginia. I came next, with Company B, and the remaining companies (excepting E), with Major McMahan, bringing up the rear. Company E was left as rear guard, and placed on picket by Colonel Toland, and did good service on our return that night.

The charge was gallantly made down the road leading to the head of Main street, under a very hot fire. The two companies, First [West] Virginia, and Company I, Second [West] Virginia, penetrated some distance into the street, when they were checked by a severe fire from the street and all the surrounding buildings, and the remainder of the command stopped near the entrance of the street by a similar fire. At this point, and within a few minutes after the fight fairly commenced, Colonel Powell was severely wounded in the back by a revolver fired by one of our men, and left the field. My horse was shot, and I was thrown over his head, receiving a severe fall, which stunned and disabled me for a time. It was a very close and hot fight, and our men and horses were falling fast, when they were promptly relieved by Colonel Toland, yourself, and Major Shaw, with the gallant Thirty-fourth, who did good service, and rapidly dislodged the enemy and drove them through the town.

In a very short time, Colonel Toland, while sitting on his horse, and handling his men to the best advantage, with as much coolness as on dress-parade, was killed. All honor is due the brave soldier and patriot who thus sacrificed his life for his country's good.

After the death of Colonel Toland, the entire command devolved upon you, since which time the conduct of the troops, their success, their unflinching bravery, and their patient suffering under the extreme hardships caused by want of food and rest, and by incessant marching through the mountains and over routes thought to be impassable by any military force, however constituted, for four days and nights, will more properly be made a part of your report.

While returning on Monday [20th], I take special pleasure in referring to Captain Davidson, Company E, who, while in command of the rear guard, and being attacked by a cavalry force much larger than his, promptly resisted the attack, and, when struck at with a saber by the officer commanding the rebels, shot him through the breast with his revolver. Lieutenant Barber, of the same company, while aiding his captain, was shot through the side of the head, but not wounded severely.

The loss of horses and equipments is large, but cannot be reported to you in detail at present. Our loss of officers and men in killed, wounded, prisoners, and missing is as follows: ———*

We reached camp Saturday, 2 a. m., the 25th, with men and horses tired and worn down with fatigue, having been in the saddle twelve days and a large portion of the nights.

I cannot close this report without expressing the high appreciation I have of the conduct of yourself and all the officers and men in the entire command. So far as I know, all did their duty nobly and well, and manifested a desire to co-operate with and assist each other at all times and under all circumstances, and with an ardent wish to fully accomplish the object of our expedition.

J. J. HOFFMAN,
Major, Comdg. Second [West] Virginia Volunteer Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. F. E. FRANKLIN,
Comdg. Third Brigade, Third Division, Eighth Corps.

No. 4.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, C. S. Army, commanding Department of Western Virginia.

DUBLIN, *July* 19, 1863.

SIR: The enemy (one regiment cavalry and parts of two regiments infantry), about 1,000 strong, rode into Wytheville a little before sunset yesterday; almost at the same instant two newly organized companies and the employés at this place (in all, about 130 men and two field pieces), whom I had dispatched under Maj. T. M. Bowyer by the passenger train; and a sharp skirmish immediately commenced in the street, and continued about three-quarters of an hour, when Major Bowyer retired with a part of his men and brought them off on the train.

Our loss: Captain [John M.] Oliver and 2 citizens killed and Lieutenant [Henry] Bozang badly wounded. The enemy lost Colonel Toland, commanding brigade, 1 other colonel, 1 major, and 7 privates killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel and about 25 more wounded and in our hands. The lieutenant-colonel (Powell) reported mortally wounded. I am informed they lost every one of their field officers.

They commenced leaving Wytheville about 10 o'clock last night, and we had left this morning, retreating toward Tazewell Court-House. It is just now reported they are coming down Walker's Creek to this place. If they retreat by the way they came, they will probably be intercepted and cut up.

They paroled on their retreat 75 or 80 of our men, whom I suppose they found it inconvenient to carry off. Of course the parole under such circumstances is worthless under their own order.

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* List of losses not found.

The damage to the railroad can be repaired in an hour or so. The jail, commissary and quartermaster's storehouses, and several private houses burned.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, July 30, 1863.

GENERAL: A Northern paper, giving an account of the raid on Wytheville on the 18th instant, states that they captured 120 prisoners, 2 pieces of artillery, and 700 stand of arms; killed 75 of our men, and wounded a large number. Of course the statement is false. Our loss, as reported to me, was 1 captain and 2 privates killed, a lieutenant and 3 or 4 men wounded. They captured about 25 of our men, and I believe a somewhat larger number of citizens. Carried them some 10 or 12 miles with them, and paroled them. The only piece of artillery they attempted to carry off they left on the road, and so far from capturing 700 stand of arms, they left in such haste that they did not carry away all of their own arms, and left uninjured a few boxes of muskets and a wagon-load of ammunition, which had been sent up to Wytheville that evening, and were in the street in front of the court-house. I have information that the party numbered 1,200 or 1,300 when it started, and 500 of them returned to Fayetteville, and only 300 of them were mounted.

Brigadier-General Scammon's instructions to the commander of the expedition—a copy of which was left at Raleigh Court-House, and forwarded to me—directed him to make the destruction of the railroad thorough. The only damage done to the railroad was repaired by the ordinary section hands in less than an hour. A few of the best private houses in Wytheville were burned.

The truth is, the expedition, which has been in course of preparation for more than a month, was a complete failure. Those who escaped did so by quitting the roads and crossing the mountains by bridle-paths. A more detailed report will be forwarded to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. Army, Richmond.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, August 2, 1863.

GENERAL: I send with this the reports of Brigadier-General Williams, Colonel McCausland, Major Bowyer, and Captain Bowen, of the parts performed by the troops under their command against the party of the enemy's cavalry (about 1,000 strong) which made a raid on Wytheville on the 18th ultimo.

The first information I received of the approach of the enemy was about midday on July 18, just in time to enable me, by impressing the passenger train going west, to send to Wytheville two small and newly organized companies, the employés at this place, and a number of citizens of this neighborhood who volunteered for the service.

They were commanded by Major Bowyer, my chief of ordnance, who was selected for the command because of his known ability and good judgment. His management of the affair justified the selection. He mentions (as do all who were engaged in the affair at Wytheville) the conspicuous gallantry of Lieutenant Bozang.

The movement of Colonel McCausland's command on the morning of the 19th was in obedience to my orders, dispatched to him as soon as I was informed of the approach of the enemy. By his promptness and good judgment, he effectually barred one of the two routes by which Brigadier-General Scammon, U. S. Army, had directed the commander of the expedition to return. Brigadier-General Williams barred the other, and the enemy was forced to cross the mountains by difficult bridle-paths, harassed by our men, and forced to abandon their stolen property and many of the horses. The information I have is that the expedition started from Kanawha 1,200 or 1,300 strong, and that when it reached Fayetteville, on the return, it numbered but 500, only 300 of whom were mounted. The commander (Colonel Toland) and several other officers were killed; the second in command, Colonel Powell, and other officers wounded and captured. They admit a loss of more than 60 killed and wounded; it was probably much greater. Their dead bodies were scattered along the roads and mountain paths.

Our loss, as reported to me, was 1 captain and 5 men killed, and about double that number wounded.

This raid, which General Scammon has been preparing for the last two or three months, was a most signal failure. Very little Government property was destroyed, and that little not valuable. The damage done the railroad was repaired by three or four hands in less than an hour. It was characterized throughout by even more than their ordinary vandalism. They avowed their purpose to burn the town, but were driven and frightened off before they accomplished the purpose; not, however, until they had burned several of the best private houses in the place. One of their wounded men, who had crawled into one of those houses, is believed to have been burned; his screams were heard and his charred bones found in the ruins.

Captain Oliver is known to have been captured, and was found killed by a shot. Two or three citizens are reported killed.

A Roman Catholic priest, while endeavoring to rescue an old and decrepit woman from a burning house, was shot and so severely wounded that his leg had to be amputated.

Great credit is due to the citizens for their conduct on the occasion. Between 250 and 300 citizens of Lynchburg, previously organized into companies for home defense, Asst. Surg. H. Grey Latham commanding, volunteered and came here promptly, bringing with them a field battery. A large number of citizens of Montgomery County, Col. Robert L. Preston commanding, volunteered and remained on duty until I informed them that their services were no longer needed. A large company was promptly formed in Roanoke, and I was telegraphed that it was ready for service when I needed it. Many citizens of this county volunteered for any service I might require of them, and a number of them went with Major Bowyer to Wytheville, and behaved admirably.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

General S. COOPER, *Adjt. and Insp. Gen.*

[Indorsement.]

AUGUST 6, 1863.

The want of concert or of boldness in attacking prevented the capture of the whole raiding force. That result, with the means at command, ought to have been accomplished. The fight at Wytheville was gallant, but, perhaps from the circumstances, inevitably, not well conducted.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary.

No. 5.

Report of Maj. T. M. Bowyer, C. S. Artillery, Chief of Ordnance, &c.

DUBLIN, *July* 26, 1863.

GENERAL: In obedience to your orders of July 18, directing me to take command of the two organized companies at this post and such of the employés and citizens as could be hastily collected together, and to proceed to Wytheville, for the purpose of meeting a raiding party of the enemy reported approaching that place, I have the honor to report:

The mail train was stopped, the passengers notified to leave the cars, and my command (numbering about 130 men, with two pieces of artillery) placed upon them. Notwithstanding the delay consequent upon getting citizens hastily together, organizing, arming, and equipping them, we were enabled to leave this point for Wytheville at 3 p. m., one hour and a half from the time when your order was first placed in my hands. The train was subject to further delay, owing to the fact that we were running out of time, and a freight was upon the track meeting us.

The train arrived at Wytheville depot (three-fourths of a mile from the town) at 5.10 p. m. My artillery was disembarked at once; but as there were neither horses nor harness ready at hand, it became necessary to procure them, which, in the great state of alarm and confusion in which everything at the place was found, rendered a considerable delay unavoidable. As no reliable information could be obtained either of the force or whereabouts of the enemy, Lieut. C. L. C. Minor was ordered to procure horses enough to mount himself and half a dozen men, move as rapidly as possible in the direction in which they were reported to be approaching, and furnish me with reliable information, if possible.

After about half an hour's delay in making arrangements for organizing the citizens of Wytheville, and distributing the small-arms to them, which I had carried with me for that purpose (in which I was promptly and efficiently aided by Lieutenant-Colonel [Abraham] Umbarger, of the militia, and Maj. Joseph F. Kent, a resident of the place), and before horses or harness were yet procured for the artillery, I received information from Lieutenant Minor that the advance guard of the enemy, numbering about 40 men, were within a mile of the town. I could then wait no longer for my artillery, but put my small command in motion in the direction of the town, and ordered Captain Oliver to follow me as rapidly as possible when he should have procured the means for moving his guns.

Before reaching the town, I again received information from my scouts that the main body of the enemy, numbering about 1,000 men, was within half a mile of the town, moving steadily and rapidly forward. I pressed on as rapidly as was practicable with an undisciplined command, and succeeded in reaching town just as the enemy made their appearance in sight of Main street, some 1,200 yards distant. Not being familiar with the streets or the topography of the town, I was forced to be guided by circumstances, and first moved my command in the direction in which the enemy were approaching; but, after advancing a short distance in that direction, I found it impossible to procure a position which would be tenable for so small a force against so large a one. I therefore ordered Lieutenants Bozang and [H. H.] Alexander to move their company forward to check the advance, while the remainder of the command could be brought back to Main street, where resistance might be more successfully made. This order was obeyed promptly, and the officers and men behaved most gallantly. Lieutenant Bozang's conduct on the occasion was conspicuously brave and his services most valuable. Although a deadly volley of buck and ball was fired into the head of the advancing column at a distance of not more than 30 yards, yet the impetuosity of the charge was so determined as to be irresistible, and Bozang and his gallant little command were forced from their position in a narrow street, and compelled to surrender to overpowering numbers.

By this time the remainder of my force had been removed from Tazewell street (the one by which the enemy were approaching), and posted in such of the houses upon Main street as could be entered, many of the doors being closed and securely fastened. This position was held for about three-quarters of an hour, when we were forced to abandon it by overpowering numbers of the enemy, deployed as skirmishers on foot through the town. I ordered a retreat, and the town was left to the mercy of the foe. Had I remained longer, the result could not have been different, excepting that all of the brave men under my command must inevitably have been killed or captured. Owing to the severity of the enemy's fire, and the unorganized condition of my command, they could not be withdrawn in order, and were, therefore, directed by me to quit the town as best they could, and to rally at the water-tank, a point upon the railroad a mile below the depot, whither I had ordered the train to be moved for greater safety. This they did, but before that point could be reached, the conductor, for some reason which has never been explained to me, moved off with his train, thereby compelling the command to make their way back to Dublin on foot.

About 25 of the men who accompanied me were captured; Captain Oliver and 2 men were killed; Lieutenant Bozang and 3 or 4 wounded; and I have been informed that 2 of the citizens of Wytheville were also killed and some 50 or 60 captured. They, however, with the other prisoners, were subsequently released upon their parole.

Owing to the great advantage we secured in fighting from houses and other shelter against mounted men in the streets, we were enabled to inflict far greater loss upon the enemy than we sustained, notwithstanding the disparity of numbers. The colonel commanding (Toland) was killed; the second in command (Colonel Powell) was wounded, and afterward left in our hands. Captain Delaney was killed; Lieutenants [Charles H.] Livingston, [William E.] Gusenan, and ——— were wounded and also left in our hands. Nine

others were left dead in the streets, and a number, which I have not been able to ascertain, were left wounded in and around the town.

It was owing to these losses, doubtless—especially the loss of the two colonels—that, after burning eight or ten houses, and inflicting an injury upon the railroad, which was repaired in an hour's time, they abandoned their undertaking, and retreated at 10 o'clock that night toward Tazewell Court-House, carrying off one of our 6-pounders, which had not been brought into action, and which they abandoned before they had gone 20 miles.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. M. BOWYER,
Major, Commanding Expedition.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Commanding Department of Western Virginia.

No. 6.

Report of Brig. Gen. John S. Williams, C. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, ARMY OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Saltville, Va., July 24, 1863.

GENERAL: On the 17th instant, I started from Saltville on a visit to my outposts in Tazewell County, leaving Col. George B. Crittenden in command of the camp.

At 11 p. m. information reached me at Liberty Hill that a Yankee force of 1,300 men were then encamped at Charles Taylor's, 6 miles beyond Tazewell Court-House, on the Abb's Valley road, having captured [J. E.] Stollings' company at Tug Ridge. This information I sent at once to Colonel Crittenden, with instructions to telegraph you and General Preston, and to learn from the latter the exact position of his cavalry in Russell County, and to ask their co-operation. I sent couriers at the same time to Russell, to hunt up Preston's cavalry, and request the commanding officer to move at once to me at Liberty Hill. I ordered Colonel [W. E.] Peters, with his new troops, to move from his camp on the Holston, at the mouth of Laurel, in the direction of Liberty Hill.

Majors [A. J.] May and [John D.] Morris, with 250 mounted men, reported to me at Liberty Hill about sunrise on the morning of the 18th. The remainder of their forces had two days before been sent to Pike County, Ky., on a scouting expedition.

Scouts had been sent during the night to ascertain and report the movements of the enemy. They reported to me at sunrise that the enemy's entire force was moving toward Jeffersonville. I ordered May and Morris to advance and check them at advantageous positions, and gradually fall back until they met Peters' dismounted men, when we would fight them, which I thought would be at Barnes' or Gillespie's farm.

About 7 o'clock, May informed me that the force moving toward Jeffersonville was only a party of 100 or 200, thrown out on that road to protect the flank of the main column, which was passing directly on the Wytheville turnpike. I directed May to follow and harass them, and send a courier to me every hour, which he did. I

thought it possible the enemy might take a right-hand road at Burke's Garden, and come down Rich Valley to the salt-works. To guard against this, I ordered Colonel Peters back to the mouth of Laurel, and directed him to inform Colonel Crittenden at once, which was done.

I sent a courier to Colonel McCausland, at Princeton, informing him of the movements of the enemy. He at once took measures to prevent his escape through Rocky Gap or by the Narrows of New River.*

Every avenue of retreat was thus cut off, excepting by Jeffersonville, or by crossing East River Mountain at Henry Dill's, 16 miles from Jeffersonville. I thought General Preston's cavalry, a portion of which was within 12 miles of me, would arrive in time to intercept them at those points. I dispatched couriers again to Saltville and to Russell County, urging this cavalry to come straight forward to me, saying that if 400 mounted men reached me by Sunday morning at daylight, I would capture the whole Yankee force. Major [J. B.] Holladay, who commanded the detachment of Preston's cavalry nearest me, replied that he had orders from Colonel [George B.] Hodge, in case of an approach of the enemy, to fall back to Lebanon, but that my request had been sent to Colonel Hodge, and a reply was hourly expected.

Late in the evening of Saturday (18th), a dispatch reached me from Colonel Hodge, saying that he had positive orders from General Preston to move to Saltville, but that when he got there, if Colonel Crittenden consented, he would come to me at Liberty Hill. This was the first intimation I had that any movement of Preston's cavalry had commenced. I sent a courier to Colonel Crittenden, at Saltville, instructing him to meet Hodge with a dispatch beyond Hyter's Gap, and directing him to come to me at once at Liberty Hill. The courier went, but a portion of Colonel Hodge's troops had already passed the Gap when he met them.

A dispatch from Colonel Crittenden (7.30 o'clock) stated that 200 cavalry were starting, and that Colonel Hodge, with 600 more, would start to me in an hour and a half, and I thought we could certainly capture them.

In the meantime, Major May was pressing the enemy toward Wytheville. He came up with their rear guard at the foot of Walker's Mountain, 8 miles from Wytheville, and dashed into it, killing 8, capturing 20, and recapturing Stollings' company and a number of citizens and negroes.

A few miles from Shannon's, the enemy sent a detachment of about 100 men on the road leading to Mount Airy. May's command was too small to divide, nearly one-half of his horses being completely exhausted. With 150 men he still pressed on the main column, in the hope of saving Wytheville, and was on their rear when they commenced burning the town. They soon began to retreat, and in turn were driving May. On the hill beyond Shannon's, they took the road to Crab Orchard, and our forces moved to Burke's Garden. They left the main road at Crab Orchard, crossed Brushy Mountain, and fell on to Hunting Camp Creek, which they followed to Wolf Creek; then up Wolf Creek.

May moved down Wolf Creek from Burke's Garden, hoping to cut

* Colonel McCausland received his orders from me, and acted on them. See my telegram to him of the 18th instant.*—SAM. JONES, *Major-General. July* 29, 1863.

* Not found.

their column at Crabtree's, on Clear Fork, but their rear was passing as he came in sight.

Here our force was joined by a company of the Eighth Virginia Cavalry (Captain [H.] Bowen), sent by Colonel McCausland from Princeton. From Crabtree's the enemy struck across East River Mountain, at Henry Dill's, by an almost impassable trace, our forces fighting them till dark. They were four hours in crossing the mountain. I had intelligence in time to have intercepted them, but no troops to do it with.

Major Holladay reached Liberty Hill at 4.30 o'clock Sunday evening (18th), with 150 men, with horses very much jaded. The major informed me that Colonel Hodge could not be more than 3 miles behind him. I took these, with 40 of Colonel Peters' mounted men, and moved to Charles Tiffany's, where I knew the enemy would descend from the mountain, sending a courier to Colonel Hodge to urge him up as fast as possible, telling him that I should commence the attack the moment I met the enemy, and should look for early assistance from him. Arrived at Tiffany's, I heard that the enemy had crossed the turnpike through the Widow Harmon's fields, but had halted to rest. A courier overtook me here with a dispatch stating that Colonel Hodge, whom I had so long expected, was not on the road at all, but had been ordered by General Preston to a point half way between Saltville and Glade Spring. I sent a footman with a guide across the mountain to inform May that I should attack the enemy at daybreak, and, if possible, he must cross the mountain to my assistance. May had received my dispatch from Jeffersonville, and was already moving over. I had no hope of capturing the enemy now, but I believed a vigorous pursuit would save a large number of beef-cattle and other property in Abb's Valley.

At daybreak we came upon them as they were getting out of Brown's meadow, and attacked their rear. A running fire was kept up until we came to Abb's Valley, where two Yankee companies were engaged in collecting several hundred beef-cattle. We charged into them, forcing them to abandon the cattle and a number of stolen negroes. I had 3 men killed and the Yankees had several. They were in the act of burning Fall's Mills as we came upon them. We continued the pursuit to Flat Top Mountain, when, finding that I would lose more men than the Yankees, I gave up the chase, and returned to Abb's Valley.

The vigor of the pursuit made by May and Morris is without parallel. In less than forty-eight hours, they pressed and fought the enemy for 110 miles without resting. The enemy had the advantage of being able to take fresh horses in front, while none were left for our men behind. The raid was a failure. The enemy lost 30 prisoners, 17 killed, and a large number wounded, and were compelled to abandon the stolen negroes and cattle, and were chased so closely as to be unable to do much damage to private property.

Our loss was but 3 killed and a few slightly wounded, and our men had the satisfaction of recapturing Stollings' company. I do not know the number of killed and wounded in and near Wytheville.

If General Preston's cavalry had come straight to me from Russell instead of going by Saltville, or if they had reached me by noon on Sunday, I could certainly have captured the enemy's entire force. The greatest energy and promptitude were displayed by Major May, Colonels Morris and Peters, their officers and men. The only trouble was, our force was not strong enough.

The enemy started from Camp Piatt, on the Kanawha River, passing up Lenn's Creek to its source, and over to Big Coal, at the mouth of Short Creek; thence up Coal to the mouth of the Marsh Fork: thence up Marsh Fork to the marshes of Coal. They then crossed over to the Clear Fork of Guyandotte River; thence down the same to Wyoming Court-House; thence across the country to the Big Fork of Guyandotte River, at the mouth of Indian Creek; thence up Indian Creek to its head, and then over Indian Ridge to the Tug Fork of Sandy; thence up the Tug Fork to Abb's Valley, a distance of 135 miles.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Commanding Department of Western Virginia.

ADDENDA.

WYTHEVILLE, *April* 10, 1864.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States,
(*Through Major-General Breckinridge*):

SIR: I inclose you copies of a correspondence between Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones and myself, which I hope you will read, and then cause to be filed in the War Office, that some record may be preserved of the services of my command in East Tennessee. General Jones has failed to send any report of those services, but this correspondence, while it furnishes only a meager account, gives the reasons of his failure to do so, and shows also why, after raising two brigades of troops for the Confederate service, I am not to-day in command of a single soldier.

The reckless and gratuitous statements of Colonel McCausland in reference to the Wytheville raid take their whole importance from the indorsement given them by Major-General Jones, who knew that my entire command consisted of the Sixty-third Virginia Regiment at Saltville, a body of recruits under Colonel Peters at the mouth of Laurel Creek, 7 miles from Saltville, and the squads of recruits under May and Morris in Tazewell County, 12 miles west of the Court-House. I have, therefore, thought proper to send the statements of Colonel Bowen, and Captains Peyton, Ruffner, and Everett. I have written to you with the fullest confidence in your justice.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

WYTHEVILLE, VA., *February* 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES, *Dublin Depot, Va.:*

GENERAL: Several gentlemen have recently informed me that in conversation with them you had expressed much regret that I should have been misled into a belief that you entertained feelings of unkindness toward me. I have been gratified to hear this disclaimer: but, in justice to myself, you will allow me to recite the principal circumstances which have induced this belief, and which, taken as a whole, have at times greatly exasperated me, trusting that you may

give such explanation as will enable two soldiers, who have staked their all in a common cause, to part in kindness rather than in anger.

Candor compels me to state that for more than a year I have been under the belief that you entertained very unkind feelings toward me. It has been in our official rather than personal intercourse that evidence of those feelings was believed to have been discovered. You will remember that, in the spring of 1863, the disorganized and scattered condition of General Marshall's command greatly exposed your western frontier. The enemy had a considerable cavalry force at Louisa and at the mouth of the Sandy, which were then threatening the salt-works. You had no force then at or near Saltville, and deemed it important to send some troops to that frontier. I was then in Monroe, in command of the finest brigade in your department. The officers and men had served under me in the Kanawha campaign, and were attached to me and I to them. I asked to be sent to Saltville, and there seemed to be a fitness and propriety in sending me there, because of my intimate acquaintance with the people and country. I had letters from a number of gentlemen from the border counties of Kentucky, assuring me that, if I were placed near the Kentucky line, a large number of recruits would join me from that State and from the border counties of Virginia. These letters were shown to you, and you determined to send me to Saltville. You said, however, that the condition of the transportation and the present exigencies were such as not to allow the brigade to accompany me then, but it should be sent in convenient time. I consented to go without my brigade, feeling assured that it would soon follow, and that the new troops raised would be added to my old command.

On April 11, 1863, Special Orders, No. 95, came from your headquarters, which were as follows:

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
No. 95. } *Dublin Depot, April* 11, 1863.

Brig. Gen. John S. Williams is relieved temporarily from the command of the Second Brigade, and will proceed to Saltville, and take command of the troops in that vicinity, including [W. W.] Baldwin's squadron and Major [J. M.] French's battalion.

By command of Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones:

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

In obedience to this order, I went at once to Saltville, and engaged vigorously in the work of raising new troops from Kentucky and the border counties of West Virginia. Now, this order expressly recites that I was only temporarily relieved from my command. I had then no apprehension that the separation was to become permanent, as it did.

A few days after this, to wit, on April 20, 1863, General Orders, No. 20, came from your headquarters, reorganizing the troops of the command, and assigning my command to Brigadier-General Echols, even changing the name of my old brigade from Second to First Brigade. In this arrangement, you gave two colonels each a brigade, while you gave me one on paper merely, and which had no real existence. This new imaginary brigade which you gave me consisted of the Sixty-third Virginia, the worst regiment in your whole command, then almost disorganized, more than half of the men absent, the officers ignorant of their duties, and with no ideas of discipline. This regiment really constituted my brigade. It is true you assigned

me French's, Peters', and [H. M.] Beckley's regiments, but these regiments were not in existence. These three gentlemen had authority from you to raise regiments, but they had no troops. French was at that time a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. I felt greatly outraged by this order, and went immediately to see you, taking Captain Peyton with me, to be present at the interview. You stated to me most emphatically that the order assigning my regiments to General Echols was only temporary, and that you had no intention whatever of taking those troops away from me permanently. I went back to Saltville, trusting in your promises.

Shortly after this, circumstances induced me to believe that you were not dealing candidly with me, and I went to see you again on this subject, taking Col. John [D.] Morris with me, when in his presence you repeated what you had before stated in the presence of Captain Peyton. Colonel Morris thought your assurances satisfactory, but I was not satisfied. I went back to Saltville, feeling that my only chance to get a command was to raise it myself. I went to work as chief recruiting officer, and, in conjunction with Colonels May, Peters, Bowen, and Beckley, succeeded, after an incredible amount of labor, in raising three regiments and one battalion.

During the time I was engaged in raising this new force, the enemy made a raid upon Wytheville. Col. John McCausland, who was then stationed at Mercer Court-House, sent you a report, as I am informed, of his connection with that affair, in which he throws the blame of the failure to capture the raiders upon me. This report you sent to Richmond without comment.

In this report, McCausland does me great injustice, but you did me a greater injustice in sending that report to Richmond. McCausland knew nothing of the number, character, or disposition of my command, and was not prepared to judge whether I was to blame or not; but you, general, knew that I did everything that was possible with the small force at my disposal, and yet you sent McCausland's report to the Adjutant-General's Office without correcting his error. Why you did so, I am unable to say. I am unwilling to believe that you did so for the purpose of prejudicing the Department against me, and yet such has been the effect of that report. The Secretary of War remarked to a member of Congress that General Williams was blamed for the escape of these Yankee raiders.

You will remember that at Zollicoffer last fall, in the presence of General Crittenden and several members of my staff, you asked me if I were willing to take command of your cavalry, telling me that you had ordered to Tennessee several more mounted regiments from Greenbrier, and that my command would be a large one. I consented to take the cavalry.

After the cavalry from Greenbrier had arrived, you divided the whole of the mounted force into two brigades, and gave to Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones (my junior), who had just arrived in the department, much the larger brigade of the two, and all of them troops belonging to your own proper department, while you gave to me the smaller brigade, composed chiefly of fragments of absent commands, liable at any time to be claimed by their proper brigade commanders. The only regiment you gave me belonging to your own department was the Tenth Kentucky, a regiment raised and organized by me a short time before. The rest belonged to Generals Preston's or Pegram's brigades. Peters' regiment, upon which I had bestowed much labor in raising and organizing, you gave to General Jones.

With the fragmentary command you gave me at Zollicoffer, I moved by your orders on September 28 to Jonesborough, driving the enemy from that place.

On October 2, Major-General Ransom arrived, and informed me that he was going to move at once with the infantry upon Cumberland Gap, and ordered me to make a diversion in his favor by moving my cavalry down the Knoxville turnpike, but not to pass Bull's Gap until further orders from him. In obedience to this order, I moved at once, driving the enemy's cavalry before me, having a fight almost every day. When near Bull's Gap, the enemy showed no disposition to retreat any farther, and it was discovered that he had infantry supports and field works. We had several engagements with him here.

On October 8, I telegraphed you, asking what had become of General Ransom's expedition to Cumberland Gap, and informing you that the enemy's force in my immediate front was at least 5,000 men, with re-enforcements constantly arriving. You did not answer my dispatch in regard to General Ransom's movements, which was a matter of the gravest importance to me. I had heard nothing from General Ransom for nearly a week, and had begun to suspect that the movement had been abandoned. You did not reply to this inquiry, but sent the following in reply to my dispatch:

DUBLIN, *October* 8, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. WILLIAMS:

If the enemy had 5,000 men in your front, they would have driven you away long before this. They are endeavoring to frighten you by a large display of a small force. Do not yield an inch until driven from it. If you cannot hold your ground with the large force of cavalry, I will carry a small force of infantry and artillery to your support.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

Now, the plain English of this dispatch is, that I had not intelligence enough to estimate the strength of an enemy with whom I was in daily conflict, or that I had not spirit enough to fight him. The insinuation is against either my sense or courage. I was intensely enraged, and determined to fight General Burnside's whole army, if it cost my country the last man of my "large cavalry force." I did fight him, and fight him desperately. My handful of brave men on October 10, 1863, at Blue Springs, Tenn., fought 12,000 Yankees, under Major-General Burnside, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the evening, when a division of infantry broke our center, and attempted to take our batteries by assault, but was repulsed and driven from the field by grape and canister.

I telegraphed you the result of this day's operations, and again asked you what had become of the expedition to Cumberland Gap. You replied that it had been abandoned. This was the first positive information that I had of the abandonment of that expedition, although, as I afterward learned, the infantry had for more than a week been returned to Virginia, and General Ransom gone to Richmond. Why information of this change of plan was withheld from me is strange, indeed. I was performing a subordinate part in the campaign. The principal actors withdraw from the stage without a word of notice to me. At this I was greatly incensed.

On the night of the fight at Blue Springs, I learned that the enemy had thrown a cavalry force of several thousand around by Rogers-

ville to a position 10 or 12 miles in my rear. My only chance of escape was to elude the main column under General Burnside, and attack and whip the force under Foster, in my rear.

I withdrew quietly from Blue Springs; marched all night, attacked Foster at daybreak, completely routing his command. General Burnside was close upon my rear while I was fighting Foster, but too late by more than an hour. Burnside pressed me hard all that day, but we halted, and checked him several times by obstinate fighting, thus saving the train and beef-cattle. At night I fell back to Jonesborough, and escaped another flank movement of the enemy.

Next morning I moved to the neighborhood of Blountsville, where I was expecting re-enforcements from you.

On the 14th of the month, the enemy attacked my position at Blountsville with infantry, cavalry, and artillery, but, failing to drive us, he sent a large force around by the Reedy Creek road, which enabled him to strike Abingdon, Saltville, or any other point in my rear. This involved the necessity of again falling back to protect the salt-works. The re-enforcements you had ordered to me were now beginning to arrive. I selected a good position a short distance west of Abingdon, and awaited the enemy, determined to give him battle. He came to within a few miles of Abingdon, and, after a few hours' skirmishing with cavalry, he declined a fight, and retreated in the direction of Tennessee.

It was in this position that you found me upon your arrival at Abingdon. Soon after your arrival, I learned from divers sources that some of the young gentlemen of your staff were publicly and with great severity criticising my late operations—circulating a false rumor that I had been driven out of East Tennessee by a very small Yankee force, probably not more than a regiment or two. The position of these young gentlemen upon your staff gave to their statements the air of authority. This was too much to be borne with patience by an old soldier who was fighting the battles of his country when these boys were in their swaddling clouts, and who felt that he had just passed through the most difficult and perilous campaign of his life. It was an outrage upon the feelings of those brave men whose ranks had been decimated in conflicts with a force ten times as great as their own; it was an insult to the memory of their dead comrades.

I wrote you a note complaining of this, but you gave no attention to it. I had a personal interview with you upon this subject, in which I became satisfied that you did not intend to redress the wrong complained of, and your young men continued their calumny until General Burnside's report made its appearance and put a stop to their talk.

Shortly after this, you ordered me to send in a report of my operations in East Tennessee, which I gladly did, because it gave me an opportunity of vindicating myself and command against the injurious rumors which some of your staff were still industriously circulating. I had a right to expect that you would send this report to the War Office, or embody it in one of your own to the Adjutant-General, but you did neither. Lately, when Congress calls for that report, you discover that you had mislaid it in your office at Abingdon some months ago, and write to me for a copy.

Now, why Colonel McCausland's report about an affair with which he had but little, if anything, to do, but which reflected unjustly and injuriously upon me, should have been deemed by you worthy

of a place in the archives of the country, and my report of one of the most important military operations which has transpired in your whole department, and which was a complete vindication of myself and command from the unjust reports circulated by your personal staff, should have been lost among waste paper, and no effort made to obtain a copy until the call of Congress, I will not undertake to decide.

About October 25 last, a citizen of Tennessee, calling himself Captain Blackburn, but who in reality was no officer at all, but had gathered up a few men and attached himself to the First Tennessee Cavalry, smarting, no doubt, under my denunciation of his disgraceful conduct in the presence of the enemy at Rheatown, prepared charges and specifications against me. These charges were not indorsed by the colonel of the regiment, but as they were against myself, I forwarded them, with the indorsement that they were "false and malicious," and asked for an immediate investigation.

About the same time, as I am informed, Lieutenant-Colonel [A. L.] Pridemore, commanding the Sixty-fourth Virginia Regiment, sent up charges against Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones. The charges against General Jones were of a far graver character than those against me, and yet the charges against him were dismissed, and those against me sent to Richmond.

Now, there was no necessity of sending these charges to Richmond; you were competent to order a court yourself. I do not charge you with the design, but the effect of sending them to Richmond was to prejudice the Department against me, and keep me from command for more than four months.

If I am mistaken in any of the facts of this long statement, I shall be as ready to make correction as I shall be happy to have removed from my mind a settled conviction that you have been prejudiced against me throughout the entire period of our official connection.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

RICHMOND, VA.,
March 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
Provisional Army Confederate States:

GENERAL: I received on the 12th instant your letter of the 25th ultimo. I am sure that I can easily convince any impartial and unprejudiced mind that the acts you specify as indicating very clearly to you that I entertain unkind feelings toward you, do not, when explained, admit fairly of such an interpretation.

But you have specified and elaborated so many points that I cannot explain them fully without seeming to desire to vindicate many of my official acts while in command of the Department of Western Virginia; and I have no desire or intention of entering on any such vindication of my course at this time. I will only say, therefore, that not one of the acts you mention, or any other of my official acts, was in any degree prompted by personal feelings of unkindness toward you.

Very respectfully and truly,

SAM. JONES.

[Inclosure No. 5.*]

APRIL 6, 1864.

I was in Abingdon, Va., when General William Preston received a dispatch from General Williams, at Liberty Hill, Va., announcing the approach of a raiding party of the enemy from the direction of Abb's Valley, Va. I at once mounted, and hurried on by way of Saltville, where I saw another dispatch from General Williams, requesting all of General Preston's cavalry to be pushed forward to him at Liberty Hill, Va., as fast as possible. I pressed on, and joined General Williams at Liberty Hill on Sunday morning. Leaving General Williams there, I went on with a small company of Col. W. E. Peters' command, who were endeavoring to intersect the probable route of the enemy. When we arrived, late at night, at what we supposed would be the crossing place of the enemy, we halted to wait for General Williams to come up with Colonel Hodge's cavalry.

About midnight, General Williams came up with about 125 men, and showed me a dispatch that he had just received, announcing that Colonel Hodge's command had been ordered to a different point, and would not join him. General Williams, however, pushed on with his small force, and only halted once at daylight to rest and feed the horses for a few minutes. From that time the command did not halt until it had overtaken the enemy's rear guard, and continued fighting and pursuing them until, horses and men utterly broken down, the pursuit was abandoned. General Williams did all, in my opinion, that any man could do. His report, which I have read, is strictly correct in every respect, as far as is within my knowledge, and I was with him during most of the time, and saw several of his dispatches to General Preston, Colonel Crittenden, and others.

Respectfully submitted.

H. S. BOWEN,
Colonel, Comdg. Twenty-second Virginia Cavalry Regiment.

[Inclosure No. 6.]

WYTHEVILLE, *April* 10, 1864.

I was with General Williams, in Tazewell County, when the Federals passed through on their way to Wytheville in July last, and it gives me pleasure to do whatever I can to refute the presumptions and gratuitous remarks of Col. John McCausland (whose report I have just read) in reference to the part General Williams enacted. General Williams' report gives a faithful account of the pursuit of the enemy, the number and character of his troops, and no one could have acted with more promptitude, more dispatch, or more discretion than he did on this occasion, and the escape of the enemy can only be attributed to a want of a sufficient force to intercept them. Had Colonel Hodge's cavalry been sent straight to him at Liberty Hill, as he requested, I am confident that he would have captured the enemy's whole force.

WM. M. PEYTON, JR.,
First Lieutenant, and Aide-de-Camp.

P. S.—General Williams' brigade was at Saltville, some 50 miles from the point at which the enemy passed out, while that point was only about 16 miles from Princeton, Colonel McCausland's headquarters.

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*Inclosures Nos. 3 and 4 are reports of Williams, July 24, p. 950, and McCausland, July 30, p. 961.

[Inclosure No. 7.]

ABINGDON, *April* 10, 1864.

I am a captain in the cavalry brigade formerly commanded by Colonel Hodge; was with my command in Russell County, Va., about 12 miles west of Liberty Hill, Tazewell County, on the morning of July 18 last, when General Williams sent a courier to Major Holladay, with a written request that the whole of Hodge's command should at once join him at Liberty Hill. Major Holladay obeyed the orders of Colonel Hodge and General Preston, and fell back in the direction of Lebanon.

I am satisfied that if we had gone directly to General Williams when his request reached us, he would have captured the whole of the Yankee raiders. We went first to Saltville, about 65 miles out of our way, and arrived at Liberty Hill about 4 o'clock Sunday evening, the 19th. Only about 125 of our battalion went to Liberty Hill; the remainder of our battalion were ordered to Pikeville, Ky., to reconnoiter. The remainder of Hodge's brigade were ordered toward Glade Spring.

With this small force, General Williams started immediately to intercept the enemy, but it was after midnight when he reached the route taken by them, and it was found that the Yankees had crossed out somewhere before we arrived. It was impossible for General Williams to have displayed more energy than he did. Our horses had come about 80 miles, and were completely broken down. We attacked the enemy's rear next morning, and forced them to abandon a number of negroes and beef-cattle they had stolen, and continued the pursuit to Flat Top Mountain.

I have read the reports of General Williams and Colonel McCausland, and can say that the report of General Williams is a clear and correct statement of what occurred, while that of the latter is incorrect in every particular in which he attempts to throw the blame of a failure to capture the Yankees upon General Williams or Colonel May. The only cavalry force under General Williams was some raw recruits under Colonels May and Morris, who were getting up new regiments from Kentucky and the border counties of West Virginia, and these new troops under Colonel May had gone in pursuit of the Yankees toward Wytheville, and did not come up with us until we arrived in Abb's Valley.

I am, respectfully,

P. M. EVERETT,
Captain Company B, First Kentucky Mounted Rifles.

[Inclosure No. 8.]

SMYTH COUNTY, VA.,
April 6, 1864.

I have read the report of Brig. Gen. John S. Williams in regard to the raid upon Wytheville, in July, 1863, bearing date Saltville, July 24, 1863, addressed to Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, Dublin, Va.; and also the report of Col. John McCausland, commanding Fourth Brigade, Army of Western Virginia, of July 30, 1863.

The report of General Williams is a true narrative of his operations during the raid. I am personally cognizant of all the facts, having been with General Williams in the capacity of acting assistant adjutant-general, his staff being at Saltville and General Williams in Tazewell at the time he received information of the raid. General

Williams had only about 225 mounted men at his command, consisting of raw recruits, under the command of Major [A. J.] May and Col. John D. Morris.

General Williams received information about midnight, and although several miles distant from the camps of May and Morris, had all the available men in both commands in the saddle and in pursuit of the enemy at 4 a. m. The enemy had the start of General Williams' men of 15 miles, but they were overtaken at sunset that day, and all our prisoners released and several of the enemy killed and captured by our men.

The only re-enforcements received by General Williams were about 100 or 125 men from General Preston, who arrived at Liberty Hill, Va., about midday on Sunday, with horses and men jaded, and having then 20 or 25 miles to march before they could possibly fall in with the enemy, who were on their return from Wytheville. General Williams in person led General Preston's men, and pressed forward as rapidly as the horses could travel. The enemy had passed two hours before he came upon their route, but he still pressed forward, and, as soon as he came up with their rear, attacked them, and continued the pursuit as long as the horses were fit for service.

General Williams from the first acted with all the promptitude and energy that any one could have used. His force was not one-fourth that of the enemy, and was broken down by the time it came up with the raiders. Had his request to General Preston for his cavalry been responded to, General Williams would, beyond doubt, have succeeded in destroying or capturing the raiding force.

The report of Colonel McCausland in regard to General Williams' operations is incorrect in almost every particular. The enemy in their retreat passed within 15 miles of Colonel McCausland's force, which point was distant at least 50 miles from General Williams' main force at Saltville. The force that Colonel McCausland sent in pursuit of the raiders from Raleigh County, Va., was one company (Captain [H.] Bowen's) and a part of Captain [C. J.] Lewis' company, of Eighth Virginia Cavalry. What they numbered when they started from Raleigh County I know not; but when they came up with the men under General Williams' immediate command, in Abb's Valley, they did not amount to over 20 men; men and horses utterly broken down. I think that it is rather problematical whether, left to their own or Captain Bowen's orders, they could have stopped and driven back to Rocky Gap two regiments of the enemy.

D. L. RUFFNER.

No. 7.

Report of Col. John McCausland, Thirty-sixth Virginia Infantry, commanding Fourth Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE,
Mercer Court-House, Va., July 30, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with your letter of the 29th, calling for a report of the movement of my troops and the part taken by them in connection with the recent raid on Wytheville, I will submit the following brief report:

Having been forced from my position at Piney, near Raleigh Court-House, Va., by a superior force of the enemy under General

Scammon. I retired to the top of Flat Mountain, and, finding that the enemy did not follow me with his main body, and was endeavoring to pass in my rear with a large cavalry force, I continued the retreat to this place, where I learned that the enemy's cavalry had passed through Abb's Valley, in Tazewell County. I at once sent some cavalry to intercept them, and some infantry to obstruct the roads. When they arrived in Tazewell, the enemy had gone in the direction of Wytheville. The cavalry pursued them until they met with Colonel [A. J.] May, of Brigadier-General Williams' command, who presumed to give them orders, &c., so that they accomplished but little, owing to the interference of those named above.

On the morning of the 19th, I moved with a part of my infantry, cavalry, and artillery through Rock Gap in the direction of Wytheville. I halted the infantry and artillery at the Gap, and went on with the cavalry, but, on reaching Bland Court-House, I found that the enemy had retired, and had gone back toward Tazewell County, coming at no time in my direction, or passing the mountain at any of the crossings guarded by my forces. They passed beyond me, and as soon as I found I could never come up with them, I stopped at Rock Gap, and remained there. On the morning of the 19th, I also sent a sufficient garrison to the Narrows.

I am sure that some one is to blame for the escape of the enemy. I am also of the opinion that the cavalry force that was in Tazewell, under General Williams and Colonel May, was sufficient to have captured the enemy, if it had been properly managed.

Your attention is called to the report of Capt. H. Bowen, Eighth Virginia Cavalry, herewith submitted, by which it appears that if the gap at Crabtree's had been occupied by Colonel May, or had he permitted Captain Bowen to have occupied it (which he would have done), the enemy would have been driven upon me at Rock Gap, and they could not have escaped. Again, if General Williams had moved with the celerity that the occasion required, and attacked the enemy in force, instead of skirmishing with his rear, he would have defeated them, and taken or scattered the most of them. I never could come up with them with my infantry, and those commanding the cavalry failed because they did not charge the enemy with their whole force when they did overtake them.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

JOHN McCAUSLAND,
Colonel, &c.

Maj. C. S. STRINGFELLOW, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 8.

Report of Capt. H. Bowen, Eighth Virginia Cavalry.

PRINCETON, VA., *July* 30, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to orders received from your headquarters, I left Princeton with a detachment of the Eighth Virginia Cavalry on the 18th instant, for Abb's Valley.

I arrived at the Tug road about 10 p. m., and, finding that the enemy had gone toward Tazewell Court-House, I at once dispatched to you (Colonel McCausland), and resumed the march until I came within 2 miles of Tazewell Court-House, where I was compelled to graze my horses. As soon as possible, I moved toward Wytheville.

On arriving in Burke's Garden, I found Colonel May, who ordered me to accompany him. After a short delay, he received intelligence that the enemy was moving toward the gap in the mountain above Crabtree's. We arrived at this road only in time to see their rear guard pass.

After crossing the mountain, our advance guard charged the enemy's rear, and drove them upon the main column. Upon arriving at Dill's, Colonel May called on me to charge the enemy. In the charge, we captured 7 of the enemy and 1 negro.

We remained here until about 1 a. m., when we crossed the mountain, and pursued them into Abb's Valley, where we came up with General Williams, with Peters' battalion, skirmishing with the enemy's rear. I suppose there were 300 men in his (Peters') battalion, and probably 200 in rear, under command of Colonel May. If they had any means of ascertaining which road they intended to come, the troops could have been posted so as to make them surrender or abandon the idea of passing through Abb's Valley.

Respectfully submitted.

H. BOWEN,
Captain Company H, Eighth Virginia Cavalry.

Col. JOHN MCCAUSLAND, *Commanding, &c.*

JULY 18–24, 1863.—Expedition from New Berne to Tarborough and Rocky Mount, N. C.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

July 20, 1863.—Skirmishes at Tarborough and Sparta.
21, 1863.—Skirmish at Street's Ferry.
22, 1863.—Skirmish at Scupperton.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. John G. Foster, U. S. Army, commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. Edward E. Potter, U. S. Army, commanding expedition.
No. 3.—Col. James Jourdan, One hundred and fifty-eighth New York Infantry, commanding brigade.
No. 4.—Maj. Ferris Jacobs, jr., Third New York Cavalry.
No. 5.—Maj. George W. Cole, Third New York Cavalry.
No. 6.—Maj. Floyd Clarkson, Twelfth New York Cavalry.
No. 7.—Brig. Gen. M. W. Ransom, C. S. Army.
No. 8.—Col. S. L. Frémont, chief engineer and superintendent Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. John G. Foster, U. S. Army, commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

NEW BERNE, N. C., *July* 24, 1863.
Via FORT MONROE, VA., *July* 25.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the cavalry raid, having for its object the destruction of the railroad bridge at Rocky Mount, has returned, completely successful.

The expedition consisted of the Third Regiment New York Cavalry, and a squadron of the Twelfth, and of Mix's new cavalry, and one company North Carolina cavalry, and was under the command of Brig. Gen. Edward E. Potter, chief of staff.

The bridge over the Tar River, at Rocky Mount, a station on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, between Goldsborough and Weldon, was completely destroyed. The bridge was 350 feet long, and trestle-work of 400 feet more. A cotton-mill, filled; a flouring mill, containing 1,000 barrels of flour and large quantities of hard bread; machine-shop, containing shells, gunpowder, and every munition of war; a large depot, offices, &c.; an engine and a train of cars; a wagon train of 25 wagons, filled with stores and munitions; an armory and machine-shop, with the machinery and materials, and 800 bales of cotton, were all destroyed.

At Tarborough two steamboats and one barge, and a fine iron-clad, in process of construction, a saw-mill, a train of cars, 100 bales of cotton, and large quantities of subsistence and ordnance stores were destroyed. The bridge over the Tar River at this point was also destroyed; likewise the bridges at Greenville and Sparta were destroyed.

About 100 prisoners were taken, and some 300 animals—horses and mules. Some 300 contrabands followed the expedition into New Berne.

The force had constant fighting with the enemy, who made great endeavor to intercept their return, but in every case the enemy's position was either turned or they were compelled to retire. Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing will not exceed 25 men.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, U. S. Army.

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. Edward E. Potter, U. S. Army, commanding expedition.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
July 29, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the forces recently under my command:

Colonel Jourdan, with his brigade (Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh Massachusetts and One hundred and fifty-eighth New York), crossed the Neuse to Fort Anderson, on the afternoon of July 17, with orders to proceed to Swift Creek. On the following morning, I crossed with the cavalry, consisting of the Third New York, two companies Mix's new regiment, three companies Twelfth New York (Major Clarkson), one company of North Carolina cavalry, and two sections of mountain howitzers, the whole under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis.

The line of march was taken for Swift Creek, which point we reached at 6 p. m., overtaking Colonel Jourdan. The enemy's pickets

fired a few shots from the opposite side of the creek. Here the whole command bivouacked.

At daybreak, July 19, I moved with the cavalry on Greenville, leaving instructions with Colonel Jourdan to make a feint of advancing on Kinston and to return to New Berne the next day.

When within 12 miles of Greenville, we surprised and captured a picket post of 15 men belonging to [John N.] Whitford's battalion. Their tents and stores were destroyed. We arrived at Greenville at 3 p. m. The town is completely surrounded by a strong line of intrenchments, but there were no troops, excepting a few convalescents and sick in hospital. The bridge across the Tar River at this place was destroyed.

The march was resumed at 6 p. m., and at midnight we halted at Sparta, within 8 miles of Tarborough.

At 3 a. m., July 20, Major Jacobs (who volunteered for the duty), was detached with his battalion to proceed to Rocky Mount, and destroy the railroad bridge and Government property. At 5 a. m. the main column moved on Tarborough, arriving there between 7 and 8 o'clock. Charging into the town, we met a few of the enemy, who fired some hurried shots, and fled across the river. At Tarborough, I found an iron-clad on the stocks and two steamboats on the river. The iron-clad was of the Merrimac model, and her frame was very heavy and solid. All were burned, together with some railroad cars, 100 bales of cotton, quartermaster's, subsistence, and ordnance stores.

While the property was being destroyed, Major Clarkson had moved forward on the road to Hamilton with three companies of the Twelfth New York Cavalry, and one mountain howitzer, under command of Lieutenant Clark. Being fired upon by 6 mounted men, Major Clarkson charged down the road for half a mile, and received a volley from the enemy posted in the wood. He then charged back, and rejoined the main column, with a loss of 2 men killed, 12 wounded, and 3 commissioned officers and 16 men missing.

Having learned that the enemy were in considerable force on the opposite side of the river, I determined to return by the same road which we had taken in coming.

At 5 p. m. the bridge over the Tar River was burned, and the column commenced its return march.

Shortly after leaving Tarborough, Major Jacobs rejoined the column with his detachment, having been completely successful in his operations at Rocky Mount. He captured and burned a locomotive and train; he also destroyed the railroad bridge (350 feet long), with trestle-work attached (400 feet in length), the county bridge (350 feet); a large cotton-mill, built of stone, six stories high; a Government flour-mill; four stores, containing 1,000 barrels of flour; a machine-shop, filled with ordnance stores; two trains of Government wagons, numbering 25 in all, filled with supplies of various descriptions, and 800 bales of cotton.

The whole force now moved on without interruption as far as Sparta. Shortly after passing this place, our advance was fired on, and a running skirmish kept up for 3 or 4 miles, until we at length found the enemy in considerable strength, with artillery, at Tyson's Creek. The bridge had been destroyed, and their position was a very difficult one to carry.

Finding that an attempt to force a passage would involve great delay, I determined to turn their position, which I succeeded in doing

by taking a very intricate path through a plantation. This path led to a "piney-woods road," on which we marched all night, and at daybreak of the 21st reached the Snow Hill road, where we halted.

At 8 a. m. the march was continued toward Snow Hill. When within 3 or 4 miles of that place, we turned to the southward, and at dusk charged into Scupperton, where two companies of Whitford's battalion were stationed. They fired a volley and ran. We captured a dozen prisoners here.

Halting only long enough to relay the planks of the bridge, we moved on through the night, and at noon of the 22d arrived at Street's Ferry.

From this point I dispatched messengers to Batchelder's Creek, with telegraphic dispatches for New Berne, asking for the pontoons, and some light-draught steamers.

During the afternoon and evening, our outposts were repeatedly attacked by the enemy, who were as frequently repulsed.

At midnight, the steamers with the pontoons arrived, and by 7 a. m. on the morning of the 23d, the bridge was completed. The command then commenced crossing the river, and marched by the Washington road to their respective camps. The contrabands, prisoners, and part of the captured horses were taken down the river by the steamers.

The casualties were as follows:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
12th New York Cavalry	2	12	27	41
3d New York Cavalry	....	5	8	13
1st North Carolina	....	1	1	2
Artillery	....	1	1	2
Mixed	....	....	6	6
Total	2	19	43	64

I cannot close this report without making mention of the gallantry and good conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis, Third New York Cavalry, and of Majors Jacobs, Cole, and Clarkson, commanding battalions.

Major Jacobs volunteered for the expedition to Rocky Mount, and did his work very thoroughly. Captain [George E.] Gouraud, aide-de-camp, Lieutenant [Francis U.] Farquhar, U. S. Engineers, and Lieut. Jasper Myers, Ordnance Corps, all belonging to the staff of the commanding general, accompanied me, and rendered valuable assistance by their zeal, activity, and courage.

The behavior of the officers and men of the command was excellent. They bore with cheerfulness the fatigue of long marches, and the loss of food, sleep, and rest. They displayed great dash and courage in all our encounters with the enemy.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD E. POTTER,
Brigadier-General, and Chief of Staff.

Lieut. Col. S. HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 3.

Report of Col. James Jourdan, One hundred and fifty-eighth New York Infantry, commanding brigade.

NEW BERNE, N. C.,
July 20, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with verbal orders received by me from Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster, on the afternoon of Friday, July 17, I marched with my brigade, re-enforced by one section of Angel's battery, *en route* for Swift Creek Village.

Upon approaching Whitford's Mill, I detached the One hundred and fifty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers, to make a *détour* to the right, with a view of securing the position at the forks of the road in the rear of the mill, for the purpose of capturing any force that might be there. I then pushed forward with the remainder of the command, and found the place deserted.

While the One hundred and fifty-eighth New York were making the above-mentioned *détour*, Lieutenant-Colonel McNary, in command of that regiment, arrested 7 citizens, who were detained until we passed the mill on our return, when they were set at liberty. We then resumed our march to the village, and, when we arrived to within about half a mile of that place, I detached the Twenty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, to make a *détour* to the right, and effect a crossing at Jackson's Mills; then to push on, and obtain possession of the forks of the road, at the upper or extreme end of the village, so as to cut off the retreat of any portion of the enemy who might be found in the village.

After allowing sufficient time to elapse for the Twenty-fifth Regiment to execute this movement, I pushed forward with the balance of the command, and, on arriving at the village, my advance (one company of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers), were fired upon by a small force of the enemy, who were posted on the opposite bank of Big Swift Creek. My skirmishers returned the fire promptly, whereupon the enemy fled in the direction of Lane's Fork.

There was one soldier of Company A, Whitford's battalion, with his arms and equipments, captured by the Twenty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. On our return to this place, I ordered him to be turned over to the provost-marshal.

No casualties occurred on our side. There were scattered clothing and equipments found by two companies of the One hundred and fifty-eighth New York Volunteers, which I had sent across the creek to scour the country in the direction taken by the retreating enemy, which indicated that our fire had been partially effective. Had I been furnished, as I requested, with one company of cavalry, I would have captured a number of prisoners. Our advance was a complete surprise until we reached a point about 2 miles from the village by the direct road. We seized five head of cattle and one ox-cart, the property of a rebel; also one double-barrelled shotgun, loaded with large size buckshot, and one brace of old flint-lock pistols. We found abandoned on the road one horse and cart, and in the cart one Colt's revolver (navy size).

Of the above property, Lieut. T. F. King, acting assistant commissary of subsistence, will account for two head of cattle. The balance will be accounted for by Lieut. John C. Gerard, acting assistant quar-

termaster. From 15 to 25 contrabands followed the column to New Berne.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. E. Potter, we commenced our homeward march at 4 p. m. on Monday, July 19, arriving at Fort Anderson at noon to-day (July 20).

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. JOURDAN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. JOHN F. ANDERSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 4.

Report of Maj. Ferris Jacobs, jr., Third New York Cavalry.

CAMP AT ROCKY RUN,
July 25, 1863.

COLONEL: Pursuant to your order, I assumed command of Companies A, E, G, L, D, and I, Third New York Cavalry, and have the honor to make the following report:

I marched with the main column to Trenton on the 18th instant; thence to Sparta on the 19th, and, on the morning of the 20th, at 4 o'clock, moved, detached by order of Brigadier-General Potter, upon Rocky Mount, where I arrived without opposition or incident (excepting the capture of a second lieutenant of the Seventh Confederate Cavalry by Lieutenant Burke, commanding the advance platoon of the advance squadron, Companies A and E, under Captain Chamberlin) at 8.30 a. m. The advance captured a train of cars, although in motion, upon which were 5 officers, viz, 1 captain, 2 second lieutenants, 2 first lieutenants, and 10 privates. This train of cars, together with the depot, railroad, and telegraph offices; county bridge, 350 feet long; railroad bridge, and trestle-work attached, 750 feet long; cotton-mills, employing 150 white girls, built of stone and six stories high; one Government flouring mill (four stories); 1,000 barrels of flour, and immense quantities of hard-tack (already manfactured staple cotton and manufactured goods filled the storerooms of the cotton factory); a machine-shop filled with war munitions; several separate storehouses; three trains of Government wagons (one, 14 wagons; one, 11 wagons, and another, 12 wagons), loaded with all manner of stores and supplies, these latter being collected for burning [fell into our hands]. Several Confederate soldiers emerged, and became prisoners of war. The destruction of property was large and complete.

At 11 a. m. I marched leisurely back toward Tarborough, burning large quantities of cotton and a train of 5 wagons on the way. Cotton destroyed exceeded 800 bales.

At 4 p. m. I rejoined the rear guard of the main column at Tarborough, and moved directly to Sparta and Greenville, acting as rear guard until arriving in the vicinity of Snow Hill, when I took the advance. Moved into Scupperton, after a slight skirmish. No casualties. Private [Gideon F.] Blackman, of Company E, was blown up and badly burned at Rocky Mount, while extinguishing fire in the train of cars.

After passing the bridge at Scupperton, I kept the advance without incident worthy of remark until arriving at Street's Ferry, where, upon being attacked by the enemy, Companies A, E, I, and L were thrown out as skirmishers on the left, and became warmly engaged with the enemy's artillery and sharpshooters. Casualties, 2 wounded; 1 in the leg, musket ball; 1 in the shoulder, shell. These companies were under the immediate command of Captain Chamberlin, and did most excellent skirmish duty.

The officers and men of my command, with few exceptions, performed their allotted duties with so much promptness and cheerfulness that it would appear invidious to discriminate in favor of any. But I cannot refrain from warmly commending the conduct of Private [George A.] White, Company A, who, at Rocky Mount, sprang from his horse, and, jumping upon a passenger train in motion, 8 miles from town, placed his revolver at the head of the engineer, reversed the engine, and brought back the train. He should be promptly rewarded by promotion.

After passing Street's Ferry on the morning of the 24th, I arrived at this camp about 12 m.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. JACOBS, JR.,
Maj. Third N. Y. Cav., Comdg. 3d Detachment on Expedition.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE W. LEWIS,
Commanding Cavalry Forces.

No. 5.

Report of Maj. George W. Cole, Third New York Cavalry.

SEPTEMBER —, 1863.

COLONEL: By your order, I crossed the Neuse River with my battalion, consisting of Companies B, C, K, M, F, and H, of the Third New York Cavalry, commanded by Captains Ebbs, Stearns, Lieutenant Gates, Lieutenant Greig, Lieutenant Benson, and Captain Willson, respectively, and proceeded in the advance to Swift Creek, where we bivouacked for the night of Saturday, July 18.

On the morning of the 19th, I proceeded with my command, supporting the battalion of Major Jacobs, to Sparta without incident, excepting the assistance in destroying a picket station of the enemy at Four Corners.

Here, on the morning of the 20th, I took the rear of the column, and proceeded to Tarborough without incident, and, on arriving, was ordered and proceeded to the depot, where I found and destroyed a large quantity of cotton, several railroad cars, and some medical stores found in the depot, and where Captain Ebbs made a dash into the country, and captured a fine lot of mules and horses; also guarding the private property and the various roads.

Having been thus employed a few hours, I received orders to cross the bridge and relieve Major Clarkson, who had been repulsed on the Plymouth road, which I immediately did, and found the enemy posted in a position on the Plymouth road, flanked on their right by the river and on their left by an extensive and impenetrable swamp.

To this point I pushed Company C, as dismounted skirmishers, with part of Companies H and F as mounted support in our rear on the road.

Sharp skirmishing commenced as the enemy endeavored to force us back, but he was kept in check by a portion of Company C on his right flank and covered by the river, as also by Lieutenant Gregory, of Company H, and some men deployed in the open field on our right. This having continued for about two hours, and the enemy appearing in force at the edge of the swamp, I sent for a howitzer, which was brought up by Lieutenant Myers, and three shells sent with remarkable precision by Lieutenant Clark, who had just approached on our flank, having escaped from the enemy; after which I sent the howitzer and support, and dismounted men and led horses, half a mile to the rear, fearing these discharges might give the enemy a point on which to direct his fire; and in this I was not mistaken, for in a few moments he opened on the spot with grape and canister, severely, but with no effect, as there were but three or four of us there. I ordered my skirmishers to fall back slowly under cover as much as possible, and sent a shell occasionally from our howitzer, under Lieutenant Myers, but found we could not at all compete with the long-range gun of the enemy, which kept pouring shot and shell on the road down which we were slowly retiring, and threw shell with precision at least twice as far as we could.

Having covered the recrossing of our troops, and recrossed the bridge, I remained to cover it while burning, which was necessary, as I stopped a party of citizens hastening to it after the column left town.

While here, I learned that Major Jacobs was approaching, and waited till his arrival; then proceeded to overtake the column, the enemy continuing to shell our column, but without effect.

Having overtaken the column at night, where it was stopped by a force of the enemy, I was ordered to take the advance on the Snow Hill road, which I did, and proceeded several miles, when we were fired into from an ambuscade on our right very sharply, wounding several. Then I charged past, and fired to the right, soon silencing them. Company K, of my battalion, I ordered to the rear at Tarborough, to cover the rear of Major Jacobs' fatigued battalion, and they yet remained in rear.

We then proceeded rapidly till near morning, halted and fed at a house on our right, and awaited the closing of the column.

On the morning of the 21st, I was placed in the rear, and was annoyed all day by the firing of a squadron of rebel cavalry on my rear guard, but caught them once by a double charge of grape and canister at short range, as they were in column of fours, preparing for a charge on my rear, and a shell dropped among them on their retreat. They still kept following, though more cautiously, and again attacked us while feeding, slightly wounding Lieutenant Budlong in the face. A charge of canister scattered them, and we proceeded again to Scuppernong Bridge, or within a few miles, and halted, my command still in rear. While here, Lieutenant Nourse brought to me your order to pass the negro column, and close up on Major Clarkson. While passing the ambulances, Lieutenant [Henry S.] Joy requested me to let him have a platoon to guard the ambulances, which I ventured to do without orders.

We passed on over the bridge, and followed the column on the Swift Creek road all night and on the morning of the 21st (?), I having left Lieutenant Leyden with Companies H and F as rear guard, to burn the bridge, &c., which they did, after waiting at least an hour for the negroes to cross, and none approaching, as they were

(all that were back), with mules, horses, and wagons, gobbled up by the rebel squadron in our rear, and unable to come up. Some, however, the next morning escaped across the bridge and by swimming. About one-third or one-half the whole number of negroes and mules were lost at this place.

On the 21st (?) we reached Swift Creek, and followed the column to Street's Ferry, where we were again attacked in our rear by cavalry, infantry, and a small piece of artillery, but not severely. About 7 o'clock, they commenced pressing on our rear very hard, and charged on the howitzer of Lieutenant Allis, who, with the support of Company K, severely repulsed them.

Another piece of Allis' was about a mile in advance, posted to cover some cross-roads leading to Swift Creek earthworks and station and our camps. Company B was drawn up to support the rear gun, and about 8 o'clock the enemy opened on our position with a heavy rifled gun, and threw grape at our skirmishers, advancing his line, and making a desperate effort to press back our small force within shelling distance of our camp, at the same time shelling us with great rapidity aud accuracy, excepting that the fuses were too long, and most of the shell exploding just beyond us.

At this time a portion of our line of pickets came in from the right front, stating they had been so ordered. I immediately sent them back, and believe the order was given by one of the enemy, as we were closed up, in speaking distance.

At this time, while they were pushing, I received notice our right flank was threatened, and so reported by messenger to General Potter. At this time it was that Edgar Taylor (and one other, he thinks) were made prisoners, near Allis' forward gun, about half way between us and our camp. He escaped next morning.

The enemy, finding our line immovable and invisible, hauled off about 12 o'clock, having been so close we could hear their every order distinctly, which, I think, saved us much loss, as they shot over us generally.

I cannot mention the names of any, where every man behaved in this affair with such coolness and bravery. We rested as well as possible excepting Company B, which was kept in the saddle all night, to support our exposed howitzer, and counter-charge the enemy if he again charged, as we could hear them most of the night moving, chopping, &c.

On the morning of the 23d, we crossed the pontoons, and, embarking Companies B and C on the boats, arrived safely in New Berne, men and horses fatigued, but not injured, &c.

The above is respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. COLE,
Major Third New York Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE W. LEWIS.

No. 6.

Report of Maj. Floyd Clarkson, Twelfth New York Cavalry.

NEW BERNE, N. C.,
July 24, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to present this my report of the operations of the second detachment of the expedition against Tar-

borough and Rocky Mount. This detachment was composed of 18 commissioned officers and 289 non-commissioned officers and privates, divided thus.*

During the first day's march, this detachment was in the center. We bivouacked the first night at Swift Creek. Early in the morning, after my detachment was in column in the road, and I had reported ready to move as per orders of the previous evening, I received an order to take the rear. Giving way to the balance of the column, we moved forward as third in column, Captain Spann's squadron, consisting of his Company B, Mix's new cavalry, and Company L, First North Carolina Union Volunteers, forming the rear guard. The extreme rear, Company L, First North Carolina Union Volunteers, with one howitzer, under Sergeant ———, Third New York Artillery, reached Greenville about 2 p. m., where we fed, and, after a halt of a couple of hours, moved forward to Sparta, which we reached at 2 a. m. on the morning of the 19th instant, the vedettes having been fired upon three times near Tyson's Creek.

We left Sparta at 6 a. m. on the morning of the 20th, in the advance, and at 9 a. m. charged into Tarborough, our advance being fired upon by the advance of a column of rebel cavalry moving upon Tarborough from Hamilton. We here captured a lieutenant and a sergeant, whom I sent to the provost-marshal.

Our pickets having been posted, I was ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis "to post a squadron on the Hamilton road, 1 mile from the bridge." I immediately reported to the colonel that my vedettes had been fired upon twice, and that a prisoner we had taken (one of those who fired upon us on our entry into Tarborough) reported that 160 cavalry were then quite near us, and asked that I could take two squadrons and a howitzer. He immediately gave me his permission, and I took Companies A, B, and F, Twelfth New York Cavalry, consisting of about 100 men, and a howitzer, under Lieutenant Clark, Third New York Artillery.

Moving forward a mile, my vedettes and myself, who were then reading the directions on a guide-post, to determine our course, were fired upon by 6 cavalrymen a short distance down the road.

Ordering up the howitzer, they left. I ordered Company B, under Capt. Simeon Church, to charge down the road, the column following. After a charge of a half mile, a volley was received by the head of Company B, which wounded 6 enlisted men, including Orderly Sergeant [Stephen] Laishly. This fire forced Company B into the woods on the left side of the road.

Riding forward, I saw about 15 rebels drawn up across the road, and took a volley. I immediately directed Lieutenant Clark to move forward his piece and shell the woods. This he promptly did, and threw three spherical case shots among them. I also directed Capt. Cyrus Church to charge with his squadron, consisting of his Company A and Company F, Lieutenant Brace's, both of the Twelfth New York Cavalry, immediately on the discharge of the howitzer. This was done with hearty good will and a stirring yell, discharging their pistols at the rebels as we passed, and taking their fire.

Owing to the fact that this was the first time that any of these men or officers (with the exception of 5 or 6) had been under fire, their horses also entirely unaccustomed to the report of fire-arms, very many pistols were discharged while at "raise pistol," and their fire

* Details omitted.

lost. Passing the rebel line, which was in a wood with but little underbrush, I rallied the men a quarter of a mile beyond.

During this charge, Capt. C. Church was wounded and thrown from his horse, Lieutenant Hubbard was severely wounded, and Lieutenant Mosher was found to be missing. Finding that most of the pistols were entirely discharged or incapable of being fired, I ordered sabers to be drawn, forming again a column of twos, and directed that they charge directly into the woods, and clean up the enemy, there not being over 40. This is a liberal estimate, as I carefully surveyed them as I charged with Captain Church's squadron.

To add to my anxiety, Lieutenant Clark had charged down the road with the view of throwing in some canister, but, while in the act of going into battery, he was thrown from his horse by Company B, which had also charged, though without orders.

Lieutenant Clark's battery received one volley, by which he lost his sergeant and 1 rider.

Calling upon my men for a cheer, which was heartily given, the column charged with drawn sabers, but the fire they received probably turned the head of the column, and it did not enter the woods.

I then directed the howitzer to move to the rear, and formed a rear guard to protect it, returning with my command. My loss in this charge was 3 commissioned officers wounded and prisoners, 2 enlisted men killed, 12 wounded, and 16 missing.

Previous to this movement, I had detailed two squads to take possession of two steamboats just below the bridge. One, under the command of Lieut. William Banta, jr., acting quartermaster of the detachment, boarded the Colonel Hill, and burned it. The other, under the command of Capt. Emory Cummings, took possession of the Governor ———, and burned it.

When the enemy, having brought up a piece of ordnance, opened fire upon us, while we were upon the north side of the Tar River, we were ordered to move across the bridge, through the town, and out upon the same road to Sparta by which we had entered. This we did in the same order as when we advanced.

Shortly after we left Tarborough, Captain Stearns, Company C, of the Third Cavalry, reported to me with his company of carbineers, and was placed in the advance, supported by Company L, First North Carolina Union Volunteers, Lieutenant Graham.

As we approached Tyson's Creek, our vedettes were fired upon by the enemy in ambush. Captain Stearns immediately deployed his company as dismounted skirmishers. I also dismounted 30 of Captain Cummings' squadron, Troop L, First North Carolina Union Volunteers, and sent them into the woods as skirmishers to cover the right flank ; formed the balance of my command into columns of fours by squadrons, and retired them three times into the fields on the left of the road, to keep them out of range of the enemy's skirmishers. While in this formation, Captain Cummings had his horse fall, dead, having been shot in the forehead. I also dispatched a request that a howitzer should be sent to me.

In a short time, a section came up, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis took command of the skirmish.

When we executed the flank movement around Greenville, my detachment was in the center, and so remained until the halt, a few miles from Swift Creek, when, the march being resumed, it was placed at the rear. In this order we continued until our arrival at the creek.

When the column moved to Street's Ferry, my detachment was in the center, and arrived at that place on Wednesday, 22d instant, where we spent the night. Crossed the river at daybreak on the 23d.

As I had to superintend the withdrawal of the pickets and patrols, being the officer of the day, my detachment crossed the Neuse, and continued its march to the respective camps of its various portions under the command of Captain Cummings, Company A, Mix's new cavalry.

The rear guard having been all embarked, I went on board the last flat, and came down the river on the Port Royal.

Annexed I hand you a statement of the losses met with in my command.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FLOYD CLARKSON,

Major Twelfth New York Cavalry, Commanding.

Lieut. J. NOURSE,

Acting Adjutant, Cavalry Expedition.

[Inclosure.]

Command.	Commissioned officers.			Enlisted men.		
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Company A, Mix's new cavalry						1
Company B, Mix's new cavalry						5
Company L, 1st North Carolina Union Volunteers					1	1
Company A, 12th New York Cavalry		3		1	3	14
Company B, 12th New York Cavalry				1	4	2
Company F, 12th New York Cavalry					5	9
Total		3		2	13	32

Horses lost in action, 24; horses abandoned, 89.

No. 7.

Reports of Brig. Gen. M. W. Ransom, C. S. Army.

PETERSBURG, *July* 20, 1863.

SIR: The Yankees have burned bridge at Rocky Mount and large cotton factory. Let me take an engine, and go to Weldon, and send down another regiment to-night.

Answer immediately.

M. W. RANSOM,

Brigadier-General.

General S. COOPER.

[Indorsement.]

JULY 20, 1863.

Take an engine, and send down an additional regiment.

S. COOPER.

PETERSBURG, *July* 20, 1863.

SIR: The Twenty-fourth North Carolina Regiment, Colonel [William J.] Clarke commanding, will leave in a few minutes for Weldon. If the raid is serious, another regiment ought to be sent down, as it is impossible, if the enemy are energetic, for one regiment to cover the bridges at Weldon, Fishing Creek, and Rocky Mount against much force.

The enemy can cut the road at any intervening point, and the infantry could then do nothing against rapid cavalry.

Most respectfully,

M. W. RANSOM,
Brigadier-General.

General S. COOPER.

ROCKY MOUNT, *July* 21, 1863.

SIR: The enemy left here yesterday, after burning the bridge, &c. The damage to the railroad, Colonel Frémont, superintendent of road, who is here, says he can repair in a week. He will report from Tarborough; speaks of skirmishing there yesterday and this morning. I will let you hear anything that happens. I return to Weldon. It is only a raid. There are a number of pontoons brought up by Colonel Frémont, to be sent to Petersburg. If they could be kept here, transportation would hardly be affected. Please let him know if he can have them for a few days.

M. W. RANSOM,
Brigadier-General.

General S. COOPER.

[Indorsement.]

Retain the pontoons as long as essential.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

WELDON, *July* 21, 1863.

SIR: The enemy have not been this side of Tar River. It is a raid. The bridges and factory at Rocky Mount are destroyed. If it is possible, I will overtake them.

M. W. RANSOM,
Brigadier-General.

General S. COOPER.

No. 8.

Report of Col. S. L. Frémont, Chief Engineer and Superintendent Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

WILMINGTON, *July* 20, 1863.

GENERAL: It becomes my duty to call your attention to the raid made to-day upon this road at Tarborough, Rocky Mount, and possibly Wilson.

Early this morning, I received information which I deemed worthy of attention, that a force of enemy's cavalry, numbering 300 or 400 men and four mountain howitzers, were moving in the direction of Greenville, evidently with the intention of striking this road. I immediately thought Tarborough, 15 miles east of our main line, was their first point of attack, or rather destruction, for there was nothing to attack but women and children.

At 7.30 a. m. I received a dispatch from Rocky Mount, from the conductor of the Tarborough branch train, that he had left Tarborough at 3 a. m., and at daylight the cavalry (Third New York) had occupied the town.

At 8.45 a. m. the line suddenly parted, stopping all telegraphic communications north of Wilson.

About 1 p. m. I received a dispatch from Wilson that the bridge over the Tar River, near Rocky Mount, was burned; also Battle cotton factory, at the same place; and the cavalry reported moving in the direction of Wilson. I trust this last move in the direction of Wilson and Contentnea Creek Bridge will be repelled by Colonel [Stephen D.] Pool, reported to be at Wilson.

It seems to me, general, that the time has fully arrived for the Government to take some efficient steps to defend the line of this road, if the road, at all times so important to the defense of the country, and especially the Atlantic frontier, is to be maintained.

This raid of 300 or less mounted men, and the one of the 5th instant on the road at Warsaw, might easily have been repelled by a small cavalry force and a few companies of infantry, with a few guns at two or three central points in advance of the line of this road. I cast censure upon no one, and least of all upon you, who have but very recently assumed command of the department. Blame does rest on some one, however, for since January and before (with few days of exception), no troops have been held at Tarborough, a very important depot of Government supplies, that 20 mounted and armed men could have destroyed by a raid from Washington at any time.

Greenville is the point of departure for cavalry. It is 25 miles from there to Tarborough, and 37 miles from that place to Wilson, on the main road.

We want 1,000 cavalry along the line of this road, that can be relied upon, and we can then maintain our line; otherwise not.

I write hurriedly, as I leave in half an hour for the scene of the raid to-day.

I am, general, respectfully,

S. L. FRÉMONT,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

Maj. Gen. W. H. C. WHITING,
Commanding Department of North Carolina.

[Indorsement No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Wilmington, July 21, 1863.

This letter is respectfully forwarded merely as additional evidence of the great need of cavalry along so long a line. The facts stated by Colonel Frémont are all verified. There have been no troops at Tarborough. I have not yet been able to ascertain all the dispositions made by my predecessors.

General [J. G.] Martin informed me by telegraph of this raid hav-

ing started, and stated that he was endeavoring to intercept them. He was directed to cut off their retreat, if he could not prevent their reaching the railroad. But this is difficult with infantry against cavalry, and, when accomplished, is due either to great good fortune in striking the road of retreat, or great blundering on the part of the enemy.

In the present state of affairs, with communication cut, excepting via Raleigh, I cannot indicate any dispositions of available troops.

This raid may be preliminary to a demonstration on Wilmington, should the enemy have knowledge of the weakness of my force here.

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement No. 2.]

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

General Whiting speaks of the weakness of his force at Wilmington, and yet he has caused that weakness to some extent by sending two regiments of [Alfred H.] Colquitt's brigade to Charleston, which brigade was sent to him to take the place of [Thomas L.] Clingman's brigade, ordered to that place, and he has since proposed to send the whole of Colquitt's brigade to Charleston and bring back Clingman's.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Wilmington, July 20, 1863.

General COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond:

GENERAL: I telegraphed to know if Clingman's brigade could be returned to me, and Colquitt's replace it at Charleston. I should prefer the former here, as well acquainted with the fortifications and the vicinity. Two regiments of Colquitt are in Charleston.

Your telegram of the 14th, of which a copy was sent me, has not yet been delivered, and the first intimation I received of General Hill's departure and the resulting changes was by letter (orders of War Department). General Beauregard was so pressing in his demands, expecting, indeed, the whole of Colquitt's brigade, that I spared him all I could.

I need very much an additional force of cavalry. Can I not have [John A.] Baker's regiment from Petersburg? They would be stationed so as to intercept the enemy's raids from New Berne. Even now there is one reported; and that the enemy have taken Greenville, are advancing on the railroad, and have cut the telegraph, there is little doubt.

In defending this line, I shall be compelled from the necessity of my presence here to trust largely to the discretion of subordinate officers.

I hope you will be able to send me the cavalry.

Very respectfully,

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

JULY 25, 1863.—Expedition to Gloucester Court-House, Va.

Report of Brig. Gen. Isaac J. Wistar, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS, *Yorktown, Va., July* 26, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, in pursuance of the annexed order (Special Orders, No. 42), the troops named therein marched as directed, and returned last evening.

They brought in 16 horses, a quantity of arms, 2 wagons, and harness, and a rebel mail-carrier, with his mail, just from Richmond. The former will be turned over to the quartermaster's department; the latter I have the honor to forward with this report.

Forty rebel cavalry left Gloucester Court-House the evening previous to our arrival, being part of the force I was anxious to capture. They are now at King William Court-House and vicinity.

No casualties.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. J. WISTAR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. LOUIS H. PELOUZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 42. } HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, *Yorktown, Va., July* 24, 1863.

Colonel Ripley, Ninth Vermont Volunteers, will embark his regiment on the gunboat Commodore Jones to-morrow morning, in time to sail from the lower quartermaster's wharf at 2 a. m. precisely, with one day's rations, canteens filled, and 40 rounds of ammunition. He will land about 4 a. m. at or near Cappahosack, and push forward immediately with six companies for Gloucester Court-House, and hence direct for Gloucester Point. The remaining four companies, under Lieutenant-Colonel Barney, will halt at or near the place of debarkation till such time as Colonel Ripley's column shall have reached Gloucester Court-House, allowing two hours for that purpose; after which Colonel Barney will march by the direct road to Gloucester Point.

At 4 a. m., two squadrons of Second Massachusetts Cavalry, Captain Reed commanding, will march from Gloucester Point (with two ambulances) for Gloucester Court-House. At or near the latter place they will meet, and report to Colonel Ripley, who will be careful to move on the main roads for that purpose. All the localities passed over will be carefully examined by detachments for arms, horses, and guerrillas. All fire-arms, and all horses and mules fit for cavalry or quartermaster's use, will be captured, but none other. No pillaging or unnecessary injury to private persons or property will be permitted, and all officers are charged to prevent unauthorized straggling. The gunboat will drop slowly down York River, keeping as near as possible abreast of the troops.

At 4 a. m., Colonel Keese, One hundred and eighteenth New York Infantry, will march from Gloucester Point with six companies of his own regiment and one section of Captain Fitch's Eighth New York Battery, and proceed to the intersection or forks of the roads, leading on his left to Cappahosack, and on his right to Gloucester Court-House, where he will remain prepared to re-enforce the detach-

ments under Colonel Ripley or Lieutenant-Colonel Barney, until their arrival, when all will return together to Gloucester Point.

Each detachment will march with the usual precautions of advance and rear guards and flankers.

All men to whom the possession of military weapons or equipments can be traced will be arrested and brought in.

By command of Brigadier-General Wistar:

STEPHEN R. REYNOLDS,
Captain, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 25–27, 1863.—Scout to Goose Creek, Va.

Report of Col. Percy Wyndham, First New Jersey Cavalry.

HDQRS. CAVALRY FORCES DEPT., OF WASHINGTON,
July 27, 1863.

COLONEL: Learning that a large number of horses and cattle which had been taken by the rebel authorities from the farmers in Virginia, were secreted on Lowe's Island, on the Upper Potomac, on the 25th instant I sent out a party of 60 men to capture them.

The commanding officer of the scouting party reports that, after crossing Difficult Run, he found that a party which had been sent out by Major [Ulysses] Doubleday had been to Lowe's Island. This induced him to abandon the idea of going to that place, and go to Leesburg.

At Dranesville, he met and dispersed a party of Mosby's rebel cavalry. Again, between Broad Run and Goose Creek, he met and dispersed another party of Mosby's men. He captured 1 man named Benjamin Keene, belonging to Mosby's cavalry, and 3 horses.

Goose Creek was so much swollen by the rains of the previous day that it was impossible to cross the creek.

No enemy other than straggling parties were seen or heard of in this vicinity. It was reported that there were some 30 straggling rebel soldiers at Leesburg. The creek being in this condition, he deemed it advisable to return to camp. He arrived here this a. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. WYNDHAM,
Colonel.

Col. J. H. TAYLOR, *Chief of Staff.*

JULY 25–31, 1863.—Expedition from New Berne to Winton, and skirmish (26th) at Potecasi Creek, N. C.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. John G. Foster, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Col. Josiah Pickett, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. John G. Foster, U. S. Army.

NEW BERNE, N. C., *July* 28, 1863.

GENERAL: Referring to my telegram of this date, I have the honor to report that I arrived at Winton on Sunday morning, July 26,

and at once landed some infantry, attacked, and took possession of the bridge over the creek on the road to Weldon. The enemy in small force were forced to retreat too hastily to seriously damage the bridge. Their camp I took possession of. The cavalry, under Colonel Spear, I expected to find at this point (Winton), but they did not arrive until Monday morning, and, owing to the destruction by storm of my substitutes for a pontoon bridge, were obliged to be crossed in steamers.

These unfortunate delays may somewhat interfere with the success of the raid; but I hope that at one of the three designated points they will be able to accomplish their purpose. From observations, I have made up my mind that the allowance of horses for pieces and caissons of light batteries is not large enough to enable batteries to keep up with cavalry on a move. I think an additional pair of horses should be attached to both piece and caisson, and that the cannoneers should be mounted. I have, therefore, directed requisitions to be made out for sufficient horses to mount two batteries, one at Fort Monroe and one at New Berne. I respectfully request that you will order the requisitions to be honored.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

General H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

No. 2.

Report of Col. Josiah Pickett, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry.

NEW BERNE, N. C.,
August 1, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Twenty-fifth Regiment in the late expedition to Winton, N. C.:

In accordance with Special Orders, dated July 24, 1863, I left my camp in this city at 4.30 on the morning of the 25th, with four companies of my regiment, and embarked on board of the steamer Colonel Rucker. We left New Berne at 6 a. m.; arrived and disembarked at Winton at 3.15 p. m. Sunday, 26th, and went into bivouac on the banks of the Chowan River.

On the 28th, Companies E and A, under command of Captain O'Neil, went to Colerain, 20 miles distant from Winton. At 1 a. m. of the 29th they returned, bringing with them 33 horses and —— mules, a number of carriages, &c.

On the 29th, detachments of Companies G and H, under command of Captain Harrington, were sent out 10 miles upon the Colerain road, to bring in cotton. They returned upon the 30th, bringing in 12 bales of cotton, 20 horses and mules, and a number of carriages, harness, &c.

Neither of these parties met with any commissary stores; everything in that line had been removed by the enemy from where it was expected they would be found.

Thursday, 31st, at 10 p. m., we embarked on board the steamer

Utica, having in charge 66 prisoners, including 3 commissioned officers, arriving at New Berne at 4 a. m.

August 1, the prisoners were turned over to the provost-marshal, and, with my command, I returned to my camp in this city. The forces under my command numbered 218 enlisted men, 9 line officers, and 3 field and staff officers, making an aggregate of 230.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant.

JOSIAH PICKETT,
Colonel, Commanding Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment.

Capt. WILLIAM H. ABEL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 25-AUGUST 3, 1863.—Expedition from Portsmouth, Va., to Jackson, N. C., and skirmish July 28.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. John G. Foster, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Maj. Samuel Wetherell, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.
No. 3.—Col. Benjamin F. Onderdonk, First New York Mounted Rifles.
No. 4.—Brig. Gen. Matt. W. Ransom, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. John G. Foster, U. S. Army.

FORT MONROE, VA.,
August 1, 1863—3 p. m.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the cavalry raid toward Weldon has returned unsuccessful. The delay of the cavalry in reaching the Chowan, and the delay in crossing them, owing to the loss of my pontoon bridge by storm on the Sound, gave the enemy too much notice, and Colonel Spear found a brigade of infantry and a large force of artillery, under command of Brigadier-General Ransom, strongly posted at a defile near Jackson. He reports the position as too strong to force, so, after a brief artillery duel, the column returned.

The infantry sent from New Berne to Winton, to act as a support and cover, have returned to New Berne. I shall start the operation as soon as the horses are in condition.

For your information, I have the honor to say that the George Peabody left Beaufort for Charleston on the evening of the 29th, with 500 of Wild's brigade on board. The balance went by the way of Hatteras, and all were at sea, excepting two vessels, which would sail at daylight to-day. From here about 2,500 men have gone, and the remaining 1,000 will be sent as soon as transportation can be obtained. These troops—about 5,500 men—are all I can send with safety, but, if you deem it necessary, I can withdraw from certain points now held, and send the forces used to hold them.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. Samuel Wetherell, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

BOWERS' HILL, VA.,
August 3, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to report that, pursuant to Orders, No. —, I left Bowers' Hill with 650 effective men, July 25, joining your brigade at the forks; proceeded through Suffolk; encamped on the Edenton Road, near Dardin's.

July 26.—The regiment in advance to Gatesville, N. C., which we reached at 5 p. m. Companies K and M were sent forward to Winton. Messengers arrived during the night, stating that arrangements were needed to cross the river.

July 27.—The regiment, in rear, left Gatesville at sunrise; arrived opposite Winton at 9 a. m.; crossed the Chowan as rapidly as the means of transportation afforded; left Winton at dusk, and encamped in Murfreesborough about 1.30 a. m.

July 28.—Pursuant to orders, detailed Lieutenant Nimmon, Company D, with party, to capture horses. Left Murfreesborough at sunrise; reached Jackson, N. C., at 4 p. m. The advance battalion, consisting of Companies I, Captain Reisinger; C, Lieutenant Neilson; E, Captain Bailey, and L, under command of Capt. John B. Loomis, senior captain, deserves special mention for the efficient manner in which nearly all the enemy's pickets stationed at different points to convey intelligence were captured, thus in a degree cutting off the news of our approach. At 1 mile from Murfreesborough, one soldier of [S. J.] Wheeler's battalion (the outpost), captured; 3 miles beyond, at the cross-roads, a lieutenant, 16 men, and 3 servants captured; at the store cross-road, 3 miles beyond, a lieutenant, 5 soldiers, a mounted messenger, and several citizens surprised and captured; at the forks, 4 miles east of Jackson, a picket, consisting of 3 soldiers, captured; making, in all, 2 lieutenants, 30 soldiers, 6 citizens, 3 servants, and the horse and equipments of the lieutenant.

The advance battalion, under Captain Loomis, and two howitzers, Lieutenant [Lucien F.] Prudhomme, charged into the town and drove General Ransom, C. S. Army, and staff at full chase into their intrenchments, situated so as to defend a causeway and mill seat, 2 miles west of Jackson, charging to within 40 yards of the breastworks, which General Ransom and party reached 50 yards ahead.

The enemy immediately advanced skirmishers across the causeway. Captain Loomis dismounted the carbineers, and deployed them, and, with the howitzers, drove them back within the intrenchments.

I moved down rapidly with Companies G, A, K, and M, at a trot, to support the advance, when you overtook me, and ordered the regiment in position, with Companies K, M, E, and I, under Major Stratton, to support the artillery and howitzers, Companies G, A, L, and C drawn up in line, under cover, leaving Companies H, F, D, and B, with prisoners, under Capt. R. B. Ward, in Jackson, to picket strongly all roads leading to the rear, to guard against surprise.

Lieutenant Prudhomme, commanding howitzers, took a position on the right of the farm-house, within 240 yards of the enemy's works, and gallantly kept his pieces usefully employed during the

engagement, in the midst of a terrific storm, which seemed to put an end to the fight on both sides. I received orders near night to cover the withdrawal of the artillery, which was done.

Arriving at Jackson, took the advance to the mill, 6 miles this side, and encamped.

During the engagement, although our men were exposed to grape and canister, shell and musketry, we had none killed or wounded, excepting a few horses.

It was reported to me by an officer of the First New York Mounted Rifles, that 10 men of Company C had been left behind, drunk, in Jackson. Upon investigation, I found the report to be incorrect, although a few of Company C's men lost their way, but rejoined the column early in the morning.

July 29.—Left bivouac at 8 a. m., regiment in rear, Capt. John B. Loomis commanding the rear guard. Battalion was ordered to burn the mill bridge and causeway bridges. While so engaged, Private James Currance, Company A, First New York Mounted Rifles, was brought to him by the caterer of my mess, Dennis Riley, Company D, who, with one or two others, caught Currance in the act of committing a rape upon an old woman sixty years of age. While Captain Loomis was securing him, he shot at one of the men who was detailed to tie him. Captain Loomis will prefer charges.

At the cross-roads, while waiting for Captain Loomis to report, a council of officers was called, orders read, and it was unanimously the opinion that the enemy had been expecting us for some days, and preparations made to render success at Jackson and Hixford impossible.

Capt. R. B. Ward, in command of Companies D and C, was detached to convey prisoners and captured horses by way of Reich Square to Winton. March resumed on Captain Loomis' reporting the destruction of the bridges, and we arrived at Murfreesborough, where we bivouacked.

July 30.—Left Murfreesborough in advance at 9 a. m. Previous to starting, received orders to turn over to Colonel Onderdonk prisoner James Currance, of Company A, with his arms, &c.; turned him over to Sergeant Fauthorne, of Company A, who receipted for him. Arrived at Winton at 1 p. m. By order, Capt. R. B. Ward appointed acting brigade provost-marshal, and 49 horses and mules captured by Lieutenants Nimmon and Palmer, besides a number of wagons, carts, and buggies, turned over to him. Captain Ward also reported 9 horses and mules captured by himself on the march from Murfreesborough to Winton, via Reich Square, making in all 58 horses and mules captured on the raid in North Carolina, beyond the Chowan, by the Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, as well as 2 commissioned officers and 30 enlisted men of Wheeler's battalion (rebel), and 6 citizens and 3 servants.

Crossed the Chowan on transports, and bivouacked at the Somerton and Gatesville forks, 4 miles from the river.

July 31.—As numerous complaints of the conduct of stragglers have been made, and a disposition [manifested] on the part of the Mounted Rifles to shield their own offenders by laying the blame on this regiment, I appointed Lieutenant Titus, with 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, and 2 men from each company (24 men), to march on the flank of the regiment, with orders to arrest any man who left the column during the march, and at the regular halts to arrest every enlisted man who left the ranks with his horse without my pass. This was

done not only to keep stragglers in, but to shield the regiment from the illegal acts of others.

Left bivouac at 10 a. m., regiment in rear. Delayed on the march several hours, in consequence of broken bridges the other side of Buckland. Arrived at Reynoldson at dark, and bivouacked on the ground of the Chowan Institute.

August 1.—By order, detached 400 men, under Maj. F. A. Stratton, consisting of Companies E, G, I, F, D, K, and L, and Sergeant [Stewart B.] Shannon, with one howitzer, for a reconnaissance to South Quay and Franklin. They left at 7 a. m. I proceeded with the balance of the regiment in advance, via Somerton, to the Leesville fork, at Dr. Corbin's, and bivouacked on Smith's farm in the morning. Lieutenant McFarlan, Company B, was detailed to capture horses, as 38 men were walking.

August 2.—Left Corbin's at 9 a. m., in rear, through Suffolk, when Mr. J. B. Norfleet reported to me that one private, Higgins, First New York Mounted Rifles, had stolen his mule. On reporting the theft to Major Wheelan, he assured me that the mule had been sent back. Major Stratton rejoined the command at Burchard's Mills. His report is respectfully submitted.

This side of the Sleep Hole Forks, a lady reported to me that her house had been plundered by the regiment in advance, and sought redress. Arrived at Bowers' Hill about dark.*

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

SAM. WETHERELL,

Major Eleventh Pennsylvania Vol. Cav., Comdg. Regiment.

Col. S. P. SPEAR,

Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

No. 3.

Report of Col. Benjamin F. Onderdonk, First New York Mounted Rifles.

PORTSMOUTH, VA.,
August 4, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that, in pursuance of instructions previously received, I marched my command to Bowers' Hill on the morning of the 25th of July. At 8.30 a. m. took up the line of march in the direction of Suffolk, my regiment in advance. Bivouacked at Cypress Creek before sunset, having marched 22 miles.

26th.—Marched to Gatesville, my regiment in rear.

27th.—In advance. Crossed the Chowan River at Winton, and thence to Murfreesborough, N. C. Reached there at 12.30 of the 28th, halted until 6.30, and reached Jackson at 4.30 p. m., where we had a slight engagement. Skirmishers were thrown forward from my regiment, in which I lost 3 killed and 2 wounded. In the retreat and during the day I covered the rear.

During the trip, Major Terwilliger reports he captured 10 horses; 3 of them turned over to Captain [Robert V. W.] Howard; the balance stopped at the boat, and left behind; 1 covered and 2 open buggies, and 3 covered light wagons for 2 horses. On return, camped at Reynoldson on the 31st.

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* List of captured property, here following in original report, omitted.

August 1.—Sent a party to Blackwater Bridge, Zuni, and Windsor. Reported to me near Suffolk, on the 2d, no signs of the enemy. Reached camp at 10 p. m.

I am, lieutenant, respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. ONDERDONK,
Colonel, Commanding Mounted Rifles.

Lieut. C. H. SHEPARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 4.

Report of Brig. Gen. Matt. W. Ransom, C. S. Army.

BOONE'S MILL,
July 29, 1863.

GENERAL: We met the enemy yesterday at this point, 12 miles below Weldon, and, after a brisk fight of four hours, we repulsed them. Their force consisted of a brigade of cavalry (Spear's) and nine pieces of artillery. I had four companies engaged and a section of artillery. Last night they fell back hastily toward Murfreesborough or Winton. I had no cavalry to pursue. I have a regiment at Garysburg and Weldon; the others distributed on the different roads. I would like, if General [M.] Jenkins would send a regiment, to protect the bridge at Meherrin and Nottoway. A heavy force of infantry reported at Winton. Not reliable.

The enemy will make heavier efforts against Weldon. Their cavalry force is not under 3,000. The enemy have not advanced above Hamilton, on south side of Roanoke.

M. W. RANSOM,
Brigadier-General.

General ELZEY.

JULY 26–29, 1863.—Expedition from Plymouth to Foster's Mills, N. C. and skirmish (27th).

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Henry W. Wessells, U. S. Army.

No. 2.—Col. Theodore F. Lehmann, One hundred and third Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding brigade.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Henry W. Wessells, U. S. Army.

DISTRICT OF THE ALBEMARLE,
Plymouth, N. C., July 30, 1863.

COLONEL: In order to divert the attention of the rebel forces on this river from a cavalry movement in the direction of the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad, I received verbal orders from the commanding general, on the 26th instant, to act against the enemy's lines toward Williamston, and to threaten him for forty-eight hours, which it was supposed would enable the cavalry to perform their mission without interruption from this quarter.

I accordingly directed the effective force of the First Brigade, two sections of the Twenty-fourth New York Battery, and the detach-

ment of Twelfth New York Cavalry, the whole under command of Colonel Lehmann, One hundred and third Pennsylvania Volunteers, to move at once in the direction above indicated. The detachment arrived at Jamesville on Sunday, the 26th, but finding the bridge destroyed on the direct road, was compelled by a circuitous route to pass around the head of Gardner's Creek.

On approaching the Sweetwater, the crossings were found to be destroyed and the enemy occupying a secure position higher up at Foster's Mills, behind an unfordable stream, and the bridge removed. The country was thoroughly alarmed in every direction, and artillery was freely used to convey the impression that a serious attack was contemplated. Three cavalry soldiers were wounded in attempting to cross by swimming. Believing the enemy to have been detained so as to render it impossible to reach the railroad in time to interfere with the cavalry movement, Colonel Lehmann returned to this post on Tuesday, the 28th. His report is herewith inclosed.

In order, if possible, to ascertain the effect of the expedition, I directed a detachment of cavalry on the following morning to proceed by the same route to Foster's Mills, and, taking a detachment of infantry on board the Massasoit, I proceeded up the river to Williamston, and, landing below the town, took possession of it, a small force of the enemy having left there a few hours before.

There seemed to be no information as to the movement toward Weldon. The Sweetwater was still occupied by a portion of the Seventeenth [North Carolina Infantry], under Major [Thomas H.] Sharp, while Lieutenant-Colonel [John C.] Lamb, with another detachment, was said to be at Tarborough, having gone there since the raid to Rocky Mount.

Having threatened their central position in this manner, I dropped down the river after dark, and returned to Plymouth the same night.

The cavalry detachment surprised the small outpost from Foster's Mills, and captured one private, the others escaping into the woods. The enemy was found to be still posted in the same position, and also occupying a point on the creek higher up, and, as far as the prisoner knew, without any knowledge of the operations against the railroad.

The swollen condition of the streams at this time, the removal of the bridges, and the violent and almost incessant rains, flooding the flat country for the time being like a lake, presented very serious impediments to the rapid movements of infantry. Even on this short march the troops suffered severely, and many of the men were badly broken down.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. WESSELLS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. S. HOFFMAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 2.

Report of Col. Theodore F. Lehmann, One hundred and third Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding brigade.

PLYMOUTH, N. C., *July* 29, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders from the commanding general of this district, I proceeded with the effect-

ive force of the First Brigade, two sections of the Twenty-fourth New York Battery, and part of a company of the Twelfth New York Cavalry, on Sunday, 26th instant, toward Jamesville, on the Roanoke River, in order to create a diversion in favor of a cavalry raid from Winton toward Weldon, and to compel the enemy to remain in his position on the Roanoke River.

My command arrived at Jamesville at sundown, where it was ordered to halt for the night. Finding at Gardner's Bridge that things remained in the same condition I had left them, viz, burned to the water's edge, and no attempt having been made by the enemy to rebuild it, I at once put one company of infantry, by means of canoes, on the opposite shore, to take possession of the abandoned work of the enemy, and commenced preparations to rebuild the bridge.

On Monday morning, July 27, the pioneers commenced their work, but the difficulties of reconstructing at the high stage of water were so considerable that it required a whole day to make it safe for artillery, cavalry, and wagon trains to pass over. In order not to waste time, there being no fordable place near, I determined to march up the creek toward its head, and there attempt a crossing. Thus I continued, until finding a road through the swamp, I succeeded in getting entirely around without meeting any other obstacles than those to be expected on a march through a low, swampy country.

The weather was exceedingly hot, and the troops required to be rested oftener than usual, but they reached the Williamston road in good order and fine spirits at about 4 p. m. Turning toward Williamston, we followed this road about 4 miles; then, leaving it on our right, entered the road to Foster's Mills, where usually a small detachment of the enemy was guarding a bridge. I ascertained that their force had been re-enforced during the preceding night, but was unable to learn to what extent.

It now commenced to rain heavily, but I determined before night to disturb the enemy and destroy the mills, if possible, well knowing that my retreat through the swamp would be cut off before morning by the swollen streams. I therefore immediately detached four companies from the One hundred and first Pennsylvania Volunteers to pass through the woods on the right, and attempt by a *détour* to get to the rear of the pickets, now but a short distance from us on the road.

In this they failed, the enemy having fled at the sight of one of our men on the road, being seen by them before the detachment had time to execute its errand.

Although it was now growing dark, I ordered two pieces of artillery forward to destroy the mills, if possible; more, however, to alarm the enemy stationed at Rainbow Bluff, now within hearing distance of our guns.

The force opposed to us had sought security behind the mills and some earthworks, and, a stream intervening, the bridge over which had been removed, I thought it prudent not to risk the lives of my men for a position not worth holding after gained. I ordered them, therefore, to desist in their attempt to drive them off, but continued to play upon them with artillery.

It was now quite dark, and raining heavily. There were two mills, a saw-mill on this side of the stream and a grist-mill on the other side. The former was destroyed. Two men of the Twelfth New York Cavalry were wounded seriously but not dangerously.

Finding the road so much obstructed by felled timber as to make

it impossible to proceed farther, and there being much danger, if the rain continued, that the bridge over Gardner's Creek might be washed away, I concluded to return to Jamesville before the passage was made impracticable, which was done during a most appalling thunderstorm.

On arriving at the bridge, I found that my apprehension had been well founded, for in a few hours later a passage would have been impossible.

The country was in great alarm at our approach, and I am confident that no troops have been sent away, as they expected to be attacked by my command at Rainbow Bluff.

After resting the troops, who had on Monday made a long and fatiguing march, I returned safely to this place on the evening of the 28th, encountering on the way another furious storm.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

T. F. LEHMANN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. ANDREW STEWART,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 28–August 3, 1863.—Mosby's operations about Fairfax Court-House, and skirmish near Aldie, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Rufus King, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Col. Charles R. Lowell, jr., Second Massachusetts Cavalry.
No. 3.—Maj. John S. Mosby, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Rufus King, U. S. Army.

CENTREVILLE, *July* 31, 1863.
(Received 10.50 a. m.)

SIR: Mosby with 50 or 60 men made a raid into Fairfax Court-House last night, and captured a number of sutlers and their teams. I sent out my cavalry last evening, hearing that Mosby was in the vicinity, and have some hopes of intercepting him.

The telegraph communication between here and Fairfax Station was cut off, so that no communication could reach me.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General.

Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff.

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CENTREVILLE, VA., *July* 31, 1863—4.30 p. m.
(Received 5 p. m.)

SIR: My cavalry intercepted Mosby on his return from Fairfax Court-House, and, after a sharp skirmish, drove him off, recapturing

all the teams, horses, goods, and men that he took at Fairfax Court-House and vicinity last night.

Colonel Lowell is in pursuit, and hopes to catch Mosby and his gang.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General.

Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, Headquarters Defenses.

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CENTREVILLE, *August* 1, 1863.
(Received 9.40 a. m.)

SIR: Colonel Lowell goes to Washington to-day, to report, as ordered. He returned from his expedition last night, bringing in about 20 horses captured from Mosby, and all the prisoners taken by Mosby at Fairfax. The gang scattered in all directions, and thus eluded pursuit.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff.

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HEADQUARTERS,
Centrevilie, August 1, 1863.

COLONEL: On Thursday afternoon [30th], I casually learned that Mosby, with some 60 or 80 of his band, was moving along the road leading from Aldie to this point. I at once dispatched Colonel Lowell, with some 200 of our cavalry, in search of the party. They encountered them at daybreak the next morning within 2 or 3 miles of Aldie.

A sharp skirmish followed, when Mosby's men took flight, and scattered in all directions, leaving behind them the wagons, horses, prisoners, and sutlers' goods which they had seized the night before at Fairfax Court-House.

Everything was recovered that the guerrillas had taken, and they themselves owed their escape to their intimate knowledge of the country.

Our cavalry behaved with great spirit.

Very respectfully,

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff.

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CENTREVILLE,
August 4, 1863.

SIR: The cavalry sent out yesterday to look for the guerrillas said to be at or near Fairfax Court-House, have returned to camp. One party moved by Fairfax Station to Burke's Station, and thence to the pike and the Court-House; a second party proceeded by way of Fox Mills to the Court-House; and a third went directly along the pike; all three rendezvousing at the Court-House about 11 a. m. None of them saw more than 2 or 3 guerrillas. The second party heard that a band of 30 or 40, with some 20 mules in their possession, had passed

Fox Mills, up toward Frying Pan. Our cavalry pursued them vigorously to Frying Pan, but could not overtake them.

Major Forbes, who commanded our force, is confident that the entire marauding party will not exceed 40 or 50 men, and had not more than 20 or 30 mules.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General.

Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff.

CENTREVILLE, *August* 4, 1863.
(Received 12.40 p. m.)

SIR: I have just heard from the cavalry and infantry sent out last evening after Mosby. Colonel McMahon, in command, reports that he has recaptured some wagons and mules taken yesterday, and is on the track of Mosby and his band. I have just sent out more cavalry to support him, and hope to capture the party.

RUFUS KING.

Colonel TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff.

No. 2.

Report of Col. Charles R. Lowell, jr., Second Massachusetts Cavalry.

CENTREVILLE, VA.,
July 31, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, immediately upon receiving from you the information that Mosby had been seen upon the Little River pike, I ordered Captain Manning, with 30 men, to proceed by Old Road to Aldie, and picket quietly the approaches from the east; I at the same time made the desired detail (Lieutenant Stone and 20 men) to go with the ambulances to Davis' hospital. At 8.30 p. m. started with 150 men along Old Road toward Aldie. Arriving at Gum Springs road, sent Lieutenant Manning with 20 men to pass through Gum Springs, and picket the road from there to Little River pike, thus hoping to stop all escape by the north, if Mosby attempted to return. Reached Aldie myself about 1 a. m.; communicated with Captain Manning and Lieutenant Stone, and went into bivouac in woods 1 mile east of the town.

At daybreak was roused by firing to the eastward. Moved out upon the road in time to meet my pickets, with some of Lieutenant Manning's detachment, pursued by 20 or 25 rebels. Started after the rebels immediately. They scattered, 4 or 5 going down the road, the rest taking to the fields. Sent a party after the latter, and followed down the road at a smart pace. After 3 miles' ride, came up to the wagon train where the first firing had occurred.

Mosby, however, had made off when we appeared on the top of the most distant hill. Followed 3 miles farther, taking road to the south, and then sent a detachment, but could not overtake him, though he was embarrassed by prisoners.

It seems that Mosby, with about 75 men and the sutler train cap-

tured at Fairfax, moving west along the Little River pike, reached the junction with the Gum Springs road, 4 miles from Aldie, just as Lieutenant Manning from the north. Lieutenant Manning at once attacked, and with only 6 or 8 men charged Mosby's advance guard in upon the wagons, and charged through to the rear of the train, losing 2 killed, 2 wounded, and 2 prisoners. Mosby's advance, on recovering from their surprise, and seeing the small force, attacked the rest of Lieutenant Manning's men, and followed them till met by the other force advancing as above.

After getting the ambulances and sutler's train started for Centreville under a guard, I took the turnpike westward, and then the old Carolina road southward, till I struck Mosby's trail running up into Bull Run Mountains. Followed it over the ridge, and came upon all the prisoners (2 privates from my squadron and 7 non-commissioned officers from Pennsylvania cavalry regiment, taken at Fairfax Court-House); also took about 20 of Mosby's horses, some of them saddled, but was much disappointed not to capture a single rebel—[not] one of his men. They took to the woods, which are very thick on the mountains.

I have to report 2 killed, 2 wounded, not severely, and 1 man missing (he was taken prisoner, but escaped into the woods himself and has not reappeared). Of the rebels, we are sure of 5 wounded. The sutlers report some killed, but I did not see them.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

C. R. LOWELL, JR.,
Colonel Second Massachusetts Cavalry.

Capt. R. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 3.

Reports of Maj. John S. Mosby, C. S. Army.

FAUQUIER COUNTY, VA.,
July 28, 1863.

GENERAL: I send you, in charge of Sergeant [F.] Beattie, 141 prisoners, which we captured from the enemy during their march through this county. I also sent off 45 several days ago; included in the number, 1 major, a captain, a surgeon, and 2 lieutenants. I also captured 123 horses and mules, 12 wagons (only 3 of which I was able to destroy), 50 sets of fine harness, arms, &c.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. MOSBY,
Major, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART.

[Indorsements.]

HDQRS. CAV. DIV., ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
[*July*] —, 1863.

Respectfully referred to the War Department for its information. Mosby has richly won another grade, and I hope it will be conferred.

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *Culpeper, July* 31, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the Department, and as evidence of the merit and activity of Major Mosby and his command.

R. E. LEE,
General.

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FAUQUIER COUNTY, VA., *August* 4, 1863.

GENERAL: I send over, in charge of Sergeant Beattie, about 30 prisoners, captured on an expedition into Fairfax, from which I have just returned. Most of them were taken at Padgett's, near Alexandria. I also captured about 30 wagons, and brought off about 70 horses and mules, having only 10 men with me. We lost a great many on the way back, as we were compelled to travel narrow, unfrequented paths. Among the captures were 3 sutlers' wagons.

At Fairfax Court-House a few nights ago, I captured 29 loaded sutlers' wagons, about 100 prisoners, and 140 horses. I had brought all off safely near Aldie, where I fell in with a large force of the enemy's cavalry, who recaptured them. The enemy had several hundred. I had only 27 men. We killed and captured several. My loss, 1 wounded and captured.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. MOSBY,
Major, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART.

[Indorsements.]

HDQRS. CAV. DIV., ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
August 17, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for information of the War Department. This bold partisan leader deserves promotion.

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *August* 18, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for information of the War Department. I greatly commend Major Mosby for his boldness and good management. I fear he exercises but little control over his men. He has latterly carried but too few on his expeditions, apparently, and his attention has been more directed toward the capture of wagons than military damage to the enemy. His attention has been called to this.

R. E. LEE,
General.

AUGUST 1–8, 1863.—Expedition from Warrenton Junction into the country between Bull Run and Blue Ridge Mountains, Va.

Report of Col. William D. Mann, Seventh Michigan Cavalry.

WARRENTON JUNCTION, *August* 8, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with special orders from division headquarters, I proceeded on the 1st instant with 250 men, detachments from Fifth and Seventh Michigan Cavalry,

to the country between the Bull Run Mountains and Blue Ridge, for the purpose of hunting up and driving out guerrilla parties known to infest that region.

On Sunday night [August 2], at 12 o'clock, I received information that Lieutenant-Colonel [E. V.] White, with 400 men, were encamped at Landmark, near Middleburg. I at once saddled up and started to attack him. Arriving at the point, found his deserted camp, and learned that he had moved a few hours before, but in what direction I could not learn. It being yet dark, I was not able to take trail. However, I moved rapidly on in the direction supposed by citizens to be the trail taken. At 5 a. m. [August 3] I learned that I was on the wrong road, and, believing that he had gone toward Leesburg, I struck across the country in that direction. Not finding his trail, I rested in the mountains until Tuesday morning, when I again started toward Snicker's Gap, striking the trail of Mosby, who had gone toward Chester Gap, with some 80 mules and 50 prisoners, captured with a train near Alexandria.

I at once took this trail, and pursued with all vigor to Cobler Mountain, and although too late to overtake the train, I captured some dozen of Mosby's men. Mosby having escaped, I at once returned, by way of Upperville, to look again after White.

At Middleburg I learned that White was near Leesburg, preparing to accomplish the original design that had brought him to Landmark, *i. e.*, a raid with his force, combined with Stringfellow's and other straggling guerrilla parties, on Alexandria, to plunder and destroy Government stores there.

He was reputed to have now assembled 600 men. I rested at Middleburg five hours, my horses being much exhausted, and then set out to find White, and prevent this expedition. Going down the Catoctin range, I again came upon his camp, deserted but a few hours, and learned that he had again taken fright, having heard that I was returning with a large force, and gone to Snicker's Gap. I pursued some distance, but getting information that he had undoubtedly crossed into the Shenandoah Valley, I considered farther pursuit with my jaded horses impracticable.

I returned to Aldie, and at night sent the body of my command, under Lieutenant-Colonel Litchfield, to camp here, and, with 30 picked volunteers, I set out for Dranesville and Frying Pan, whither I learned Stringfellow, with some 40 men, had gone.

On Friday [August 7], at 2 p. m., I ran into this party, and, giving them a volley, they broke in all directions through the thickets. We chased some squads across Goose Creek, but most of them escaped.

I then returned to this camp, arriving at 5 p. m. to-day.

The results of the expedition are 20 prisoners, mostly Mosby's and White's men, generally taken with arms and horses, some 40 horses, 84 head fat cattle, and a quantity of contraband goods, cottons, and blankets, which property I have directed to be turned over to the provost-marshal, and, most important of all, the prevention of the contemplated raid to Alexandria, which, in the present state of our line of defense, would, I fear, have been successful, and attended with great damage to us. Further, I have gained such information of the haunts and habits of these guerrillas as will be of great use in future expeditions, should it be the pleasure of the commanding general to send me again in search of these fellows.

The command took but little forage or rations with them, but were

able to subsist very comfortably on the country. Not a man was lost and but few horses abandoned. Command returned in very good condition.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the men and efficiency of the officers. Particularly I would mention Lieutenant-Colonel Litchfield, commanding detachment of Seventh Michigan, and Captain Clark, commanding detachment of Fifth Michigan, both of whom rendered me most efficient service.

Trusting that the results of the work are equal to the expectations of the commanding general, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. MANN,
Colonel Seventh Michigan Cavalry.

Capt. JACOB S. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

APPENDIX.

Embracing documents received too late for insertion in proper sequence.

JUNE 3–AUGUST 1, 1863.—The Gettysburg Campaign.

Report of Maj. Granville O. Haller, Seventh U. S. Infantry.

YORK, PA., *July* 21, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following details in connection with the defense at the Columbia Bridge:

The troops from York, under my charge, arrived at Wrightsville about 7.30 p. m. A scene presented itself which can hardly be exaggerated. Locomotives, tenders, and cars of all descriptions lined the railroad, awaiting removal to Columbia.

The turnpike road leading to the bridge was lined with large wagons, removing property of citizens across the Susquehanna. There was much time lost by teamsters having to halt and pay toll and the transportation agents not having sufficient animals for the extraordinary demands upon them.

Having obtained quarters for my command and arranged for their suppers, I sought Dr. [Barton] Evans, president of the bridge company, and pointed out the detention at the bridge, and, the removal by our people being involuntary, urged that tolls should not be exacted. The president at once threw the bridge open to travel free. I then authorized, in your name, the transportation agents to impress teams to remove the rolling stock, when the crossing became exceedingly active. All night long the work went on, and I am happy to say everything was passed over safely excepting one car, which seemed to have been left designedly, as I repeatedly urged its removal.

I sought for Col. J. G. Frick, commanding Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Militia, whose regiment was guarding the approaches from York, and at a very late hour met him. I found him confident of the courage of his troops, and eager to resist anything like a raid to destroy the bridge. We then arranged to throw up rifle-pits and use every precaution to save the bridge that our forces would enable us to do. He sent at once for intrenching tools, and early next morning the colonel, Maj. C. C. Haldeman, and myself examined the approaches, and traced out the line of rifle-pits and positions for our troops.

To prevent the enemy crossing the Columbia Bridge, I arranged and relied upon the following defenses:

1. Two Napoleon guns and one iron rifle piece, placed in battery in Columbia, to rake the bridge in case the enemy forced it while our troops were relying on other defenses. These guns were manned by

a detachment of the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Militia, under Lieutenant [Delaplaine J.] Ridgway, and some citizens of Columbia. There was also a small guard of the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Militia at the Columbia side of the bridge.

2. The fourth span (from Wrightsville) of the bridge was selected, and mechanics were employed to separate the roof and sides, leaving only "the arches and a very small portion of the lower chords" for crossing over. It was expected that holes bored into these arches and filled with powder would, by exploding the powder, shiver the timber and cause the span, about 200 feet long, to drop into the river, and thus render the bridge useless to the enemy. This work was superintended by Mr. Robert Crane, who had previously, upon the first alarm, begun this work, and who has cheerfully rendered me every assistance. His report* is herewith inclosed, marked A. Lieutenant Randall, of the City Troop, first, and subsequently Maj. C. McLean Knox, Ninth New York Cavalry, was placed by the mines to observe whether the enemy approached, with instructions to order the mines to be exploded in time to prevent them from getting over the doomed arch. I relied very much upon the success of this arrangement.

3. A *tête-de-pont* immediately around the bridge to cover the retreat of our troops. A few hopper cars (iron), loaded with iron ore, were retained to barricade the main street leading from York to the bridge. The side streets were obstructed by boards piled together so as to make complete breastworks for defense. This work was performed by the citizens under the directions of Mr. [Samuel H.] Mann, of Wrightsville, the provost-marshal, to whom I indicated the lines of defense. This bridge-head was garrisoned by about 50 of the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Militia, very much worn down by their retreat from Gettysburg, and a small guard at the bridge, of the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Militia.

4. About three-fourths of a mile in front of the bridge is a ridge which curves in toward the Susquehanna River, and on the upper side, near the river, beyond this, is another height, both of which are good positions for defense against infantry and cavalry. Two small creeks run at the foot of these eminences. But outside of these, above and below Wrightsville, are ridges making in at right angles to the river which, with artillery, would command these defenses. With the force at our command, it was impossible for us to place troops on these ridges. To defend the bridge successfully, these ridges would have to be occupied by our troops, supported by artillery. It would have required, perhaps, five times our number to have garrisoned the line extending from the upper to the lower ridge.

Our defense, therefore, contemplated resistance to a raid by the enemy's cavalry and mounted infantry which might be thrown forward to destroy the bridge. York was not occupied by the enemy until 10 a. m. Sunday, June 28, and it was not known what the enemy's designs were. If they came with a column to invade the county it would be impossible to defend the bridge successfully. We therefore strengthened our position by rifle-pits as far as our supply of tools would permit, determined to hold our ground until the development of the enemy showed a superiority in numbers, aided by cannon.

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*Not found.

The extent of Wrightsville and the nature of the ground required a line of defense over 1 mile in length.

To garrison this line we had Col. J. G. Frick's Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Militia (excluding artillery and bridge guards), 650; York Battalion (invalids and Patapsco Guards), 238; Lieut. Col. William H. Sickles, 3 companies Twentieth Pennsylvania Militia, 200; total, 1,088. These troops were disposed of as follows:

The Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Militia, Colonel Frick commanding, occupied the rifle-pits in front and on both sides the York turnpike, with one company thrown forward on the pike to picket the road.

The York Battalion (composed of old soldiers, wounded, and convalescents, who have been under fire) was placed under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Green, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Militia, and posted on the left of Colonel Frick's regiment, extending to the Susquehanna River, the Patapsco Guards in reserve. This line was most likely to be seriously assailed, as the ground here most favored the enemy's approach.

The battalion of Twentieth Pennsylvania Militia, Lieutenant-Colonel Sickles commanding, guarded the approaches on the right of the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Militia to the river.

The Adams County Cavalry were thrown forward on the York pike and neighboring heights to ascertain if the enemy approached, and their probable force. About a dozen were sent forward to observe the Old Baltimore road. The City Troop patrolled Wrightsville, and obliged every soldier to repair to his company. A few of the City Troop were selected as messengers, and stationed with the field officers to carry communications.

My information represented York as having been occupied at 10 a. m. by 1,000 rebels, and our scouts were driven within our lines without having ascertained the enemy's number or that they had artillery. There was reason to hope that their number was not formidable, and we might save the bridge. However, as the enemy approached, they presented a deployed line of cavalry and infantry skirmishers, which spread to the summit of the ridge on our left, and in the distance a mass of infantry was observed.

The enemy advanced very slowly, feeling their way, and occasionally firing, which our men returned. The luxuriant grain in the fields in our front and the woods on our left covered the assailants, while our rifle-pits protected our men; hence the firing did but little injury.

For casualties I have to request that battalion commanders be called upon for reports.

As the firing began, I received a telegram* from Col. William B. Thomas, Twentieth Pennsylvania Militia, at Bainbridge, Pa., which is herewith inclosed (marked B), saying: "A scout just arrived from York reports the enemy advancing on Columbia with three brigades of infantry and one regiment of cavalry. If you," &c. This I deemed it my duty to show to Colonel Frick. The colonel advised retreat, but, dreading confusion when retreating with inexperienced militia, I proposed to the colonel to destroy the span of the Columbia Bridge, thus cutting off all hope of retreat by that route, and hold our ground as long as practicable. We had previously arranged that if cut off from the bridge our retreat should be along the hills bordering the Susquehanna River to some ford above Wrightsville.

* Not found.

The colonel, however, was decidedly of the opinion that we could retreat yet without being hard pressed by the enemy. I accordingly sent an order to Lieutenant-Colonel Sickles to withdraw in good order, and then to Lieutenant-Colonel Green, while Colonel Frick was to fall back as soon as he saw our flanks well drawn in.

I saw the movement commenced in good order; then hastened to the bridge and saw the mines were ready, and found the artillery in position prepared for the worst.

The enemy had selected positions for their cannon, and, as the retreat began, opened upon the men and town, firing some 40 rounds. Our retreat was so unexpected to them, so quietly and simultaneously performed, as to disconcert them.

Our troops defiled from the bridge in good order; the companies were promptly formed in the street and the battalion there reformed. An agreeable sight presented itself as the colors of the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Militia, held by a sergeant, followed by the regiment in good order, cheering it, marched last from the bridge.

Having selected camping grounds, through the assistance of Maj. C. C. Haldeman the troops were conducted into camp; details were made to guard the river bank; our cannon were provided with horses by impressment, upon your authority (see orders * hereto annexed, marked C), as it was necessary that they should be in readiness to move at a moment's notice. Every precaution was taken to prevent the enemy from crossing to the Lancaster County side.

Our troops reached the bridge in advance of the enemy, and all of our men were passed over until the enemy was seen descending the hill, when the mines were exploded. Colonel Frick, who conducted the retreat at the rear, halted at the bridge span to see that the work would be effectually performed.

The explosion unfortunately failed to drop the span into the river, and the enemy's approach required speedy action. Colonel Frick accordingly ordered the bridge to be set on fire, and the seasoned timbers readily took fire, carrying the flames rapidly toward Wrightsville and Columbia.

In Columbia the citizens and soldiers, attracted there by the fire, procured axes and entered the bridge to cut away such parts as would lessen the flames, hoping, by means of the fire-engines, to extinguish the flames before reaching the town, where it would endanger houses. The rapidity of the flames and intense heat defeated all efforts, and the bridge was entirely consumed; also a building near it. The firemen prevented, by their exertions, the spreading of the flames in the town.

In Wrightsville the flames extended to private houses, and the Confederate troops made great exertions to extinguish the fires.

On Monday, June 29, at the request of Colonel Frick, I accompanied him around Columbia on a reconnaissance, and determined the best positions for troops and defenses. This work had just been completed when we received the gratifying intelligence that the enemy had retired from Wrightsville. Soon after I received your telegram directing me to go to Bainbridge at once to see that Colonel Thomas put himself in a position to defend the different fords at every sacrifice, dig pits, make abatis, &c. At 2 p. m. I rode up to Chestnut Riffles, and thence to Bainbridge.

Before concluding, I deem it proper to add that Colonel Frick's conduct throughout was zealous and patriotic, and deserves your

* Not found.

highest commendation. Lieutenant-Colonel Green, commanding the York Battalion, Captain [Robert] Bell, of the Adams County Cavalry, and Lieutenant Randall, of the City Troop, faithfully obeyed their orders. Maj. Charles McLean Knox, Ninth New York Cavalry, and Mr. Samuel Young, of Reading, gave me every assistance.

I regret to have to add that the conduct of Colonel Sickles and two companies of the Twentieth Pennsylvania Militia deserves investigation. It has been represented to me that the lieutenant-colonel and some 15 or 20 of his men have unnecessarily, but deliberately, surrendered to the Confederate troops. Some of the men threw away their arms, and the two companies, without authority, hurried away from Columbia, straggling along the road to Lancaster and filling the country with alarming reports.

The Adams County Cavalry, who were scouting the Old Baltimore road, it seems came into Wrightsville while in the hands of the enemy, and tried to cross the bridge, but found it on fire. They then retreated under the fire of the enemy, having 1 horse shot and a soldier wounded by the fall, but he escaped capture by concealing himself in a house. One soldier and horse were captured. The others reached Safe Harbor in safety, and afterward joined their company.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. O. HALLER,
Major Seventh Infantry, (late) Aide-de-Camp pro tem.

Maj. Gen. D. N. COUCH,
Comdg. Dept. of the Susquehanna, Chambersburg, Pa.

Report of Col. William R. Aylett, Fifty-third Virginia Infantry, commanding Armistead's brigade.

HEADQUARTERS ARMISTEAD'S BRIGADE,
Pickett's Division, July 12, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part borne by this brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. L. A. Armistead, in the battle of July 3, 1863, near Gettysburg, Pa. .

After a march of about 25 miles on the 2d the brigade bivouacked about 4 miles from Gettysburg, on the Chambersburg turnpike. From this position it moved at 3 a. m. on the 3d instant to the right of the town and took position as a second line or support to the first line of assault, composed of the brigades of Generals Garnett and Kemper, with orders to follow, when they moved forward, and carry the enemy's position.

Shortly after the line was formed our artillery, posted on the hill in our front, opened a severe fire on the enemy's position, which was responded to with great rapidity. Although the men were for an hour exposed to a very severe fire, the brigade suffered but slight loss, and took its position with alacrity and precision when the line was ordered to advance. The brigade moved on across the open field for more than half a mile, receiving, as it came in range, fire of shell, grape, canister, and musketry, which rapidly thinned its ranks; still it pushed on until the first line of the enemy, strongly posted behind a stone wall, was broken and driven from its position, leaving in our hands a number of pieces of artillery, how many is not known.

By this time the troops on our right and left were broken and driven back, and the brigade was exposed to a severe musketry fire from the front and both flanks and an enfilading artillery fire from the rocky hill some distance to the right. No supports coming up, the position was untenable, and we were compelled to retire, leaving more than two-thirds of our bravest and best killed or wounded on the field.

For particulars of our loss I refer you to the list of casualties* herewith submitted, and for the part borne by the different regiments to the reports of regimental commanders filed herewith.

Where all conducted themselves with gallantry and coolness it would be invidious to specify individuals; but I must be permitted to remark that the whole brigade acted with the utmost steadiness and bravery, and only fell back when its numbers were so small that it could accomplish nothing by remaining.

This report would fail in completeness and in the rendition of justice to signal valor and heroic behavior were it omitted to notice particularly the gallant conduct of our brigade commander, General L. A. Armistead. Conspicuous to all, 50 yards in advance of his brigade, waving his hat upon his sword, he led his men upon the enemy with a steady bearing which inspired all breasts with enthusiasm and courage, and won the admiration of every beholder. Far in advance of all, he led the attack till he scaled the works of the enemy and fell wounded in their hands, but not until he had driven them from their position and seen his colors planted over their fortifications.

In consequence of the great loss of field officers, the command of the brigade devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel White, Fourteenth Virginia, who retained it until his wound rendered him unable to do duty. He was succeeded by Major Cabell, Thirty-eighth Virginia, who retained command until I was sufficiently recovered to assume it.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. R. AYLETT,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. C. PICKETT, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

JULY 13–25, 1863.—Expedition from Fayetteville, W. Va., to Wytheville, Va.

Report of Lieut. Col. Freeman E. Franklin, commanding Third Brigade, Third Division, Eighth Army Corps, of operations July 13–25, 1863.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp Piatt, W. Va., July —, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor, most respectfully, to submit the following report of the expedition of the Third Brigade, Third Division, Eighth Army Corps, recently made to Wytheville, Va.:

The expedition left Camp Piatt, Brownstown, W. Va., on the 13th of July, at 4 p. m., under command of Col. John T. Toland, Thirty-fourth Regiment Mounted Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The command consisted of the Thirty-fourth Regiment Mounted Ohio Volunteer

* Not found.

Infantry, numbering 505 officers and men, under Lieut. Col. F. E. Franklin, and seven companies of the Second West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, numbering 367 officers and men, under Col. W. H. Powell.

Colonel Toland proceeded, in accordance with your order by telegraph, dated July 12, by way of Raleigh, toward Shady Spring to gain the rear of the enemy. The march was up Lens' Creek to Coal River, and thence up to the marshes, from which point moving toward Raleigh and striking the Wyoming pike, 12 miles from Raleigh Court-House. Colonel Toland proceeded by a path through the woods to the road by way of Spangler's Mill, on the left of the enemy's position, toward Shady Spring. The march was very laborious, being obliged to ford Coal River thirty times. This jaded the horses very much.

The head of the column reached a point about three-quarters of a mile from Spangler's Mill at 6.30 p. m. of Tuesday, July 14, where the advance encountered a small outpost of the enemy's guards, capturing 1 man with his horse.

Proceeding forward a short distance, our advance was fired upon by the grand guard of the enemy, numbering 50 to 60 men, and posted on a rise of ground just across Piney Creek. Colonel Toland sent forward two companies of the Thirty-fourth Regiment as skirmishers, which soon drove the enemy from his position. Our advance lost 2 killed and 3 wounded at this point. The enemy is reported to have lost 9 in killed and wounded.

While at this point the communication of General Scammon, of July 14, was received, referring to order sent by Captain Gilmore, and directing Colonel Toland to return to the forks of the Wyoming and Coal roads, and move immediately upon the railroad at Wytheville, Va.

The return march was immediately commenced, but, owing to the great darkness of the night and the exceedingly bad condition of the road or path, the column became broken and separated, and part of the command proceeded under Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin to the town of Raleigh Court-House. A part with Colonel Toland struck the Wyoming pike at a point 5 miles from Raleigh Court-House. This occupied nearly the whole night.

The horses had now been under the saddle for thirty-six hours, and had marched a distance of about 65 miles, according to information received from the guides. Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin was immediately ordered out from Raleigh with the forces at that point, and at 10 o'clock the whole command was united at Harper's, 6 miles west of Raleigh, on the Wyoming pike. Here, also, Captain Gilmore, of the First West Virginia Cavalry, with two companies, joined the column, as per your order of the 14th July, with the train containing supplies. From this point commanding officers were ordered to send back to Raleigh all unserviceable horses, and all the men who were unfit to stand the trip.

At 1 p. m. Colonel Toland moved forward, having in his command a total force of 818, exclusive of one company of the Second West Virginia as escort to the train.

The forces were as follows: Thirty-fourth Mounted Ohio Volunteer Infantry, 441, aggregate; Second West Virginia Cavalry, 298, aggregate; First West Virginia Cavalry, 79, aggregate.

At the marshes of Coal the column was halted and supplied with four days' rations for the men and three for the horses. The train

was sent back and the forces camped for the night at Jones'. The Marsh fork of Coal being impassable for horses without swimming a bridge was thrown across, and on the morning of the 16th July Colonel Toland moved the column forward over Little and Guyandotte Mountains and by way of Wyoming Court-House, a distance of 40 miles.

On the 17th, near Tug Mountain, it was ascertained that a small force of the enemy were stationed in Abb's Valley, just beyond the mountain, picketing the gap, through which the route of our column lay. Colonel Toland ordered Colonel Powell to go forward with three companies of the Second West Virginia Cavalry and to surprise the rebel pickets, and, if possible, to capture their entire force. This Colonel Powell effected, capturing all but 1 man, who made his escape and gave intelligence to the enemy of our approach, the first intelligence of the kind that had preceded us.

At Abb's Valley we captured 35 prisoners, 20 horses, five or six hundred stand of good arms, and considerable supplies of quartermaster and commissary stores. The buildings and stores were burned and the prisoners taken in rear of the column. Pushing on that night over very rough roads, the column encamped for the night at the Taylor farm, 5½ miles from Jeffersonville and 45 miles from Wytheville, having marched 40 miles that day.

Colonel Toland moved from camp at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, and moved forward in good condition on the Wytheville pike, leaving Jeffersonville 2 miles to the right; crossing the mountains into Burke's Garden, a beautiful valley of 12 miles in length, we encountered a company of bushwhackers, which very soon dispersed. Thence the column moved on rapidly toward Wytheville.

Arriving within 10 miles of the town, information was received that the enemy's force was small, not exceeding 300. Colonel Toland then detached two companies of Second West Virginia Cavalry, under Captain Millard, and when the column arrived to within 6 miles of Wytheville, sent them on a cross-road to strike the railroad at Mount Airy depot, 10 miles from Wytheville, with orders to tear up the track and cut the telegraph wires, moving toward town.

Colonel Toland's plan was then to send forward the remainder of the cavalry to attack the town, while he should proceed with the Thirty-fourth Regiment by a cross-road, which leaves the pike at a distance of 3 miles from the place, directly to the large railroad bridge across Reed Creek, and destroy the same; but having sent away our only reliable guide with Captain Millard, and having obtained information that the enemy had received re-enforcements at the town, he determined to push on with the whole column into the place and then proceed down the railroad to the bridge.

Capt. G. W. Gilmore, with the two companies of the First West Virginia, was ordered to charge into the town, while Colonel Powell, with the remaining five companies of the Second West Virginia Cavalry, was ordered to support Gilmore, the Thirty-fourth Regiment being held in reserve.

Very unexpectedly to Colonel Toland, and entirely contrary to our previous information, the enemy was found to have taken their position in the houses of the town, both public and private, besides having a force in reserve on the street. Nevertheless, Captain Gilmore led his command forward with great gallantry, charging through a heavy fire. I regret to state that the Second West Virginia Cavalry did not behave so well, but were thrown into con-

siderable confusion, many of them dismounting and leaving their horses, while they sought their own safety.

The Thirty-fourth Regiment was immediately dismounted and ordered forward on the double-quick. Just at this juncture Colonel Powell fell, dangerously wounded, with a pistol ball through the back, and the Second West Virginia were not led into the fight as a regiment.

The Thirty-fourth Regiment moved forward and attacked the court-house and several private buildings, which were strongly garrisoned by the enemy. The fire of the enemy was very murderous at these buildings, and here Colonel Toland fell, pierced through the vitals, while in the act of urging his men forward and making disposition of his forces. I was at that time considerably in advance, with the advance of the Thirty-fourth Regiment, and failed to hear of Colonel Toland's death until some time after its occurrence.

Captain Gilmore pressed forward toward the depot, where he found the enemy in small force, but strongly posted, with two pieces of artillery. Lieutenant Abraham, of Captain Gilmore's company, with a detachment of the Thirty-fourth Regiment, charged upon the guns, shot down the gunners just as they were preparing to fire their second shot, and captured both pieces.

In the meantime, the Thirty-fourth Regiment had deployed through the town and driven the enemy from every position, capturing a considerable number of prisoners. The soldiers and citizens, and even some of the women, fired from private dwelling-houses, taking deliberate aim. As soon as the dead and wounded were removed, Lieut. E. W. Clark, acting assistant adjutant-general of the brigade, ordered the court-house and private and public buildings immediately adjacent, from which the rebel fire had been hottest, to be burned, and, subsequently, the main part of the town was fired and reduced to ashes. In the meantime, I had sent a force to the left of the town to destroy some small bridges and a culvert which were reported there. This was successfully accomplished. One short bridge and one culvert were destroyed. It was about 8.30, the fight having been commenced at 7 o'clock.

Having completely routed the rebels and driven them from every part of the town, I drew off my forces, when information came that the rear guard of the column, in charge of the prisoners, had been attacked by a force of 300 rebel cavalry and the prisoners retaken, together with several of our own men, including Captain Cutler, of Company C, Thirty-fourth, who had charge of the rear guard.

By this time, Captain Millard, who had been sent to the Mount Airy depot, had returned and reported that a force of 300 rebels occupied the place, and that the bridge over Reed Creek was strongly garrisoned. Upon consultation with the regimental commanders, it was thought inadvisable to make any further demonstrations against the enemy. It seemed impossible to obtain accurate information of the enemy's position or strength, though all reports represented the bridge as strongly occupied.

To remain and attack in the morning was to hazard the whole expedition, without assurance of accomplishing the object. I therefore concluded to draw off my command, and at 3 a. m., of July 19, commenced the return march. Having reached Queen's Knob, a spur of Walker's Mountain, about 12 miles from Wytheville and

ascertaining that the enemy had a force in our front, and the road blockaded, we paroled the prisoners taken at Wytheville, 86 in number, destroyed the artillery captured, and after proceeding a short distance took a mountain path to the right, crossing Queen's Knob, Walker's Mountain, Brushy Mountain, and thus through Hunting Camp, leaving Stony Gap on our right; thence northwesterly over Wolf Creek and East River Mountains, crossing the Tazewell and Mechanicsburg, the Tazewell and Parisburg, and the Tazewell and East River main roads, or pikes; thence we proceeded across Stone Ridge, Blue Stone River, and Mud Fork Ridge, into the mouth of Abb's Valley, on the Laurel Fork of Blue Stone.

Here we halted for the night, having marched about 45 miles during the day. At about 4 p. m. of this day our rear guard was attacked by the enemy's cavalry while on the Tazewell and Parisburg pikes, but without any loss, the rebels being repulsed.

Moving forward at 3 a. m. of Monday, the 20th of July, we proceeded to mountain paths across the west end of Great Flat Top Mountain, over Indian Ridge, Pinnacle Ridge, and down Pinnacle Creek; thence across Casey's and Barker's Ridge, and along Pond Mountain, finally crossing Guyandotte and Pond Mountains to the marshes of Coal River, where we struck the Maple Meadow road, at a distance of 9 miles from Raleigh Court-House, from which point we marched through the town of Raleigh and rested at Francis farm, on the Raleigh and Fayetteville road, at 5 p. m. of July 22.

Our march had been through a country almost entirely barren of provision and forage, without food for horses or men. Only once after leaving Wytheville had we been able to obtain anything for the men. On the night of the 21st, we obtained four small steers and a small quantity of meal, which served to appease their hunger for a short time. The paths along which we passed presented obstacles almost impassable, being filled with fallen timber and winding over rocky steeps, which are beyond description, and seem almost incredible at the present time, the enemy being upon our rear with a considerable force of cavalry until about noon of the 21st.

He had been several times repulsed, and the major in command killed by the rear guard. When attempting a charge upon our rear he was met by a galling fire from Company F, of the Thirty-fourth Regiment, which had been placed in ambush, emptying fifteen saddles at one volley. The major in command of the rebel cavalry having been killed, and the ranks thus thinned by our infantry, the rebel force drew off, and we were not again molested.

The whole distance marched from Wytheville to Raleigh by the route pursued is about 140 miles. My reasons for marching my column over the mountains was the fact of all the gaps on the main road through which we must pass being occupied by the enemy and blockaded, and we could not afford the time to contend with the enemy at these points or remove the obstructions.

Owing to the lack of forage and the severe labor obliged to be undergone, many horses gave out and were left on the road. I estimate the number roughly at three hundred. Many of these were replaced by horses captured in Tazewell and Wythe Counties, so that not more than 100 men were dismounted and obliged to march into camp on foot.

From Raleigh I sent forward messengers to Fayetteville for supplies of forage and provisions for my famishing command. The next morning a train reached us at daylight bearing supplies. My

thanks are due Colonel Duval, of the Ninth West Virginia Infantry, then commanding at Fayetteville, for the energy and promptness he [displayed] in supplying our necessities.

From Francis' farm I moved my command to Fayetteville on the 23d. On the 24th we moved to Loup Creek, and the next morning to Camp Piatt, arriving at this point at noon of July 25th. The whole march occupied twelve days, and was over 400 miles in length. During four days of the time the command was entirely without rations. During all the fatigues and privations not a murmur or complaint was heard from any of the men.

With the exception mentioned above in the fight at Wytheville, the whole command acquitted themselves with the greatest credit. I would especially mention Captain Gilmore's command, of First West Virginia Cavalry, who led the charge at Wytheville. They were the most exposed and suffered most severely. Captain Delaney, of Company A, was killed in the first of the engagement while gallantly leading his command at the head of the column. Both his lieutenants were subsequently severely wounded while successively commanding his company, and left on the field. Major Shaw, who took command of the Thirty-fourth Regiment upon Colonel Toland's death, rendered efficient service, and is especially deserving of praise. I would also mention Lieut. E. W. Clark, jr., acting assistant adjutant-general of the brigade, who was continually at his post at all times, and rendered efficient service upon the field and on the march.

Our whole loss in killed, wounded, and missing was as follows:

Thirty-fourth Regiment Mounted Ohio Volunteer Infantry.—Killed: Col. John T. Toland; enlisted men, 3. Wounded: Second Lieut. N. W. Hays; enlisted men, 10. Prisoners, 17. Missing: Capt. John Cutler; enlisted men, 9. Aggregate loss: Killed, 4; wounded, 11; prisoners, 17; missing, 10—42.

Second West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry.—Killed: Enlisted men, 3. Wounded: Col. W. H. Powell (severely), First Lieut. J. D. Barber (slightly); enlisted men, 4. Missing, 9. Aggregate loss: Killed, 3; wounded, 6; missing, 9—18.

Detachment First West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry.—Killed: Capt. Dennis Delaney; enlisted men, 3. Wounded: First Lieut. W. E. Guseman (severely), Second Lieut. C. H. Livingston (severely); enlisted men, 13. Missing: Enlisted men, 7. Aggregate loss: Killed, 4; wounded, 15; missing, 7—26.

Aggregate loss of entire command.—Killed: Commissioned officers, 2; enlisted men, 9. Wounded: Commissioned officers, 5; enlisted men, 27. Prisoners, enlisted men, 17. Missing: Commissioned officers, 1; enlisted men, 25. Aggregate, 86.

The loss of Colonel Toland is a severe one, and cannot be replaced. He is mourned by the whole command. It is hoped that Colonel Powell's wound will not prove mortal. Most of our wounded were left at Wytheville, as will be seen by the official report of killed, wounded, and missing, which will be forwarded as soon as practicable. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners cannot, I am satisfied, fall short of 200, and is probably greater; Captain Oliver, of Oliver's rebel battery, and the major commanding the cavalry battalion, are known to have been killed. Five commissioned officers were captured.

I neglected to mention above that some 500 stand of small-arms were captured from the enemy at Wytheville and destroyed.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[F. E. FRANKLIN,]

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS

OF

ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.*

Abbott's (Chauncey) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 67th Regiment, Militia.*
Abraham's (James) **Cavalry.** See *George W. Gilmore's cavalry, post.*
Adams County Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Adams' (Alonzo W.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Adams' (John Q.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 56th Regiment, Militia.*
Aiken's (D. Wyatt) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Albemarle Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Albright's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 34th Regiment, Militia.*
Albright's (H. C.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 26th Regiment.*
Alexander's (Frederic W.) **Artillery.** See *Baltimore (U. S.) Artillery, post.*
Alleghany Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Alleman's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 36th Regiment, Militia.*
Allen's (R. C.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 28th Regiment.*
Allis' (James A.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops.*
Amherst Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Anderson's (Ro. M.) **Artillery.**† See *Pulaski Artillery, post.*
Andrews' (C. H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Andrews' (H. L.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 2d Battalion.*
Angel's (James R.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery K.*
Arnett's (W. W.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*
Ashford's (John) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 38th Regiment.*
Ashland Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Aspinwall's (Lloyd) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 22d Regiment, Militia.*
Atkinson's (E. N.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Avery's (C. M.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 33d Regiment.*
Aylett's (W. R.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 53d Regiment.*
Bachman's (William K.) **Artillery.** See *German Artillery, post.*
Bagley's (James) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 69th Regiment, Militia.*
Baker's (John A.) **Cavalry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Baker's (L. S.) **Cavalry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Baker's (Samuel E.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Baldwin's (W. W.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Ball's (E.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 51st Regiment.*
Ball's (J. W.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 19th Regiment.*
Ball's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 122d Regiment.*
Baltimore Artillery. See *Maryland Troops, Confederate.*
Baltimore Artillery. See *Maryland Troops, Union.*
Bane's (John P.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Barbour's (W. M.) **Infantry.** *See North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 37th Regiment.*
Barclay's (E. S.) **Infantry.** See *Phillips Legion, post.*

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* References, unless otherwise indicated, are to index following.
† Temporarily commanding.

Barnes' (William B.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Barry's (John D.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 18th Regiment.*
Bass' (M. G.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Battle's (C. A.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Battles' (H. A.) **Artillery.** See *Washington Artillery, 4th Battery.*
Beale's (Horace A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
Beale's (R. L. T.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment.*
Beckley's (H. M.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 45th Battalion.*
Bedford Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Belger's (James) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Bell's (James M.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
Bemus' (George H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 58th Regiment, Militia.*
Bennett's (Michael) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 28th Regiment, Militia.*
Bennett's (R. Tyler) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 14th Regiment.*
Berens' (William F.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 65th Regiment, Militia.*
Betts' (T. E.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 40th Regiment.*
Biscoe's (T. H.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Black's (John L.) **Cavalry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Blakeslee's (Erastus) **Cavalry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Blount's (Joseph G.) **Artillery.** *See Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Blue Reserves, Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 33d Regiment, Militia.*
Boggs' (William W.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*
Bowen's (H.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Bowen's (Lot) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Bowie's (M. L.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Bowles' (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 22d Battalion.*
Boyd's (S. H.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 45th Regiment.*
Boyd's (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment;* also *Pennsylvania Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Brabble's (E. C.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 32d Regiment.*
Brady's (Andrew) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Branch Artillery. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate.*
Brander's (T. A.) **Artillery.** See *Letcher Artillery, post.*
Breathed's (James) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Breckinridge's (Cary) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Brewer's (Melvin) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Brewster's (Ethan A. P.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Brockman's (B. T.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Brooke's (J. V.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Brooklyn 14th Infantry. See *New York Troops, 84th Regiment.*
Brooks Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Broome's (James A.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Brown's (H. A.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Brown's (Henry H.) **Cavalry.** See *Luzerne Rangers, post.*
Brown's (Jack) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Brown's (Joseph N.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Brown's (J. Thompson) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Brown's (Ridgely) **Cavalry.** See *Maryland Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion.*
Brown's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 8th Regiment, Militia.*
Brown's (Van) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 2d Battalion.*
Brown's (William D.) **Artillery.** See *Chesapeake Artillery, post.*
Brunson's (E. B.) **Artillery.** See *Pee Dee Artillery, post.*
Bryan's (Goode) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Bryan's (K.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Buchanan's (Felix G.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, 1st Regiment, P. A.*
Buckner's (T. R.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 44th Regiment.*

Bulger's (M. J.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 47th Regiment.*
Burger's (Louis) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 5th Regiment, Militia.*
Burgwyn's (Henry K., jr.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 26th Regiment.*
Burke's (R. E.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Butler's (M. C.) **Cavalry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Byrne's Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Callcote's (A. D.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Campbell's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 47th Regiment.*
Campbell's (S. H.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 19th Regiment.*
Carlin's (John) **Artillery.** See *West Virginia Troops, Battery D.*
Carlton's (Henry H.) **Artillery.** See *Troup Artillery, post.*
Carpenter's (J. C.) **Artillery.** See *Alleghany Artillery, ante.*
Carrington's (H. A.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 18th Regiment.*
Carrington's (James McD.) **Artillery.** See *Charlottesville Artillery, post.*
Carter's (J. W.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Carter's (William P.) **Artillery.** See *King William Artillery, post.*
Caskie's (W. H.) **Artillery.** See *Hampden Artillery, post.*
Chamberlin's (James) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 28th Regiment, Militia.*
Chambers' (John G.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Chapman's (G. B.) **Artillery.** See *Monroe Artillery, post.*
Charlotte Artillery. See *North Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Charlottesville Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Chase's (Frederick M.) **Infantry.*** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, Invalid Corps.*
Chesapeake Artillery. See *Maryland Troops, Confederate.*
Chester County Artillery. See *George R. Guss' Artillery, post.*
Chew's (R. P.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Christian's (W. S.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 55th Regiment*
Christie's (D. H.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 23d Regiment.*
Claiborne's (W. C.) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 7th Regiment.*
Clancy's (James T.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 45th Regiment, Militia.*
Clark's (John D.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery H.*
Clarke's (William J.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 24th Regiment.*
Clarkson's (Floyd) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Coal Regiment (1st), Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 40th Regiment, Militia.*
Coal Regiment (2d), Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 51st Regiment, Militia.*
Cobb's Legion. See *Georgia Troops.*
Cobb's (N.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 44th Regiment.*
Cole's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Cole's (Henry A.) **Cavalry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union.*
Cole's (Matthias W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 52d Regiment, Militia.*
Collins' (C. R.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 15th Regiment.*
Collins' (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 17th Regiment.*
Comly's (Samuel W.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
Conkling's (Frederick A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 84th Regiment, Militia.*
Connally's (J. K.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 55th Regiment.*
Conner's (James) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 22d Regiment.*
Contee's (C. S.) **Artillery.** See *William F. Dement's Artillery, post.*
Continental Troop, Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
Corder's (E. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*
Corn Exchange (2d), Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 49th Regiment, Militia.*
Corning Light Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Courtney Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*

* Temporarily commanding.

Crane's (J. P.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion.*
Crenshaw's (William G.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Cropsey's (William J.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 70th Regiment, Militia.*
Crozier's (Richard J.) **Infantry.** See *John McKeage's Infantry, post.*
Cullen's (Edgar M.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 96th Regiment.*
Cunningham's (John L.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 118th Regiment.*
Cunningham's (John M.) **Artillery.** See *Powhatan Artillery, post.*
Curtin Horse Guards, Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
Cutts' (A. S.) **Artillery.** See *Sumter Artillery, post.*
Dale's (Richard C.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Dana Troop, Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
Dance's (Willis J.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment;* also *Powhatan Artillery, post.*
Danville Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Davidson's (Andrew L.) **Infantry.** See *John McKeage's Infantry, post.*
Davis' (J. Lucius) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 10th Regiment.*
Davis' (Phineas A.) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 7th (G) Battery.*
Davis' (R. B.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 40th Regiment.*
Davis' (W. S.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*
Dawson's (Anderson) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Day's (Alfred) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 40th Regiment, Militia.*
Deane's (Charles W.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 6th Regiment.*
De Blanc's (A.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Delaney's (Dennis) **Cavalry.** See *William B. Harrison's Cavalry, post.*
Dement's (William F.) **Artillery.** See *Maryland Troops, Confederate.*
De Saussure's (W. D.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Dick's (Samuel B.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 56th Regiment, Militia.*
Dick's (William B.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
Donaldsonville Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops.*
Downs' (George) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 19th Regiment.*
Drake's (James H.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Du Bose's (D. M.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Duncan's Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Dungan's (R. H.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 48th Regiment.*
Dunn's (A. C.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 37th Battalion.*
Edmonds' (E. C.) **Infantry.** See See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 38th Regiment.*
Ellis' (John T.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 19th Regiment.*
Ellsworth Guard, Infantry. See *New York Troops.*
Ely's (William G.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Emack's (G. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Maryland Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion.*
Embich's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 4-th Regiment, Militia.*
Ermentrout's (William C.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops*
Eshleman's (B. F.) **Artillery.** See *Washington (La.) Artillery, post.*
Eubanks' (T. J.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Evans' (Clement A.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Evans' (Dudley) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*
Everdell's (William, jr.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 23d Regiment, Militia*
Ewing's (Chatham T.) **Artillery.** See *West Virginia Troops, Battery G.*
Faribault's (G. H.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 47th Regiment.*
Farnsworth's (Charles) **Cavalry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Fauquier Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Fayette Artillery. See *Richmond Fayette Artillery.*
Fellows' (John F.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Ferebee's (D. D.) **Cavalry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Ferguson's (Raymond) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Fickling's (W. W.) **Artillery.** See *Brooks Artillery, ante.*

Firey's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Henry A. Cole's Cavalry, ante.*
Fiser's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Fitch's (Butler) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 8th Battery.*
Fitzki's (Edward) **Artillery.** See *Keystone Artillery (2d), post.*
Flournoy's (C. E.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Flowerree's (C. C.) **Infantry** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Fluvanna Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Forbes' (David S.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 68th Regiment, Militia.*
Forney's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Forno's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Forsyth's (C.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Fowler's (Edward B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 84th Regiment.*
Fox's (Watson A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 74th Regiment, Militia.*
Franklin's (Emlen) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 50th Regiment, Militia.*
Franklin's (F. E.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Franklin's (Walter S.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 12th Regiment.*
Fraser's (J. C.) **Artillery** See *Pulaski Artillery, post.*
Fredericksburg Artillery See *Virginia Troops.*
Freeman's (David W. D.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 101st Regiment.*
French's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
French's (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 17th Regiment.*
Frick's (Jacob G.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 27th Regiment, Militia.*
Frishmuth's (Benoni) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
Fry's (B. D.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Fry's (C. W.) **Artillery.** See *Orange Artillery, post.*
Funk's (J. H. S.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
Funsten's (O. R.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment.*
Furlong's (W. J.) **Artillery.** See *Pulaski Artillery, post.*
Gaillard's (F.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Gallagher's (Thomas F.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 54th Regiment, Militia.*
Gallaway's (A. H.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 45th Regiment.*
Galligher's (James A.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Gantt's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 19th Regiment.*
Garber's (A. W.) **Artillery.** See *Staunton Artillery, post.*
Garden's (Hugh R.) **Artillery.** See *Palmetto Artillery, post.*
Gardner's (R. N.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Gee's (B. H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Georgia Legion, Cavalry. See *Cobb's Legion, ante.*
German Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
German's (James B.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
Gibson's (J. Catlett) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 49th Regiment.*
Gibson's (Thomas) **Cavalry.*** See *Thomas Gibson.*
Gibson's (William) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Gilbert's (S. C.) **Artillery.** See *Brooks Artillery, ante.*
Gilliss' (James) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery A.*
Gilmor's (Harry W.) **Cavalry.** See *Maryland Troops, Confederate, 2d Battalion.*
Gilmore's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops.*
Gist's (William M.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Glenn's (Luther J.) **Infantry.** See *Cobb's Legion, ante.*
Godwin's (A. C.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 57th Regiment.*
Godwin's (D. J.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Goldsborough's (W. W.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion.*
Golladay's (J. B.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 33d Regiment.*
Goode's (J. Thomas) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*

* Improvised.

Goodgame's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Gordon's (G. T.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 34th Regiment.*
Graham's (A.) **Artillery.** See *Rockbridge Artillery, post.*
Graham's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Graham's (Joseph) **Artillery.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Grandy's (Charles R.) **Artillery.** See *Norfolk Blues Artillery, post.*
Gray Reserves, Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 32d Regiment, Militia.*
Gray's (William A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 52d Regiment, Militia.*
Green's (Benjamin T.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
Green's (C. A.) **Artillery.** See *Louisiana Guard Artillery, post.*
Green's (F. M.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Greenfield's (Andrew J.) **Cavalry.** See *Washington Cavalry, post.*
Griffin's (Charles B.) **Artillery.** See *Salem Artillery, post.*
Griffin's (T. M.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Griffin's (W. H.) **Artillery.** See *Baltimore (C. S.) Artillery, ante.*
Griffith's (Samuel T.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
Grimes' (Bryan) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Groner's (V. D.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 61st Regiment.*
Guss' (George R.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
Hadden's (William M.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment, Rifles.*
Hagan's (Harrison H.) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hall's (E. D.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 46th Regiment.*
Hall's (J. M.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Hall's (M. R.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Ham's (Joseph H.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 16th Regiment.*
Hambleton's (Charles E.) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Hamman's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *John McKeage's Infantry, post.*
Hammell's (Richard W.) **Cavalry.** See *Dana Troop, ante.*
Hampden Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Hanlon's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Hanson's (Jonathan B.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
Hanson's (Stephen T.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Hardaway Artillery. See *W. B. Hurt's Artillery, post.*
Hardwicke's (William W.) **Artillery.** See *Lee Artillery.*
Harlan's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 126th Regiment.*
Harman's (A. W.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*
Harris' (James G.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Harris' (N. H.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Harris' (Thomas M.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Harris' (William T.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Harrison's (William B.) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops.*
Hart's (Alex.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Hart's (J. F.) **Artillery.** See *Washington (S. C.) Artillery, post.*
Hawley's (Joseph W.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 29th Regiment, Militia.*
Hayhurst's (Joseph) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*
Helmbold's (Joseph K.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
Henagan's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Herbert's (Arthur) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 17th Regiment.*
Herbert's (Hilary A.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Herbert's (J. R.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion.*
Hicks' (Lewis T.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 30th Regiment.*
Higginbotham's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 25th Regiment.*

* Temporarily commanding.

Hill's (B. A.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 55th Regiment.*
Hillyer's (George) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Hodges' (James G.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 14th Regiment.*
Hodges' (Wesley C.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Hoffman's (John J.) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Hoffman's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 31st Regiment.*
Hoke's (W. J.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 38th Regiment.*
Holcombe Legion. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Holder's (W. D.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Holton's (Charles A.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Hopkins' (James A.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 45th Regiment.*
Hopkinson's (Oliver) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 51st Regiment, Militia.*
Horn's (Melchoir H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 38th Regiment, Militia.*
Houck's (Philip) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops.*
Huger's (Frank) **Artillery.** See *Joseph D. Moore's Artillery, post.*
Hume's (F. Charles) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 32d Battalion.*
Humphreys' (B. G.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Hunter's (Charles H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 42d Regiment, Militia.*
Hunton's (Eppa) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Hupp's (A.) **Artillery.** See *Salem Artillery, post.*
Hurt's (W. B.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops.*
Hurtt's (D. W.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Hyman's (J. H.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 13th Regiment.*
Imboden's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 18th Regiment.*
Jackson's (James W.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 47th Regiment.*
Jackson's (Thomas E.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Jacobs' (Ferris, jr.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Jaehne's (Julius) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 16th Regiment.*
James' (Edward C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 106th Regiment.*
James' (G. S.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 3d Battalion.*
Jayne's (Joseph M.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Jeff. Davis Artillery. See *Alabama Troops.*
Jeff. Davis Legion, Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops.*
Jenkins' (John P.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 17th Regiment, Militia.*
Jennings' (William W.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 26th Regiment, Militia.*
Jessup's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 28th Regiment, Militia.*
Johnson's (M.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Johnston's (A. B.) **Artillery.** See *William G. Crenshaw's Artillery, ante.*
Johnston's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 23d Regiment.*
Jones' (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Jones' (John W.) **Cavalry.** See *Curtin Horse Guards, ante.*
Jones' (W. B.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 60th Regiment.*
Jones' (W. M.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Jordan's (Tyler C.) **Artillery.** See *Bedford Artillery, ante.*
Keeper's (John V.) **Artillery.** See *West Virginia Troops, Battery B.*
Keese's (Oliver, jr.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 118th Regiment.*
Keifer's (J. Warren) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 110th Regiment.*
Kenan's (T. S.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 43d Regiment.*
Kennedy's (John D.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Kerwin's (Michael) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Key's (John C. G.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Keystone (2d) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
King's (J. H.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 9th Regiment.*
King William Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*

Kirkland's (W. W.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 21st Regiment.*
Kirkpatrick's (T. J.) **Artillery.** See *Amherst Artillery, ante.*
Klunk's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Knap's (Joseph M.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
Knight's (Napoleon B) **Cavalry.** See *Delaware Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Krettner's (Jacob) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 65th Regiment, Militia.*
Labier Infantry. See *Union Troops, Volunteers, Invalid Corps.*
Lamar's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 61st Regiment.*
Lamb's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 17th Regiment.*
Lambeth's (Joseph H.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 14th Regiment.*
Lambie's (William T.) **Artillery.** See *Alleghany Artillery, ante.*
Landis' (Henry D.) **Artillery.** See *1st Philadelphia, post.*
Landry's (R. P.) **Artillery.** See *Donaldsonville Artillery, ante.*
Lane's (John) **Artillery.** See *Sumter Artillery, post.*
Lane's (W. K.) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 7th Regiment*
Lang's (David) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Lansing Zouaves. Infantry. See *New York Troops.*
Latham's (A. C.) **Artillery.** See *Branch Artillery, ante.*
Latham's (George R.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 2d Regiment*
Lawrence's (John J.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 46th Regiment, Militia*
Lee Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Lefferts' (Marshall) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 7th Regiment. Militia*
Le Gal's (Eugene) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 55th Regiment, Militia*
Lester's (G. A.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Letcher Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Leventhorpe's (Collett) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment.*
Lewis' (Asbury) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment*
Lewis' (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment*
Lewis' (John W.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*
Lewis' (T. D.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Lewis' (W. G.) **Infantry** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 43d Regiment*
Lightfoot's (J. N.) **Infantry** See *Alabama Troops, 6th Regiment*
Liniger's (John C.) **Infantry** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 2d Battalion*
Lipscomb's (T. J.) **Cavalry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Little's (F. H.) **Infantry** See *Georgia Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Litzinger's (Robert) **Infantry** See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
Lomax's (L. L.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment*
Loudoun Rangers, Cavalry See *Virginia Troops, Union.*
Louisiana Guard, Artillery See *Louisiana Troops.*
Lowe's (S. D.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 28th Regiment.*
Lowell's (Charles R., jr.) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Lowrance's (William L J.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 34th Regiment.*
Luffman's (William) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Lumpkin's (S. P.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 44th Regiment.*
Luse's (W. H) **Infantry** See *Mississippi Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Lusk s (John A. M.) **Artillery** See *Rockbridge Artillery, No. 2, post.*
Luzerne Rangers, Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
McCarthy's (E. S.) **Artillery.** See *Richmond Howitzers, 1st Company, post.*
McClanahan's (J. H.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
McComb's (Robert B.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 55th Regiment, Militia.*
McCreary's (C. W.) **Infantry** See *South Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment, P. A.*
McCurry's (B C) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 22d Regiment.*
McDaniel's (Henry D.) **Infantry** See *Georgia Troops, 11th Regiment.*

McEvily's (William) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 155th Regiment.*
McGowan's (Thomas S.) **Infantry.** See *Patapsco Guards, post.*
McGraw's (Joseph) **Artillery.** See *Purcell Artillery, post.*
McGregor's (W. M.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
McKeage's (John) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
McKean's (Henry B.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 35th Regiment, Militia.*
McLean's (George P.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 59th Regiment, Militia.*
McLeod's (William L.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 38th Regiment.*
McMillan's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 24th Regiment.*
McNeill's (John H.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Macon's (M. C.) **Artillery.** See *Richmond Fayette Artillery.*
MacRae's (William) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 15th Regiment.*
McVickar's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Madison Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops.*
Madison Light Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops.*
Maffett's (R. C.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Magruder's (John Bowie) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 57th Regiment.*
Maidhof's (Joachim) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 11th Regiment, Militia.*
Manly's (B. C.) **Artillery.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Mann's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
Manning's (Van H.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Manning's (W. R.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 50th Regiment.*
Marshall's (J. K.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 52d Regiment.*
Marshall's (J. W.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 19th Regiment.*
Marshall's (Thomas) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Martins' (William F.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
Marye's (E. A.) **Artillery.** See *Fredericksburg Artillery, ante.*
Maryland Line. See *Maryland Troops, Confederate.*
Mason's (Joel W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 6th Regiment, Militia.*
Mason's (Richard F.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Battalion, Militia.*
Massie's (J. L.) **Artillery.** See *Fluvanna Artillery, ante.*
Massie's (T. B.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*
Maulsby's (Thomas A.) **Artillery.** See *West Virginia Troops, Battery F.*
Maurin's (Victor) **Artillery.** See *Donaldsonville Artillery, ante.*
May's (A. J.) **Rifles.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate.*
Mayer's (Edward R.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 41st Regiment, Militia.*
Mayo's (Joseph, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Mayo's (Robert M.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 47th Regiment.*
Means' (Samuel C.) **Cavalry.** See *Loudoun Rangers, ante.*
Mercer's (John T.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Merchants' Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 44th Regiment, Militia.*
Meserole's (Jeremiah V.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 47th Regiment, Militia.*
Milledge's (John, jr.) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops.*
Miller's (E. Spencer) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
Miller's (H. R.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 42d Regiment.*
Miller's (John L.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Miller's (M. B.) **Artillery.** See *Washington (La.) Artillery, 3d Battery, ante.*
Mitchel's (David) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
Mitchell's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Mix's New Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 23d Battalion.*
Moffett's (Charles J.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 2d Battalion.*
Monaghan's (William) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Monies' (William N.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 30th Regiment, Militia.*
Monroe Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*

Moody's (George V.) **Artillery.** See *Madison Artillery, ante.*
Moor's (Augustus) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Moore's (Joseph D.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Moorman's (M. N.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Morris Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Morrow's (B. Mortimer) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Mosby's (John S.) **Partisans.** See *John S. Mosby.*
Moseley's (W. P.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 21st Regiment.*
Moss' (Joseph L.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Motes' (C. W.) **Artillery.** See *Troup Artillery, post.*
Mott's (Thaddeus P.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Mounger's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Munford's (Thomas T.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Murchison's (Kenneth M.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 54th Regiment.*
Murphy's (Alexander) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 49th Regiment, Militia.*
Murray's (Frank A.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
Myers' (Alban H.) **Cavalry.** See *Continental Troop, ante.*
Nadenbousch's (J. Q. A.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Nagle's (James) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 39th Regiment, Militia.*
Nance's (James D.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Nethercutt's (J. H.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 8th Battalion.*
Nevin's (Robert J.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
Newkumet's (John) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 31st Regiment, Militia.*
Newton's (James W.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
Newton's (W. B.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Nichols' (Asher P.) **Infantry.** See *Union Continentals.*
Nichols' (Monroe) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Nixon's (Richard) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 99th Regiment.*
Nolan's (M.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Norcom's (Joe) **Artillery.** See *Washington (La.) Artillery, 4th Battery, post.*
Norfolk Blues Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Norris' (Josiah H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 118th Regiment.*
Nounnan's (James H.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 16th Regiment.*
Oates' (William C.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Oley's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Onderdonk's (Benjamin F.) **Mounted Rifles.** See *New York Troops, 7th Regiment, Cavalry.*
Orange Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Otey's (Kirkwood) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment.*
Owen's (Thomas H.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Owens' (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment.*
Owens' (William A.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 53d Regiment.*
Page's (R. C. M.) **Artillery.** See *Morris' Artillery, ante.*
Palmetto Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Parham's (William A.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 41st Regiment.*
Park Artillery. See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
Parker's (Francis M.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 30th Regiment.*
Parker's (W. W.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Parks' (Marcus A.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 52d Regiment.*
Parsley's (W. M.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Patapsco Guards, Infantry. See *Maryland Troops, Union.*
Patterson's (George M.) **Artillery.** See *Sumter Artillery, Battery B, post.*
Patton's (W. T.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Payne's (Nathaniel) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 12th Regiment.*

Peale's (Henry) **Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops*, 18*th Regiment.*
Peebles' (W. H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops*, 44*th Regiment.*
Pee Dee Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Penn's (D. B.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops*, 7*th Regiment.*
Pennsylvania (1st) Rifles, Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops*, 13*th Reserves.*
Perry's (William F.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops*, 44*th Regiment.*
Peters' (W. E.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*, 21*st Regiment.*
Philadelphia 1st, Artillery. See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
Philadelphia City Troop, 1st, Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
Phillips' (B. L.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops*, 14*th Regiment.*
Phillips Legion. See *Georgia Troops.*
Pickens' (S. B.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops*, 12*th Regiment.*
Pickett's (Josiah) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops*, 25*th Regiment.*
Pinckard's (L.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops*, 14*th Regiment.*
Player's (S. T.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops*, 49*th Regiment.*
Porter's (James R.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops*, 57th *Regiment, Militia.*
Porter's (Peter A.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops*, 8*th Regiment.*
Potomac Home Brigade, Infantry. See *Maryland Troops, Union.*
Powell's (R. M.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops*, 5*th Regiment.*
Powell's (Thomas N.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops*, 10*th Regiment.*
Powell's (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops*, 2*d Regiment.*
Powhatan Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Prime's (Nathaniel) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars*, 17*th Regiment.*
Pulaski Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Purcell Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Putnam's (Henry R.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars*, 12*th Regiment.*
Raine's (C. I.) **Artillery.** See *Lee Artillery, ante.*
Ramsey's (Joseph F.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops*, 1*st Battalion.*
Randall's (Samuel J.) **Cavalry.** See 1*st Philadelphia City Troop, ante.*
Randolph's (Wallace F.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars*, 5*th Regiment, Battery L.*
Randolph's (William F.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Raulston's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops*, 81*st Regiment.*
Reed's (James S.) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops*, 2*d Regiment.*
Reed's (Montgomery S.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, Invalid Corps.*
Reese's (W. J.) **Artillery.** See *Jeff. Davis Artillery, ante.*
Reilly's (James) **Artillery.** See *Rowan Artillery, post.*
Rhett's (A. B.) **Artillery.** See *Brooks Artillery, ante.*
Rice's (R. S.) **Artillery.** See *Danville Artillery, ante.*
Rice's (W. G.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops*, 3*d Battalion.*
Rich's (William F.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
Richardson (J. B.) **Artillery.** See *Washington (La.) Artillery*, 2*d Battery, post.*
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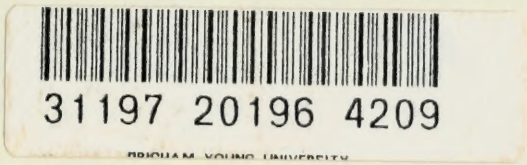
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